

DOON PUBLIC SCHOOL BHUJ  
**HOME ASSIGNMENT**  
Class -IX  
**SUBJECT: Social Science**

*Dear students*

*This is your home assignment which you have to complete in your Social Science notebook. Write all the following chapters very neatly in the notebook and learn the same. This Assignment will be checked on reopening of the school. Manage your time effectively as time is free, but it is priceless. I wish you to have great time with your family during this vacation. Take care and stay safe!*

*History: Topic- The French  
Revolution, Socialism in Europe  
and Russian Revolution, Nazism  
and the rise of Hitler*

Multiple choice questions.

1. Who was the king of France at the time of French Revolution?  
a. Napoleon Bonaparte    b. **Louis XVI**    c. Louis XV    d. Nicholas I
2. Who constituted the third estate?  
a. Philosophers and authors    b. Clergy and nobility  
c. **Peasants and artisans**    d. Illeterate men and women
3. What was 'Sceptre' ?  
a. Symbol of strength    b. Symbol of eternity  
c. Symbol of deep knowledge    d. **Symbol of royal power**
4. When was Bastille destroyed?  
a. **14 July 1789**    b. 14 July 1798    c. 2 July 1789    d. 5 August 1879
5. Whose name is associated with the reign of terror?  
a. **Robespierre**    b. Mirabeau    c. Napoleon Bonaparte    d. Dr Guillotin
6. What was the Marseillaise?  
a. A slogan    b. A type of hat    c. **A patriotic song**    d. A romantic song
7. What are the national colours of France?  
a. White-red-purple    b. Blue-red-black    c. **Blue-white-red**    d. Red-yellow-green
8. When was the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party founded?  
a. **1898**    b. 1889    c. 1887    d. 1801
9. When did the first world war break out?  
a. 1941    b. 1914    c. **1911**    d. 1918
10. Who was the leader of the Bolshevik Party?  
a. Leon Trotskii    b. Kerenskii    c. **Vladimir Lenin**    d. None of the above
11. What were the pro-Tsarists called?  
a. Reds    b. Greens    c. **Whites**    d. Blues
12. Who were Kulaks in Russia?  
a. **Rich Farmers**    b. Poor farmers    c. Low-paid workers in factories    d. Muslim leaders
13. What is associated with the 1905 revolution?  
a. Fall of Tsarist autocracy    b. Dismissal of the fourth Duma    c. **Bloody Sunday**    d. None

14. Which countries were together called the Central powers?  
 a. France, Britain and Russia    b. Germany, France and Britain  
 c. **Germany, Austria and Turkey**    d. Britain, Russia and Turkey
15. Name the incident that started the Second world war.  
 a. The treaty of Versailles    b. Birth of Weimer Republic    c. Genocidal war    d.  
**Germany's attack on Poland**
16. On 30 January 1933 who offered the Chancellorship to Hitler?  
 a. Economist    b. Chancellor    c. **German Soldier**    d. none of the above
17. When did Second world war end?  
 a. 11<sup>th</sup> June 1945    b. **9<sup>th</sup> May 1945**    c. 9<sup>th</sup> May 1944    d. 9<sup>th</sup> June 1945
18. Which party came to be known as Nazi Party?  
 a. German Worker's Party    b. **National Socialist German Worker's Party**    c. Socialist German Worker's Party    d. National German Worker's Party
19. The concentration camps were.....  
 a. safe places for the Jews    b. unsafe places for the Germans    c. places enclosed with live wires    d. **places where Jews were jailed**
20. Who were considered as inferior and undesirable by the Nazi German?  
 a. Jews    b. Gypsies and Blacks    c. Russian and Poles    d. **All of the above**

