

CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA
CLASS - 9
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCES, SECOND TERM

ECONOMICS

CHAPTER – 17
POPULATION

II. Very short answer type questions:

1. What is population?

Ans: Population is the total number of persons living in a political or geographical area at a particular time.

2. Define Demography?

Ans: The study of statistics such as births, deaths, income, or the incidence of disease, which illustrate in changing structure of human populations, is called demography.

3. What is over population?

Ans: Over population is a situation when the resources are too few for the size of population.

4. List the factors that determine the population change?

Ans: The factors that determine the population change are

- i) Birth rate ii) Death rate iii) Migration.

5. What is meant by internal migration?

Ans: Internal migration means of movement of people within the country, mainly from rural to urban areas.

6. What is meant by working population?

Ans: Working population means those group of population who are involved in productive work and also has the required qualification for the work.

7. Which activities are included in the secondary sector?

Ans: The secondary sector includes secondary processing of raw materials, food manufacturing, textile manufacturing and industry.

8. Who are included in the adolescent population?

Ans: The populations between the age group of 10-19 are called adolescent population.

9. What problems of adolescents is NPP 2000 aiming at?

Ans: The NPP aiming at the problems of the adolescent are:

- i) Protection from unwanted pregnancies
ii) Protection from sexually transmitted diseases (STD)

III. Short answers type questions.

1. What change has been observed in population in the last 100 years?

Ans. High growth rate has been observed in population in the last 100 years.

2. Differentiate between working population and dependent population?

Ans. Working population is when he becomes involved in productive work and has the required qualification for the work. Whereas, the people either in the age group of below 15 years or in the age-group of over 64 years are called the dependent population.

3. What has caused internal migration in India?

Ans. Internal migration in India has causes by the following reasons:

- i) Increasing population in rural areas.
- ii) Mechanism of agriculture.
- iii) Due to employment opportunities.
- iv) Good educations and better standard of living.

4. How does migration influence population growth?

Ans. Migration are of two types:

Immigration and Migration

Immigration is incoming population and migration devolves outgoing population.

Migration leads to increased population lives immigration leads to a decline population.

5. What do you mean by optimum populations?

Ans. Optimum population of a country: The size of population, which produces maximum amount of goods and services with the help of its resources.

IV. Long answer type questions.

1. How is development of economy related to the occupational structure?

Ans. Economy and its development and occupational structure are closely related. When a large number of the population are involved in the secondary tertiary activities in a country that country has a higher level of income. Lower levels of income are observed in countries where people are mostly engaged in agriculture.

2. What about the type of population found in the northern plains, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Why is there sparse population in some part of India?

Ans. High density population is found in the northern plains, Tamil Nadu and Kerala because these states have plain terrain along with rich fertile soil, moderate climate and lot of rainfall.

On the other hand, some part of India there is sparse population due to unfavorable climate condition and rugged terrain. These regions may not get good rainfall, have unfertile soil etc.

3. What problems occur when population in cities grow faster than the capacity of economy to support them?

Ans. When the population grows faster than the capacity of economy to support them, many problems will occur such as unemployment, poverty, low standard of living, shortage of drinking water, food shortages, lack of proper sanitation facilities and unhygienic atmosphere to live in.

4. Summaries the national population policy 2000.

Ans. Since 1992 India.

5. Explain the following terms:

Ans. i). Density of population: The population of the world is not spread evenly over the earth. The average numbers of people who live in fixed areas is called population density.

ii). Birth rate: The number of live births per thousand persons in a year.

iii). Death rate: Number of deaths per thousand persons in a year.

CHAPTER -18

POVERTY

Very short answer type:

1. Define poverty.

Ans: Poverty can be defined as a situation in which some people are unable to get the minimum basic necessities of life like food, clothing and shelter.

2. Name two methods of measuring poverty.

Ans: Two methods of measuring poverty are: i) Expenditure method ii) Income method

3. What is poverty line?

Ans: Poverty line is a cut-off point on the line of distribution which divides the population as rich and poor.

