



**DAV NUPPL Public School**  
**NUPPL Township, Ghatampur, Kanpur Nagar, UP-209206**

**Assignment: Half yearly**  
**Subject: Social Science**

**Class : IX**  
**Session: 2024-25**

---

**CIVICS**

**Chapter - 1: What is Democracy? Why Democracy?**

**Answer the following questions (60-90 words):**

1. What do you understand about the term democracy? Write about the different features of democracy.
2. Discuss the salient features of a democracy?
3. Why is one person, one vote, one value valuable for modern democracy?
4. Rule of law and respect for rights is necessary for democratic country. Explain with suitable examples.
5. How does democracy enhance the dignity of citizens?

**Case Study Based Questions:**

6. Read the extract below and answer the following questions.

In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in October 1999. He overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the 'Chief Executive' of the country. Later he changed his designation to President and in 2002 held a referendum in the country that granted him a five-year extension. Pakistani media, human rights organizations and democracy activists said that the referendum was based on malpractices and fraud. In August 2002 he issued a 'Legal Framework Order' that amended the Constitution of Pakistan. According to this Order, the President can dismiss the national and provincial assemblies. The work of the civilian cabinet is supervised by a National Security Council which is dominated by military officers. After passing this law, elections were held to the national and provincial assemblies. So Pakistan has had elections, elected representatives have some powers. But the final power rested with military officers and General Musharraf himself. Clearly, there are many reasons why Pakistan under General Musharraf should not be called a democracy. People may have elected their representatives to the national and provincial assemblies but those elected representatives were not really the rulers. They cannot take the final decisions. The power to take final decision rested with army officials and with General Musharraf, and none of them were elected by the people. This happens in many dictatorships and monarchies. They formally have an elected parliament and government but the real power is with those who are not elected. In a few countries, the real power was with some external powers and not with locally elected representatives. This cannot be called people's rule.

1. Who led the military coup in Pakistan in October 1999?
2. What title did Pervez Musharraf initially assume after the coup?
3. What significant change did the 'Legal Framework Order' issued by Musharraf in 2002 make?
4. Who supervised the work of the civilian cabinet under Musharraf's regime according to the Legal Framework Order?

**Assertion and Reason:**

7. Direction- In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:
  - (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - (c) A is true but R is false
  - (d) A is false but R is true.

8. **Assertion (A):** Democracy does not provide a method to deal with differences and conflicts.  
**Reason (R):** In any society people are bound to have differences of opinions and interests.
9. **Assertion (A):** Other forms of government like monarchy, dictatorship or one-party rule do not require all citizens to take part in politics.  
**Reason (R):** In fact, most non-democratic governments would like citizens to not take part in politics.

### Chapter – 2: Constitutional Design

#### **Short Answer Type Questions (20-30 words):**

1. What is a Constitution?
2. Why is the Constitution considered as a supreme law?
3. What was the condition of the princely states when the British left India?
4. What was the Constituent Assembly?
5. Why had the countries rewritten their constitution?
6. What are Constituent Assembly Debates?
7. What is Preamble?
8. What do you mean by apartheid?
9. Who drafted the Constitution for India in 1928?
10. Mention any one feature which Mahatma Gandhi visualized in India of his dreams.
11. What is meant by constitutional amendment?

#### **Answer in Detail (60-90 words):**

12. The Indian Constitution is both rigid and flexible. Explain
13. Explain any five characteristics of the South African Constitution.
14. “The South African Constitution inspires democrats all over the world”. Justify the statement.
15. Explain these terms:

Sovereign      Socialist      Secular      Democratic      Republic      Liberty      Equality

#### **Assertion and Reason:**

Direction- In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R).  
 Mark the correct choice as:

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - c) A is true but R is false.
  - d) A is false but R is true.
16. **Assertion:** The Constitution of India was adopted on January 26, 1950.  
**Reason:** The Indian Constitution was adopted to provide a framework for a democratic government.
17. **Assertion:** India adopted a federal system of government after independence.  
**Reason:** India is a vast country with diverse cultures, languages and regions.

### Chapter – 3: Electoral Politics

#### **Answer the following questions. (30-40 words):**

1. Why do we have representatives in most democracies?
2. What is an election?
3. Give one reason why it is good to have political competition.
4. How can we ensure that elections are held in a democratic manner? Give two conditions.
5. Elections are all about ‘political competition’. Give two reasons.
6. What is a constituency?