**Answer the following Questions in Short:**

1. Who wrote The Spirit of Laws? What did the author propose in this book?  
**Ans.** Montesquieu wrote The Spirit of Laws. In his book, he proposed a division of power within the government between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.
2. What was the Estates general?  
**Ans.** The Estates general was a political body and was controlled by the French monarch.
3. What did the representatives of the third Estate demand in the assembly of the Estates general?  
**Ans.** They demanded that voting be conducted by the assembly as a whole, where each member would have one vote.
4. What was tithe?  
**Ans.** Tithe was a tax levied by the church, comprising one-tenth of the agricultural produce.
5. What idea did the Law Tablet convey?  
**Ans.** It conveyed the idea that the law is the same for all, and all are equal before it.
6. What was the main objective of the National Assembly?  
**Ans.** Its main objective was to limit the powers of the monarch.
7. What is a guillotine?  
**Ans.** The guillotine is a device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person is beheaded. It was invented by Dr. Guillotine.
8. What type of a nation did liberals want?  
**Ans.** Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions.
9. Who were socialists?  
**Ans.** Socialists were those people who were against private property, and saw it as the root of all social ills of the time.
10. Name the religion practiced by the majority of Russians at the time of the revolution.  
**Ans.** Russian Orthodox Christianity.
11. What did the liberals and radicals believe in?  
**Ans.** They firmly believed in the value of individual efforts, labor and enterprise.
12. What were the three demands popularly known as Lenin's 'April Theses'?  
**Ans** i) the war to be brought to a close  
 ii) land to be transferred to the peasants.  
 iii) banks to be nationalised.'
13. What did Stalin do to develop modern farms?  
**Ans.** He eliminated well to do peasants, known as Kulaks, took away land from them and established state controlled large farms.
14. What was the new name given to the Bolshevik Party?  
**Ans** It was the Russian Communist Party.

15. Name the countries against which Germany fought the first world war.

**Ans.** England, Russia and France.

16. What is the German Parliament known as?

**Ans.** The German Parliament is known as the Reichstag.

17. Who were the supporters of the Weimar Republic?

**Ans.** Socialists, Catholics and Democrats were the supporters of the Weimar Republic.

18. What was the first step that Hitler took after being the Chacellor of Germany?

**Ans.** Hitler set out to dismantal the structures of democratic rule.

19. Quote the slogan under which Hitler integrated Austria and Germany in 1938.

**Ans.** The slogan was - 'One people, One empire and One leader'.

20. What was Gestapo?

**Ans.** The Gestapo was secret state police under the control of the Nazis.

### **Answer the following Questions in Detail:**

**1. Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the peoples of the world during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.**

**Ans.** The ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French revolution. These spread from France to the rest of Europe during the nineteenth century, where feudal systems were abolished. Colonised people reworked the idea of freedom from bondage into their movements to create a sovereign nation-state. Tipu Sultan and Rammohan Roy are two examples of individuals who responded to the ideas coming from Revolutionary France.

**2. Draw up a list of democratic rights we enjoy today whose origins could be traced to the French Revolution.**

**Ans.** Some of the democratic rights that we enjoy today whose origins could be traced to the French Revolution are:

The list of democratic rights are

- Right to vote
- Freedom of press
- Freedom of speech
- Freedom of expression
- Abolition of slavery
- Right to liberty
- Right to property
- Right to security
- Right to education

**3. Would you agree with the view that the message of universal rights was beset with contradictions? Explain.**

**Ans** Women were disappointed that the Constitution of 1791 reduced them to passive citizens. They demanded the right to vote, to be elected to the Assembly and to hold political office. Only then, they felt, would their interests be represented in the new government. Women were ignored in the French constitution of 1791, which is a major contradiction with the view that the message of universal rights.

#### **4. How would you explain the rise of Napoleon?**

**Ans.** In 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself Emperor of France. He set out to conquer neighbouring European countries, dispossessing dynasties and creating kingdoms where he placed members of his family.

Napoleon saw his role as a moderniser of Europe. He introduced many laws such as the protection of private property and a uniform system of weights and measures provided by the decimal system. Initially, many saw Napoleon as a liberator who would bring freedom for the people.

But soon the Napoleonic armies came to be viewed everywhere as an invading force. He was finally defeated at Waterloo in 1815.

Many of his measures that carried the revolutionary ideas of liberty and modern laws to other parts of Europe had an impact on people long after Napoleon had left.

#### **5. What were the causes of empty treasury at the time of Louis XVI?**

**Ans.** i) Long years of war had drained the financial resources of France.

ii) There was the cost of maintaining an extravagant court at the immense palace of Versailles.

iii) France's involvement in the American war of independence against Britain had added more than a billion *livres* to a debt which had already risen to 2 billion *livres*.