4. State four causes of poverty.

Ans: i) High rate of population growth.
ii) Backwardness of agriculture.
iii) Widespread unemployment.
iv) Under utilization of natural resources.

5. What is meant by food security?

Ans: Food security means something more than getting two square meals a day.

Short answer type questions

1. Explain the vicious circle of poverty.

Ans: Vicious circle of poverty means that poverty is both the cause and the effect. Due to poverty the standard of living of people is low, because of low efficiency the level of productivity becomes low, and bringing the level of income down and because of low level of income, there is poverty in our country. Thus it becomes a vicious circle.

2. Explain the main features of MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act).

Ans: This Act guarantees 150 days of paid work to people in the rural areas. It is responsible for ensuring timely and adequate resource support to the state and to the central council.

3. Explain the four components of food security.

Ans: Four components of food security are:

- i) Food security involves the availability of sufficient quantities of good quality food.
- ii) People have enough purchasing power so that they can acquire food they need.
- iii) Food security ensures timely, reliable and nutritiously adequate supply of food on a long term basis.
- iv) It also necessitates maintaining a buffer stock so as to take care of natural calamities resulting in temporary shortages.

Long answer type questions:

1. Explain different causes of poverty in India.

Ans: Different causes of poverty in India are;

- i) **Traditional factors:** low level of economic development during the colonial period laid the foundation of poverty in India. The policies of the colonial government ruined the traditional handcrafts, industries as well as agriculture. The failure in pushing economic growth and in controlling population perpetuated the cycle of poverty.
- ii) **Inequality in the distribution of income and wealth:** Although the national income of India has been increasing during the plan periods it was not distributed properly among different sections of the people.
- iii) **Unemployment and underemployment:** A considerable degree of unemployment and underemployment among both rural and urban is supposed to be the principle reason behind poverty. In India a large sections of the rural labour force are under-employed.
- iv) **High rate of population growth:** With a high rate of population in India i.e. the dependence of non-working people (viz) children and old people the work force has increased. The provision for their minimum needs becomes a crucial problem.
- v) **High rate of infant mortality rate:** The high rate of infant mortality particularly the case of the poor families, induced them to increase their family size. More children in the families are regarded as a security because child labour compliments the family income.

2. What steps have been taken for removing poverty?

Ans: Steps taken by the government for removing poverty are:

- i) Development of agriculture.
- ii) Population control.
- iii) Development of cottage and small scale industries.
- iv) Income redistribution.
- v) Land reform measures.

3. Explain the Government strategy of poverty alleviation.

Ans: Current government strategy of poverty alleviation are:

- i) **Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSV):** It was started on 1st April 1999. The main of the programme was the development of rural areas, Infrastructure like roads to connect the village to different areas which made the village more accessible and also other social , educational and infrastructure like hospitals.
- ii) **National Old Age Pension scheme:** This scheme came into effect on 15th august 1995. The scheme provides pensions to old people who were above the age of 65(now 60) who couldn't find for themselves and did not have any means of subsistence.
- iii) **National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS):** This scheme was started in august 1995 by the government of India. This scheme is sponsored by the state government. This scheme provides a sum of Rs2000 to the person of family who becomes the head of the family after the death of its primary breadwinner.

4. Explain the following Food Security measures taken by the government of India.

Ans: Food security measures taken up by the government are:

- a) **Food management:** Food management in India has three objectives:
 - i) Procurement of food grains from farmers at remunerative prices.
 - ii) Distribution of food grains to the consumers, particularly the vulnerable sections of the society at affordable prices.
 - iii) Maintenance of food buffers for food security and price stability
- b) **Buffer stock:** Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice procured by the government of India through the Food Cooperation of India. There is a general belief that high level of buffer stock of food grains is undesirable and wasteful.
- c) **Public Distribution System (PDS):** Food procured by the FCI is distributed through government regulated ration shops among the poorer sections of the society called the Public Distribution System (PDS). This system has been in existence for the last six decades.

