**GREENWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOL, ADITYAPURAM**

**OUR MOTTO-DEVELOPMENT WITH DELIGHT**

**CLASS-IX SUBJECT- Civics**

**TERM-1 SYLLABUS**

Chapter 2-Constitutional Design

\*VERY SHORT ANSWERS

Q1.When was African National congress (ANC) formed? Ans-The African national congress was formed in 1912.

Q2.What happened in Africa at the midnight of 26th April 1994? Ans-A new national flag of republic of South Africa was unfurled and a multinational government came existence.

Q3.Who was the first president of newly born democracy in South Africa?

Ans-Nelson Mandela was the first president of newly born democracy in South Africa.

Q4.What did B.R Ambedkar want? Ans-He wanted a society in which dalits enjoy social and economic rights.

Q5.What was called constitutional amendments? Ans-The makers of Indian constitution make provisions to incoperate changes from time to time .These changes are called constitutional amendments.

Q6.Why was Nelson Mandela sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964? Ans-He was sentenced to life imprisonment because he dared to oppose the apartheid regime of the white South African government in his country.

Q7.Mention one major feature of the South African constitution? Ans-The South African constitution emerged as a model of democracy . It inspires democrats all over the world.

Q8.Who played a key role in the making of the Indian constitution? Ans-Dr B.R Ambedkar played a key role in the making of the Indian constitution.

Q9.Nelson Mandela remained in prison for treason for how many years?

Ans-Nelson Mandela remained in prison for about 28 years.

Q10.Which organisation led the freedom movement in South Africa? Ans-The African National Congress (ANC) was the umbrella organisation that led the struggle against the policies of segregation.

Q11.What is the title of autobiography of Nelson Mandela?

Ans-The title of autobiography of Nelson Mandela is “Long walk to freedom”.

Q12.Why is India considered as a sovereign country? Ans-India is a sovereign country because people have supreme rights to make decisions.

Q13.Who was known as the father of Indian constitution? Ans-Dr B.R Ambedkar was known as the father of Indian constitution.

Q14.On the basis of what did system of apartheid divided people? Ans-On the basis of skin colour system of apartheid divided people.

Q15.Name the founder of Andhra MahilaSabha?Ans-G.DurgabaiDeshmukh was the founder of Andhra MahilaSabha.

\*SHORT ANSWER

Q1.What inspires Indian leaders in making of the constitution? Ans-They got inspiration from— 1.The ideals of French revolution. 2.The practise of parliamentary democracy in Britain.

3.The bill of rights in the U.S.

Q2.How was the apartheid oppressive for the blacks? Ans-The apartheid system was oppressive for the blacks in the following ways— 1.The blacks were forbidden for living in white areas.They could work in white areas only if they had a permit.

2.Trains, buses, taxies, hotels, hospitals, schools, beaches and public toilets etc were all separate for the whites and blacks. 3.The blacks could not visit churches where the whites worshipped.

Q3.What compromises did whites and the blacks made? Ans-Compromises made by the blacks— 1.They agreed that majority rule would not be absolute. 2.They agreed that majority would not take away the property of white minority.

Compromises made by whites— 1.They agreed to the principle of majority rule and that of one person, one vote.

2.They also agreed to except some basic rights for the poor and the workers.

Q4.”The constitution of India was drawn up under very difficult circumstances” ? Explain.

Ans-The making of the constitution for a huge and diverse country like India was a tough task.At that time the people of India were emerging from the status of subjects that of citizens.

2.Britrish had left it to the rulers of the princely states to decide whether they wanted to merge with India or with Pakistan or remain independent.

3.When the constitution was being written , the future of the country did not look very secure.The makers of the constitution had considered about the present and the future of Indi

\*LONG ANSWER

Q1.What did Ambedkar mean to say in the following lines?

“On the 26th January 1950 ,we are going to enter a life of contradiction” Ans-In his concluding speech to the constituent assembly , Dr B.R Ambedkar stated his anxiety , over the unequal status of the dalits.He said that in politics the dalits would definitely enjoy equality, but in social and economic life they would have inequality. 2.In politics they would be recognising the principle of “one vote ,one value” but in their social and economic life they would continue to deny the principle of one man`s value.

3.In this way they would continue to live a life of contradiction .Naturally they need equality in social as well economic life.

Q2.Explain the guiding values of the constitution of India? Ans-Several keywords have been used in the preamble in the Indian constitution.

1.We, the people of India:- The constitution has been drawn up and enacted by the people through their representatives and not handled down to them by a king or any outside powers.

2.Sovereign:- People have supreme right to make decisions on internal as well as external matters .

3.Socialist:-Wealth is generated socially and should be shared equally by society .Government should regulate the ownership of land and industry to reduce socio-economic inequalities. 4.Democratic:- A form of government where people enjoy equal political rights, elect their rulers and hold them accountable. 5.Republic:- The head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary position .

6.Justice:- Citizens cannot be discriminated on the grounds of caste, religion and gender.Social inequalities have to be reduced. 7.Fraternity:-All of us should behave as if we are members of the same family.

Chapter- 3

Electoral Politics

Elections

Elections are the democratic way of selecting representatives.

Democracy ensures the right choice of the people’s representatives at regular interval of time.

They ensure the representative rule as per the wishes of the people.

Elections help voters to choose representatives who will make laws for them, form the government and take major decisions.

The voters can choose the party whose policies will guide the government and lawmaking.

Thus election is a mechanism by which people can choose their representatives regular intervals and change them if they wish to.

What makes an Election Democratic?

* Some non democratic nations also have elections but they are not real choices.
* Everyone should be able to choose, i.e. everyone should have one vote and every vote should have equal value. Universal Adult Franchise.
* There should be parties and candidates to choose from, freedom to contest and a wide choice for people.
* Elections must be held at regular intervals.
* Candidate preferred by the people should be elected.
* Elections should be held in a fair and free atmosphere to be democratic.

Political Competition:

Demerits

* In the name of the party politics many unwanted practices are followed.
* Creates a sense of disunity.
* Parties level allegations against each other of using dirty tricks to win elections.
* Long-term and sensible policies cannot be formulated.
* Good people do not enter politics.

Merits:

* Elections are good because they force the ruling party to perform. The government is aware that it will be voted out of power if it does not perform as the people expected.
* It forces parties and leaders to perform, so competition is good.
* Political competition may cause divisions and some ugliness, but it finally helps to force political parties and leaders to serve the people

Our Election System:

* First a voters list is compiled.
* Then the election date is announced.
* The country is divided in to constituencies for purpose of elections.
* There are separate constituencies for centre and state legislature.
* The voters have to elect one representative for the LokSabha from each constituency ( LokSabha has 543 constituencies), called Member of Parliament. The constituencies are formed on basis of population.
* Similarly , each state is divided into constituencies and a specific number of members called Member of the Legislative Assembly are elected.
* Sometimes the constituencies are called as seats.
* The dates of General Elections are announced.
* Each party declares its Manifesto and prepares a list of nominations.

Reserved Constituencies:

* Constitution has a special system of reserved constituencies for the weaker sections.
* Constituencies are kept reserved for scheduled castes (84) and for scheduled tribes.(47)
* At local and district level the reservation system is extended to other weaker section like women and OBC.

Election Campaign:

* Political parties try to focus public attention to bigger issues during election campaign.
* In election campaign the political parties have to agree for a model ‘code of conduct’.

Independent Election Commission:

* In India elections are conducted by an independent and very powerful Election Commission.
* In last few years voter are participating in election related activities on fairer scale.
* In India, election outcome is accepted generally peaceful way as people’s verdict.
* There are many challenges to free and fair elections.