#### **6. What were the main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution?**

**Ans.** Main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution are listed below:

I The Bolsheviks were against all private properties, and therefore, most industries and banks were nationalised. Land and other means of production were declared as nation's property. So, now work was the most important requirement for everyone as there was no unfair income to live on.

II Use of old titles of aristocracy was banned, which marked the end of the privileges system.

III After Lenin came to power, he decided to withdraw from the War. Despite political oppression, he made peace with Germany at Brest Litovsk and withdrew from World War I.

IV Russia became a one-party state. It proclaimed right to all people.

The Bolshevik party renamed itself to the Russian Communist Party wherein All Russian Congress became the Parliament of the country.

#### **7. Describe the problems faced by the Weimar Republic.**

**Ans** A National Assembly met at Weimar and established a democratic constitution with a federal structure. Deputies were now elected to the German Parliament or Reichstag, based on equal and universal votes cast by all adults including women. However, it was not received well by its own people largely because of the terms it was forced to accept after Germany's defeat at the end of the First World War.

The peace treaty at Versailles with the Allies was a harsh and humiliating peace. Germany lost its overseas colonies, a tenth of its population, 13 percent of its territories, 75 per cent of its iron and 26 per cent of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania.

The Allied Powers demilitarised Germany to weaken its power. The War Guilt Clause held Germany responsible for the war and damages the Allied countries suffered. Germany was forced to pay compensation amounting to £6 billion.

The Allied armies also occupied the resource-rich Rhineland for much of the 1920s. Many Germans held the new Weimar Republic responsible for not only the defeat in the war but the disgrace at Versailles.

### **8. Discuss why Nazism became popular in Germany by 1930.**

**Ans.** It was during the Great Depression that Nazism became a mass movement. After 1929, banks collapsed and businesses shut down, workers lost their jobs and the middle classes were threatened with destitution.

In such a situation Nazi propaganda stirred hopes of a better future. In 1928, the Nazi Party got no more than 2.6 per cent votes in the Reichstag – the German parliament. By 1932, it had become the largest party with 37 per cent votes.

Hitler was a powerful speaker. His passion and his words moved people. He promised to build a strong nation, undo the injustice of the Versailles Treaty and restore the dignity of the German people. He promised employment for those looking for work, and a secure future for the youth. He promised to weed out all foreign influences and resist all foreign 'conspiracies' against Germany.

Hitler devised a new style of politics. He understood the significance of rituals and spectacle in mass mobilisation.

Nazis held massive rallies and public meetings to demonstrate the support for Nazi propaganda skillfully projected Hitler as a messiah, a saviour, as someone who had arrived to deliver people from their distress. It is an image that captured the imagination of a people whose sense of dignity and pride had been shattered, and who were living in a time of acute economic and political crises Hitler and instil a sense of unity among the people.

### **9. Mention the peculiar features of Nazi thinking?**

**Ans-**The features were:

- (a) Belief the racial hierarchy
- (b) Believing that Nordic German Aryans were at the top
- (c) Nazis were of the idea that new lands must be gained for settlement to enhance the material resources and power of Germany

### **10. Explain how the Great Economic Depression affected the German economy.**

**Ans.** The Great economic Depression (1929-1932) hit the German economy very badly. By 1932, industrial production was reduced to 40% of the 1929 level.

Workers lost their jobs or were paid reduced wages. The number of unemployed touched and unprecedented 6 million.

Unemployed youths played cards or simply sat at street corners, or desperately queued up at the local employment exchange. In dearth of jobs, the youth took to

criminal activities.

There were deep anxieties and fear in people. The middle classes, specially salaried employees and pensioners saw their savings diminished when the currency lost its value. Small business men, the self employed and retailers suffered as their businesses got ruined. These sections of society were filled with the fear of being reduced to the ranks of the working class or worst still, the unemployed.

The large mass of peasantry was badly affected by a sharp fall in agricultural prices and women, unable to fill their children's stomachs, were filled with a sense of deep despair.