5. Explain the main features of the Food Security Act, 2013.

Ans: It is an Act of the parliament of India which aims to produce subsidized food grains to approximately two thirds of India's 1.2 billion people. Beneficiaries are to purchase 5 kilograms per eligible person per month at subsidised price. The price is subsidized to the state government under the target Public Distribution System.

The proposed legislation marks a paradigm shifts in addressing the problems of food security from the welfare approach to a right based approach. In a country where almost 40% of children are under nourished the importance of scheme increase significantly.

6. What is meant by (vulnerability) to poverty?

Ans: Vulnerability to poverty means possibility or certainty to scale down to poverty line. Those categories which are more vulnerable to poverty in India are:

- i) People who are landless or who have little land and at the same time low productivity from those farming lands.
- ii) Farmers in the rural areas are mostly illiterate. They require a middleman to help in selling their products, but in return the middle man takes advantages which drastically lower down their income.
- iii) Those people in the rural areas who migrated to the urban areas when natural disaster overtook them. They live on their daily wages which is not sufficient to sustain their family.
- iv) People in the rural areas who work in the private sectors, their income is less, whereas their expenditure are more which made them vulnerable to poverty.

GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER – 7 DRAINAGE

Short answers and questions

1. Differentiate between the dendritic and trellis pattern of river.

Ans: Dendritic patterns consist of a single main stream with tributaries joining like the branch of a tree.

This pattern develops in a region which is made of rocks having uniform structure. Whereas trellis pattern is a rectangular pattern formed when a long river is joined by short flowing streams, approximately right angles.

2. Give three characteristics of Himalayan Rivers.

Ans: The characteristics of Himalayan Rivers are:

- i) The rivers have large basins eg Indus basins
- ii) The rivers passing through the Himalayas create spectacular gorge.
- iii) The rivers are perennial as they receive water from rainfall and melting ice all the time.

3. Write a short note on:

Ans: **a) Mahanadi basin:** It rises in Chattisgarh, the Mahanadi flows through Odisha to reach the Bay of Bengal. The 855km long river has its drainage basin lying in Chattisgarh, Jarkhand, Odisha and Maharastra.

b) The Kaveri basin: The Kaveri has its source in the Bhramagir range of the Western Ghats. It reaches the Bay of Bengal after flowing over 800km. It ends at Kaveripatnam and its basin is shared by Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

4. What is meant by the term 'Inland drainage'?

Ans: A drainage system in which rivers does not flow into the ocean but drains their water into a lake or an inland sea is called 'inland drainage'.

5. Why are rivers important for a country's economy?

Ans: Rivers have always been a great use to men. They provided early man with water to drink and the fish they provided were as valuable as food. And when men manage to build boats, rivers supplied a cheap and easy way to travel. River valleys produced electric power. It often forms the boundaries of countries as their crossings can be easily controlled.

Long answer type questions:

1. What is the difference between peninsular and the Himalayan rivers?

Ans: Peninsular Rivers have a small basin,

- ii) Most of the rivers are seasonal and their flow depends on rainfall.
- iii) The gentle slopes cause a low intensity of erosion activities compared to the other rivers.
- iv) The rivers do not have many meanders'

The Himalayan Rivers:

- i) They have a large basin.
- ii) They originate from the Himalayas and they receive water from rain and melting ice all the time.
- iii) They carry out intensive erosional activities.
- iv) When in the plains this rivers form large meanders.

2. Write notes on

Ans: **Ganga system:** The River Ganga rises in the Himalayas on the side of the Tibet border. Most of the course of Ganga is through Indian Territory even though its massive delta is located almost entirely in Bangladesh. It has a length of 2510km. It has five headstreams namely Bhagirathi, Alaknanda, Mandakini, Dhauliganga and Pindar. As seasonal variation occurs the flow of the river still remains almost the same.