7. How are constituencies divided at the local level?
8. Why were reserved constituencies created by the makers of the Constitution?
9. What is a voters list?
10. What is the principle of Universal Adult Franchise?
11. What is the Photo Identity Card System?
12. What is a party ticket?
13. How does a person file his/her nomination papers?
14. Why has personal information of a candidate been made public?
15. What are the legal declarations made by every party candidate?
16. Why are election campaigns needed?
17. How do the candidates attract the public during the election?
18. What is a ballot paper?
19. What is the code of conduct?
20. What is meant by booth capturing?

**Case Study Based Questions:**

The main purpose of election is to give people a chance to choose the representatives, the government and the policies they prefer. Therefore, it is necessary to have a free and open discussion about who is a better representative, which party will make a better government or what is a good policy? This is what happens during election campaigns. In our country, such campaigns take place for a two-week period between the announcement of the final list of candidates and the date of polling. During this period, the candidates contact their voters, political leaders address election meetings and political parties mobilize their supporters. This is also the period when newspapers and television news are full of election related stories and debates. But election campaign is not limited to these two weeks only. Political parties start preparing for elections, months before they actually take place.

- A. When does election campaign take place?
  - B. What is the main purpose of an election?
  - C. How long does the official election campaign period last in our country?
  - D. What activities do candidates engage in during the two-week campaign period?
21. **Assertion (A):** Once the constituencies are decided, the next step is to decide who can and who cannot vote.  
**Reason (R):** This decision can be left to anyone till the last day.
22. **Assertion (A):** In the last few years a new system of Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC) has been introduced  
**Reason (R):** The voters are not required to carry this card when they go out to vote, and any one can vote for someone else.
- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - C. A is true but R is false
  - D. A is false but R is true

**HISTORY**

**Chapter -2: Socialism in Europe & The Russian Revolution**

**Answer the following questions in brief (20-30 words):**

1. Who were liberals? What were their demands?
2. Who were radicals? What were their demands?

3. Who were the conservatives?
4. Who were the socialists?
5. Briefly explain the Marxist ideology.
6. Describe the Russian economy at the beginning of the twentieth century.
7. Explain how workers were divided in social groups.
8. What were the social conditions in Russia before 1905?

**Answer the following questions in detail (90-120 words):**

9. What led to the Civil War in Russia?
10. Which event is known as Bloody Sunday in the history of the Russian Revolution? How did it lead to the 1905 Revolution?
11. Discuss in detail the February Revolution of 1917.
12. Why did the Kerenskii's government become unpopular in Russia?
13. What measures were adopted by Stalin to overcome the shortage of food grains?
14. Why was the decision to collectivize farms taken?
15. What developments took place in Europe in support of socialism?
16. What were the conditions in Russia during the First World War?
17. Explain the global influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR.

**18. Case Study 1: The February Revolution**

In February 1917, Petrograd was on the brink of revolution. The city was facing severe food shortages, and people were discontented with the ongoing war and the Tsar's autocratic rule. Workers went on strike, and soldiers mutinied, joining the protests. The Tsar eventually abdicated, and a provisional government was formed.

- A. What were the main reasons for the February Revolution in Petrograd?
- B. How did the actions of the workers and soldiers contribute to the abdication of the Tsar?
- C. What changes did the provisional government aim to implement after the abdication of the Tsar?
- D. Why was the provisional government unable to address the issues that led to the February Revolution effectively?

**19. Case Study 2: The October Revolution**

By October 1917, the Provisional Government had lost much of its support due to its failure to withdraw from World War I and inability to address land reforms. The Bolsheviks, led by Vladimir Lenin, capitalized on the discontent and seized power in a well-planned coup.

- A. What were the key promises made by the Bolsheviks that gained them popular support?
- B. How did the Bolsheviks manage to overthrow the Provisional Government?
- C. What immediate actions did the Bolsheviks take to consolidate their power after the October Revolution?
- D. How did the October Revolution impact the course of World War I?

**20. Mark the following places on a World Map.**

- Central powers -  
Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey
- Allied Powers -  
France, England, Russia & America