## **Geography: India, Size and Location**

### **Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. 1. A narrow channel of sea which separates two land masses is known as:

(a) Mound      (b) Pass      (c) **Strait**      (d) Valley

2. China is the ..... largest country in the world?

(a) Second      (b) **Fourth**      (c) Third      (d) Seventh

3. The sun rays fall vertically on the Tropic of Cancer on:

(a) **21 June**      (b) 22 December      (c) 21 March      (d) 22 July

4. Which of the following is the southernmost latitude of the Indian mainland?

(a) **8°4' North**      (b) 8°4' South      (c) 6°4' South      (d) 6°4' North

5. When was Indira-Point submerged under water?

(a) 2005      (b) **2004**      (c) 2007      (d) 2002

6. From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh the time lag is?

(a) 2 hrs 35 min.      (b) 2 hrs 10 min.      (c) **2 hrs**      (d) 2 hrs 15 min.

7. What is the North-South extent of India?

(a) **3214 kms**      (b) 2933 kms      (c) 3241 kms      (d) 3213 kms

8. The land mass of India has an area of ..... Million square kms.

(a) 7.68      (b) 8.54      (c) **3.28**      (d) 9.59

9. What is the Standard Meridian of India?

(a) 82°30' West      (b) 82°30' South      (c) **82°30' East**      (d) 82°30' North

10. What is the latitudinal extent of India?

(a) **8°4' N to 37°6' N**      (b) 6°4' N to 37°6' N      (c) 7°4' N to 36°7' N      (d) 8°4' N to 39°6' N

11. The Southernmost point of Indian mainland is?

(a) Kavarati                      (b) Lakshadweep                      (c) **Kanyakumari**                      (d) Indira Point

12. Which country shares land boundaries with India in the west?

(a) China                      (b) Nepal                      (c) Bhutan                      (d) **Pakistan**

13. What is IST?

(a) Indian Stretchable Time                      (b) International Standard Time  
(c) Indian Stabilized Time                      (d) **Indian Standard Time**

14. Which is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

(a) Kavaratti                      (b) Pondicherry                      (c) **Port Blair**                      (d) Diu and Daman

15. The east-west extent of India is

(a) 3000 kms                      (b) **2933 kms**                      (c) 3010 kms                      (d) 2910 kms

**Answer the following Questions in Short:**

1. In which year the southernmost point of the Indian union 'Indira Point' submerged under the Sea water?

**Ans.** The southernmost point of the Indian Union- 'Indira Point' got submerged under the sea water in 2004 during the Tsunami.

2. How has the opening of Suez Canal helped in reducing India distance from Europe?

Or

When did the Suez Canal start functioning and how did it benefit India?

**Ans.** Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7,000 km.

3. Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian Sea & Bay of Bengal.

**Ans.** To the southeast and southwest of the mainland, lie the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep islands in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea respectively.

4. What is the size of India?

**Ans.** The land mass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km. India's total area accounts for about 2.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the world.

5. Why is the Indian Ocean named after our country?

**Ans.** No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it.

*6. Which longitude is treated as the standard meridian for India?*

**Ans.** In India, the longitude of  $82^{\circ} 50' E$  ( $82^{\circ} 30' E$ ) is treated as the standard meridian. The local time at this meridian is taken as the standard time for the whole country. It is known as the Indian Standard Time (IST).

*7. Which neighbouring island country lies to the South-east of India? Name the water bodies that separate the island country from India.*

**Ans.** Sri Lanka lies to the South-east of India. It is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar while Maldives Islands are situated to the south of the Lakshadweep Islands.

*8. What is the time lag between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh? How is a uniform time set at all places?*

**Ans.** From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh there is a time lag of two hours. Hence, time along the Standard Meridian of India ( $82^{\circ} 30' E$ ) passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the standard time for the whole country.

*9. What is the number of union territories along the western and eastern coasts of India?*

**Ans.** Union Territories along the western coast includes Daman and Diu, Mahe (Pondicherry), Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

Union Territories along the eastern coast include Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar islands.

*10. What is the location of India?*

**Ans.** India is a vast country. Lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere the main land extends between latitudes  $8^{\circ} 4' N$  and  $37^{\circ} 6' N$  and longitudes  $68^{\circ} 7' E$  and  $97^{\circ} 25' E$ . The Tropic of Cancer ( $23^{\circ} 30' N$ ) divides the country into almost two equal parts. To the southeast and southwest of the mainland, lie the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep islands in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea respectively.