Bhramaputra system: The Bhramaputra is one of the great rivers in southern Asia. The rivers sources lies in the Chemayundung glacier. It flows for nearly 1,125 km in an estuary direction. Throughout its upper course the river is generally known as the Tsangpo ('the purifier'). In Assam the river is mighty even in the dry seasons, and when it rains its banks are more than 8km apart. At the Ganga delta the river divides into two channels and the main channel is known as the Jammuna River. Both the channels empty in the Bay of Bengal.

Indus system: The Indus is about 2900km long. It has its origin in the Himalayas of western Tibet near Lake Mansarawar. It flows through the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir and through a beautiful gorge at Gilgit. Indus has a total drainage area of about 1,165,500sqkm, of which 453,250sqkm lies in the Himalayan mountain foothills and the rest in the semi arid plains of Pakistan. Indus is one of the longest rivers in the world and it has five major tributaries such as Sutlej, Ravi, Chenab, and Jhelum & Beas.

3. Where is Inland drainage found in India?

Ans: A drainage system is where rivers do not flow into an ocean but drain their water into a lake or an Island sea is called Inland drainage system.

This type of drainage is found in Rajasthan which is an arid and semi arid area in north western India.

4. Suppose you are travelling from Haridwar to Siliguri along the foothills of the Himalayas. Name the important rivers you will come across. Describe the characteristics of any one of them.

Ans: The Rivers that we come across travelling through Haridwar to Siliguri along the foothills of Himalayas are Yamuna, Ganga, Tapti, Sunda etc. The Ganga is the most important river and a brief description of the river is given below. The Ganga River rises in the Himalayas on the Indian side of the Tibet border. It has a length of 2510km and it has five main headstreams-Bhagirathi, Alaknanda, Mandakini, Dauliganga and Pindar which have their origin in Uttarakhand.

CHAPTER - 8

NATURAL VEGETATION

III. Short answer type question.

1. Write a brief note on thorn forest and scrubs.

Ans. Thorny trees and bushes comprise the thorn forests and scrubs of India. They are mainly found in North Western part of India which receives less than 70cm of rainfall. The main plant species of the forest are:

- i. Cacti
- ii. Acacia
- iii. Palms
- iv. Euphorbia's

The scattered trees of these types of forest possess long, penetrating roots that reach deep into the soil to seek for water.

2. What are tropical rainforest?

Ans. Tropical rainforest are only found in the rainy part of India, i.e., the Western Ghats and the Island groups of Lakshadweep, and the Andaman and Nicobar Island. In these forest trees grow to the height of up to 60 meters or even above and receives rainfall of more than 200cm and experience a short dry season. *E.g.* Ebony, merogony, rubber, rosewood and cinchona.

3. What are the characteristics of moist deciduous forest?

Ans. Deciduous forest are located in areas that receive 200cm to 100cm rainfall. The major locations of these forests are:

- i. Eastern slopes of Western Ghats.
- ii. West Odisha.
- iii. Chhattisgarh
- iv. Jharkhand
- v. North Eastern States
- vi. The Himalayas frontiers

Teak is the most important species of these forests other commercially important species are knair, shietam, Sal, bamboo, Kusum, Arjun, mulberry and sandalwood.

4. What are the features of dry deciduous forest?

Ans. Dry deciduous forests are those forest that are located in area that receive 20cm to 70cm rainfall. Most forests are in the Rainer parts of the peninsular plateau, plains of Bihar, Plains of Uttar Pradesh. The trees found in these forests are teak, sal, peepal, neem.

5. Why has India a rich heritage of flora and fauna?

Ans. India has a rich heritage of flora and fauna because of good ecosystem, climate and vegetation. It has a very large geographical area which includes the mountains, the northern plains, plateau and Island. India has varied climate from very hot to cold which is suitable to different kinds of flora and fauna. It also has different types of soil like alluvial soil, red soil and black soil which is suitable for different types of plants.

IV. Long Answer type question.

1. Why are biosphere reserves been set up?

Ans. Biosphere reserves had been set up to protect and conserve the biodiversity of India. These reserves are actually multipurpose protected areas where each plant and animal species finds a protected, necessary environment in its natural habitat. The main aims behind the setting up of the biosphere reserves are:

- i. Conserving and maintaining diversity and integrity of the natural heritage in its full form.

- ii. Providing facilities for education, awareness and training.
- iii. Last but not the least, to preserve the genetic Variety in the crucial natural ecosystem settings.

2. What is the difference between Alpine and Tundra vegetation and temper-nature forest with grasslands?

Ans. The Alpine and Tundra vegetation are found at an height of 3600 meters. The growth of the trees become stunted as they are near the snowline. The Alpine grassland are most frequented by nomadic tribes who bring their flocks of sheep to graze here. And Tundra vegetation is found as we go higher above the sea level whereas temperate forest with grassland occur on the southern slopes of the Himalayas at the height of 1500 to 3000 meters comprising of coniferous trees like silver fir, pine, cedar etc.

3. Explain the ways to conserve forests.

Ans. Forest is an important resource, so we need to conserve this renewable resource. Some important ways for conserving forest are as below:

- a). **Afforestation:** We should plant more trees, i.e., afforestation prevents reckless cutting of trees. There is a need to make awareness on the danger of forest fires and how they cause depletion of forest resources.
- b) **Check on Urban Growth:** The Urban growth should be properly planned so that the minimum area under forest is maintained.
- c) **Check on Grazing:** There should be restrictions and control on grazing by domestic animals as overgrazing leads to destruction of forest.

4. Explain the characteristic feature of tropical evergreen.

- Ans. a) Tropical rainforest are only found in the rainy parts of India, i.e., the Western Ghats and the Island groups of Lakshadweep and the Andaman and Nicobar Island.
- b) These types of forest grow in areas that receive more than 200cm of rainfall and experience a short dry season.
- c) Trees grow to the height of up to 60 meters or even above.
- d) These forests are green in appearance the whole year around.
- e) As the trees are very close to each other, they form a thick canopy and the vegetation forms a multi-layered structure.

CIVICS

CHAPTER – 13 SECTORAL POLITICS IN A DEMOCRACY

Very short answer type questions:

1. What is a constituency?

Ans. A constituency is an area based on population, from which one representative is sent to the state legislature or to the Lok Sabha.

2. What is universal Adult franchise?

Ans. Universal Adult Franchise means every adult has the right to vote.

3. How does election lead to political competition?

Ans. Elections lead to political competition in various forms such as:

- i) It is a competition among various political parties.
- ii) It involves competition among various political ideologies and politics of the political parties.
- iii) It also takes competition among the candidates.

4. What is the expenditure limit for a candidate during the Lok Sabha election?

Ans. 70 lakhs.

Short answer type questions:

1. Explain the difference between a) Ballot paper and EVM.

Ans. **a)** Ballot paper is a sheet of paper on which the contesting candidates and their party name and symbol are listed. Whereas EVM are used to record votes. The machine shows the name of candidates and their Party symbols. The voters have to just press the button against the candidate whom they want to vote for.

b) General constituency and reserved constituency general constituency means the constituency from which any one can contest in the election the unreserved constituency are also called general constituency. Whereas reserved constituency means the constituency which is reserved for the weaker sections of the people to stand for elections e.g. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribe.

2. Why have seats been reserved for weaker sections in the Lok Sabha and Assemblies?

Ans. Seats have been reserved for weaker sections in the Lok Sabha and Assemblies because people belonging in the weaker sections like scheduled castes and scheduled tribes would, without reservation never have the resources, the education and the contact to fight an election on equal terms against other candidates.