## **Answer the following questions in Detail:**

### **1. What do you know about India and her neighbors?**

**Ans.** I) India occupies an important strategic position in south asia. India has 29 states and 9 union territories.

ii) India shares its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the North West, china Nepal and Bhutan in the north and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east. Our southern neighbors across the sea consist of 2 islands countries, namely Sri Lanka and Maldives

iii) Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar while Maldives islands are situated to the south of Lakshwadeep islands.

India has had strong geographical and historical names with her neighbors.

### **2. How has India contributed significantly to the making of world history?**

**Explain with three examples.**

**Ans.** (i) India has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean. It is her eminent position in the Indian Ocean which justifies the naming of an ocean after it.

(ii) India's contacts with the world have continued through the ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contact. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travelers. These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.

(iii) The ideas of the Upanishads and the Ramayana, the stories of Panchatantra, the Indian numerals and the decimal system have reached many parts of the world.

### **3. 'India's land routes have been important since ancient times.'**

**Ans.**(i) India's contacts with the world have continued through the ages, but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers.

(ii) These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times. The ideas of the Upanishads and the Ramayana, the stories of Panchtantra, the Indian numerals and the decimal system thus could reach many parts of the world.

(iii) The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries. On the other hand, the influence of Greek sculpture and the architectural styles of dome and minarets from West Asia can be seen in different parts of our country.

### **Political science: What is Democracy? Why Democracy?**

#### **Multiple Choice Questions**

1. When did Pinochet's military dictatorship come to an end?

- (a) 1978                      **(b) 1988**                      (c) 1981                      (d) 1998

2. What happened in the city of Gdansk in Poland on 14 August, 1980?

- (a) Lech Walesa brought out a massive rally  
(b) The workers of Lenin Shipyard killed their owner  
(c) The workers of Lenin Shipyard resumed their work

**(d) The workers of Lenin Shipyard went on a strike**

3. Who was the leader of the striking workers in Gdansk?

- (a) General Jaruzelski                      **(b) Lech Walesa**  
(c) General Pinochet                      (d) Salvador Allende

4. What happened in Poland in December 1981?

- (a) Martial law was lifted                      (b) General Jaruzelski was killed  
(c) Democracy was established                      **(d) Martial law was imposed**

5. What was Lech Walesa in October 1990?

- (a) Leader of the striking workers in Gdansk      **(b) President of Poland**  
(c) An electrician of a Shipyard      (d) A common man of Poland

6. Which of the following country was not democratic in 1975?

- (a) Pakistan      **(b) Myanmar**      (c) India      (d) New Zealand

7. When was universal adult franchise granted in India?

- (a) 1950**      (b) 1944      (c) 1947      (d) 1942

8. In which year did Ghana become independent?

- (a) 1947      **(b) 1957**      (c) 1950      (d) 1961

9. In which year democratic rule end in Myanmar?

- (a) 1960      (b) 1970      **(c) 1962**      (d) 1972

10. What is the full form of IMF?

- (a) International Monetary Fund**      (b) Internal Monetary Foundation  
(c) International Money Fund      (d) International Monetary Foundation

**Answer the following Questions in Short:**

**1. What was the Legal Framework Order' passed by Pervez Musharraf in August 2002?**

**Ans.** In August 2002 Pervez Musharraf issued a Legal Framework. Order the amended the constitution of Pakistan. According to this order the President can dismiss the national or provincial assemblies.

**2.What is the name of the Chinese Parliament?**

**Ans.** The name of the Chinese Parliament is the national People's Congress

**3.Can you call China a democratic country? Why?**

**Ans.** In China the elections do not offer the people any serious choice. They have to choose the

ruling party and the candidates approved by it. Hence, we cannot call China a democratic country.