3. Describe the model code of conduct for an election campaign.

Ans. The model code of conduct for an election campaigns are:

- i) Any place of worship will not be used for election purpose.
- ii) Government transport will not be used by the ruling party.
- iii) No flags, banners, notice, slogans shall be placed on buildings without the permission of the owner.
- iv) Ministers shall not announce any projects or foundation stones once elections have been announced.

Long answer type:

1. Briefly discuss the steps taken to hold elections.

Ans. The following steps are taken to hold elections;

i) Fixing the number of constituency: A constituency is an area based on the population from which one representative is sent to the Lok Sabha. According to the country the state is divided into a number of constituencies based on the population

ii) Preparing voters list: After the numbers of constituencies are dividing, the voters list is prepared which decides who can vote.

iii) Nomination of candidates: Political parties nominate their candidates who get the party symbol and support. This is called getting the “party ticket”.

iv) Election campaign: Election campaigns are done in different form by the political party or the candidates to win the support of the voters.

v) Polling and counting of votes: The last day of an election is the day when the voters cast or poll their votes maybe done on a ballot paper or through EVM.

vi) Declaration of results: When all the EVMs are secured they are opened in the presence of the agents of the candidates on the date of the counting. The results are declared when counting is over.

2. In a democracy elections are must. Discuss.

Ans. Democracy means the government ruled by the people. Since our constitution makes India a representative democracy, at all levels all political decisions have to be taken by the elected

representative of the people. Elections as such became an integral part of our political system. In all the levels of the government the decisions are taken by the representatives of the people. There is no other democratic way of selecting representatives except through voting and elections. That is the only way to make sure that government represents the will and choice of the people. In an elections voters can choose the party that would make politics and guide the government in law making. They will also choose the people who will sit in government and take major decisions.

3. Is it good to have political competition? Why and why not?

Ans. It is good to have political competition because election without competition would become meaningless. Election makes the people aware of the nation's problem. Through the manifestoes of the different political parties, people would come to know how each party is going to deal with the national problems. Competitions among top political parties make a kind of personality raise and competitions among various ideologies and policies of different political parties also make good programmes.

4. Discuss the basic features essential for a democratic election.

Ans. Basic features essential for a democratic elections are as follows:

- i) Universal Adult Suffrage- every citizen should be able to vote. One vote for one person and every vote should have the same value.
- ii) There should be candidates and parties who are allowed to contest in the elections.
- iii) Elections should be free and fair.
- iv) Elections should be held at regular intervals.

CHAPTER – 14

INSTITUTIONAL OF PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY.

III. Short Answer type questions:

1. Explain the difference: (i) The power of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

Ans: i). Our constitution has given a superior state to the Lok Sabha than the Rajya Sabha since it is directly elected by the people. Any bill that is passed by the Lok Sabha cannot be rejected by the Rajya Sabha. In the case of money bill, it is first introduced in the Lok Sabha and once the Lok Sabha passes the budget, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it. The most important power of the Lok Sabha is that it controls the Executive or the government or the council of ministers.

ii) A money Bill and an Ordinary Bill.

Money Bill concerns the finances of a country. Only the Lok Sabha can sanction any expenditure by the government. All money bills are introduced in the Lok Sabha e.g. The Annual Budget, the Railway budget. The Rajya Sabha cannot reject any money bill passed by the Lok Sabha whereas an Ordinary bill is one that asks for changes in a law or passing of a new law on any other subject except finance. The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha have equal power on an Ordinary Bill.

2. Describe the Powers and functions of the council of ministers.

Ans: The Council of ministers are appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister.

There are three categories of minister such as cabinet rank, Ministers of states and Deputy Ministers. The power and functions of ministers are as follows:

- i) The Cabinet plays an important role in the determination of national policies.
- ii) The Cabinet discusses all sorts of problems under the chairmanship of the prime ministers. All decisions of the cabinet are unanimous.
- iii) The cabinet takes decision about the bills to be introduced in the ensuring session of the Lok Sabha.

3. How is the President of India elected?

Ans: The President of India is elected by the electoral college which consist of the following:

- i) Elected members of both the house of parliament that is the elected MPs of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- ii) All the elected member of all the Legislative Assemblies that is MLAs of the states.

4. Describe the power and function of President.

Ans: The president is the head of the state and the first citizen of the country. The President of India is indirectly elected, and his term of office is for five years. The powers and functions of President are follows:

- i) The President appoints the prime minister and with the Prime Ministers advice appoints the other council of ministers.
- ii) The President represents the entire nations.
- iii) All bills passed by the parliament require the assent of the President in order to become an Act.

IV. Long Answer Type Question:

1. 'The most powerful office in the central Government is that of the Prime Ministers' Discuss.

Ans: The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, but the President can act only in accordance with the advice rendered by the prime ministers. The Prime minister hold the most important political office in the country and is responsible for ensuring all ministers to performs in tune with the policies drafted and approved by the cabinet. The ministers continue to hold the office till they are in the right books of the Prime minister. The Prime minister also acts as the chief spokesman of the government on the floor of the house and as the ex-officio chairperson of the planning commission.

2. Discuss the power and functions of the parliament.

Ans. The Power and functions of the Parliament are as follows:

- i) It regulates on matters that fall within the central list.
- ii) The income and expenditure to be incurred by the central Government are approved and controlled by the union parliament.
- iii) The Parliament alone has the powers to amend the provisions laid down in the constitution of India.
- iv) The Parliament has power to impeach the president and the judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court.
- v) The President approves proclamations made by the Parliament during the period of emergency.
- vi) The Parliament exercises control over the executive.
- vii) Parliament also has power to create a new State or alter the name and boundary of an existing state.

3. Explain how an Ordinary Bill becomes a law?

Ans. All legislative proposals are initiated in the parliament in the forms of a bill. As soon as the proposal is made one ministry concern work out its administrative, financial and other implication are examined by the Ministry of law and attorney general of India. The bill is then given a final shape. The bill is presented in either of the two Houses. It has to undergo three Reading in each House before it becomes an act.

- i) First Reading: In the first reading, the bill is introduced in the house by the Minister in charge.
- ii) Second Reading: It is the most elaborated and important stage where detailed examinations are studied clause by clause.
- iii) Third Reading: Finally, the bill is votes upon where it can either be supported or ejected without any council of ministers.

4. Discuss the 'Collective responsibility 'of the council of ministers.

Ans: Collective responsibility means that the ministers are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. The council of ministers can continue in office only as long as it has the support of the majority of members of the Lok Sabha. Every minister is individually responsible for what happens in the

ministry under his/her charge. There have been occasions when a minister has owned responsibility for something going wrong in his ministry and resigned.

HISTORY

CHAPTER – 3

RISE OF NAZISM

Short answer type questions:

1. Why is Nazism considered a calamity for the Germans but for the entire Europe?

Ans: Nazism is considered a calamity not only for the Germans but for the entire Europe because along with Germany, the entire Europe and many other countries of the world suffered a huge loss by way of men and material.

2. What are the peculiar features of Nazi thinking?

Ans: Peculiar features of Nazi thinking are:

i) Nazis like the Fascist in Italy did not believe in equal rights for everyone. They believe that the strong should rule the world and the rest should accept their leadership.

ii) Nazis believed in racism also where Hitler preached that the German belonged to the master race i.e. the Aryans. The blond, blue-eyed Nordic German Aryans were at the top and the Jews at the lowest rank.

3. How did the Treaty of Versailles lead to the Second World War?

Ans: The Treaty of Versailles help lead to the start of the 2nd world war. Germany had its military dismantled that it could not go on with the offensive. It was hard on the Germans that they were deprived of the empire and the ability to have a strong military. This paved the way for Hitler to built a strong movement based on fighting the wrongs and renew Germans pride and dignity which ultimately lead to the war.