**4. How can you say that Mexico till 2000 was not a democratic country?**

**Ans.** In practice people had no choice. There was no way the ruling party could be defeated, even if people were against it. Until 2000 every election was won by party called PRI Institutional Revolutionary Party. Opposition parties never managed to win

**5. Give a simple definition of Democracy.**

**Ans.** Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people

**6.'Holding elections of any kind is not sufficient'. Explain.**

**Ans.** The elections must offer a real choice between political alternatives. And it should be possible for people to use this choice to remove the existing rulers,

if they wish so

**7. In which country women do not have the right to vote?**

**Ans.** In Saudi Arabia women do not have the right to vote.

**8. What do you know about the electoral system in Fiji?**

**Ans.** In Fiji, the electoral system is such that the vote of an indigenous Fiji has more value than that of an Indian Fijian.

**9.Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens. Explain.**

**Ans.** Democracy is based on the principle of political equality, on recognising that the poorest and the least educated has the same status as the rich and the educated. People are not subjects of a rulers, they are rulers themselves.

**10.What is a Representative Democracy?**

**Ans.** It is a form of democracy in which the majority of people rule through their elected representatives.

**Answer the following Questions in Detail:**

**Distinguish between the democratic government and non-democratic government.**

Difference between democratic and non-democratic forms of government:

<b>Democratic Government</b>	<b>Non-democratic Government</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Democracy is the best form of government as the rulers are accountable to the people and have to fulfil their needs.</li> <li>2. In democratic governments people elect their rulers and have right in decision making.</li> <li>3. The Parliament is a separate body and has no interference of army.</li> <li>4. In a democratic country, any citizen can aspire to contest elections for any post irrespective of his or her caste, religion, socio-economic and educational backgrounds which means the right of vote is available to all citizens.</li> <li>5. Democracy is based on consultation and in democratic government people enjoy their rights of discussion.</li> <li>6. There are free and fair elections. Elections offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the current rulers.</li> <li>7. There is a freedom of expression and people enjoy their fundamental rights.</li> <li>8. Example—India, the USA.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The rulers are not accountable to the people and their needs.</li> <li>2. In non-democratic governments people do not elect their rulers and have no right in decision making.</li> <li>3. The Parliament cannot pass a law about the army without the consent of the chief of army.</li> <li>4. The citizens of the country have not right to vote.</li> <li>5. Non-democratic government is based on dictatorship. The ruler does what he wishes.</li> <li>6. In non-democratic government elections are either not held and if held they are not fair enough rather they are imposing.</li> <li>7. There is no freedom of expression and people do not enjoy their fundamental rights.</li> <li>8. Example—Saudi Arabia, Zimbabwe.</li> </ol>

**Give arguments in favour of democracy.**

Or

**What are the merits of a democracy?**

We can give the following arguments in favour of democracy:

- (i) A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government.
- (ii) Democracy improves the quality of decision making because a democratic decision always involves many persons, discussions and meetings.
- (iii) In any society people are bound to have differences of opinions and interests. Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.
- (iv) Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.
- (v) Democracy is better than other forms of governments because it allows us to correct its own mistakes.

**What distinguishes democracy from other forms of governments?**

- (i) Other forms of governments like monarchy, dictatorship or one-party rule do not require all citizens to take part in politics. In fact, most undemocratic governments would like citizens not to take part in politics.
- (ii) But democracy depends on active political participation by all the citizens.
- (iii) In a democratic set-up the fate of the country depends not just on what the rulers do, but mainly on what its citizens do.

Or

**What are the merits of a democracy?**

**W What amendments did General Pervez Musharraf bring in the constitution of Pakistan by issuing a 'Legal Framework Order' in August 2002?**

In August 2002 General Pervez Musharraf issued a 'Legal Framework Order' to amend the constitution of Pakistan. According to this order, the President could dismiss the national or provincial assemblies. The work of the civilian cabinet was supervised by a National Security Council which was dominated by military officers. After passing this law, elections were held to the national and state assemblies. Thus, Pakistan had elections, elected representatives had some powers. But the final power rested with military officers and General Musharraf himself. Thus, he empowered himself by issuing the 'Legal Framework Order'.

- WI**
- (i) Other forms of governments like monarchy, dictatorship or one-party rule do not require all citizens to take part in politics. In fact, most undemocratic governments would like citizens not to take part in politics.
  - (ii) But democracy depends on active political participation by all the citizens.
  - (iii) In a democratic set-up the fate of the country depends not just on what the rulers do, but mainly on what its citizens do.