4. Describe the special surveillance and security forces created to control society in Nazi Germany.

Ans: Special surveillance and security forces were created to control and ordered society in ways that the Nazi wanted. The Nazis took control and transformed the traditional policy forces of the Weimar republic into an instrument of state repression and eventually to genocide.

5. How did the Enabling Act make Hitler a dictator?

The Enabling Act of March 23, 1933 gave Hitler all powers to sideline the parliament and rule by decree. He used his power to set up a single party dictatorship.

Long answer type questions:

1. Discuss the crisis in Germany after the First World War.

Ans: Germany was defeated in the First World War and she had to make treatise with the allies. The Allies allowed Germany to become a republic, which was called the Weimar Republic. The Weimar Republic failed completely in tackling the economic problems. Germany had to faced so many problems like unemployment, food shortages, inflation and reparation of war debts to the allies. Besides Germany was humiliated by the treaty of Versailles. In 1923 Germany suffered the worst inflation which leads to the loss of value of their currency. Millions of Germans were thrown out of jobs, foreign investors and German business closed their companies. Thus Germany faced a serious setback after the first world war.

2. Explain Nazism, its features and its main ideas.

Ans: Nazism is a political party formed by Adolf Hitler in Germany. They do not believe in equal rights for everyone. They believed that the strong should rule the world and the rest should accept their leadership. Nazis also believed in racism where Hitler himself preached that the Germans belong to the master race, the Aryans. Thus as the strongest race the Aryans must dominate the weak and preserve their purity. Above all Nazis ideology was based on Lebensraum or living space where these ideas were used by Hitler to justify the treatment of various races.

3. Why was Nazism considered to be a negation of both democracy and socialism?

Ans: Nazism under Hitler was a complete negation of both democracy and socialism. He was against the democratic liberal views taught by the French Revolution. It didn't believe in equal rights for everyone and that the strong should rule the world and the rest should accept their leadership. It also negated socialism, welfare of the workers and the poor which is brought about by the Russian Revolution. Thus it was indeed one of the most horrible episodes in human history which must never be repeated again.

4. Describe in detail Hitler rise of power and its effect on Europe.

Ans: Hitler was an Austrian by birth and in 1914; he joined the National Socialist German workers Party and soon became its leader (*Führer*). In 1923 he joined an uprising in Munich and was imprisoned for nine months. He wrote the book call *Mein Kampf* (My Struggle). After his release from prison in 1930, Hitler became the chancellor and after the death of President Hindenburg in 1934, he became the sole ruler of Germany.

The effect was that:

- a) Hitler suppressed other parties and trade unions.
- b) Jews were beaten and robbed.
- c) There was no freedom of press, radio, school and universities.
- d) National Socialism became by word of cruelty
- e) Hitler's policies plunged the world into a devastating war – Second World War.

5. How were the Nazis able to make Nazism a mass movement in Germany? Discuss

Ans: The Nazis held out a bright promising future to Germany people. The word "Nationalism" and "Socialism" gave the key to the goal of this movement. This party was lead by Adolf Hitler from 1921-1945.

It was during the Great Depression that the Nazis became a mass movement. After 1929 banks collapse and business shut down. Workers lost their jobs and the middle classes were threatened with destitutions. In such a situations Nazis propaganda stirred hopes of a better future. And thus by 1932, it had become the largest party with 37 % votes.

6. Discuss the problems faced by the Weimar Republic. Who were called the 'November criminals'?

Ans: After the World War 1 and the signing of the treaty of Versailles the allies allowed Germany to become republic. It was called the Weimar Republic and it lasted for 14 years. The republic failed completely in tackling the economic problems. Germany had to face many economic problems like: unemployment, food shortages, inflation, reparation of war debts to the allies etc. On top of this Germany was forced to accept the worst humiliating treaty ever seen in the world which they never forgave the government.

The supporters of the Weimar Republic mainly socialist, Catholics and democrats who were in the conservative nationalist circles were mockingly called the 'November criminals'.

THE END