

09-SS-CIVICS-

UNIT 01 FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

II. Fill in the blanks

1. The Constitution of India was finally adopted on **26th November**
2. The two types of democracy are **Direct** and **Indirect**
3. Example for direct democracy is **Switzerland**
4. India has a **Indirect/representative** form of democracy
5. **Jawaharlal Nehru** was the first Prime Minister of independent India
6. The first general elections were held in British India in the year **1920**
7. The Parliament House in India was designed by **Edwin Lutyens** and **Herbert Baker**

IV. Give short answers

1. Give Abraham Lincoln's definition of democracy.

- Abraham Lincoln defines democracy as a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

2. Mention the forms of democracy.

- There are two types of democracy. They are direct democracy and indirect (representative) democracy.

3. Distinguish between direct and indirect democracy.

- Direct democracy involves direct participation of the people.

Example: Ancient Greek city-states, Switzerland

- Indirect/Representative democracy involves indirect participation of the people. Example: India, USA, UK

V. Answer in detail

1. What are the challenges to Indian democracy? Explain.

- Democracy is the dominant form of government in the contemporary world.
- The challenges to Indian democracy include:
 - Illiteracy
 - Poverty
 - Gender discrimination
 - Regionalism
 - Casteism, communalism, and religious fundamentalism
 - Corruption
 - Criminalisation of politics
 - Political violence

2. Explain the conditions necessary for the success of democracy in India.

- Conditions necessary for the success of democracy in India include:
 - Empowering the poor and illiterate to enjoy democracy.
 - Eradication of social evils
 - An impartial and efficient press
 - Strong public opinion
 - Tolerance and communal harmony
 - Awareness of fundamental rights
 - Vigilance on elected representatives

- A powerful and responsible opposition.

3. What is your opinion about democracy in India?

- India has a parliamentary form of democracy.
- The Indian Parliament is made up of elected representatives who make laws.
- People's participation in decision making and their consent are key features.
- India is the largest democratic country in the world.
- It functions on five principles: sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic.
- Every citizen aged 18 or above can vote.
- There is no discrimination based on caste, religion, region, gender, or education when giving the right to vote.

UNIT 02 ELECTION, POLITICAL PARTIES & PRESSURE GROUPS

II. Fill in the blanks

1. The Election Commission of India is a body of **three** members
2. National Voters Day has been celebrated on **25th January**
3. In India, the **multi** party system is followed
4. In 2017, there were **seven** recognised national parties
5. Narmada Bachao Andolan is a **pressure group**

IV. Give short answers

1. Explain the electoral system in India.

- The electoral system in India is adapted from the United Kingdom.
- India is a socialist, secular, democratic republic and the largest democracy in the world.

2. Give the meaning of a political party.

- A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in government.
- A political party has three main parts: a leader, active members, and followers.

3. Distinguish between the two-party system and the multi-party system.

- **Two-party system:** Two major parties exist and compete for power.
Example: USA, UK
- **Multi-party system:** More than two political parties exist and compete for power.
Example: India, Sri Lanka, France, Italy

4. What is a pressure group?

- A pressure group is a group of people who organise to promote and defend their common interests.
- They try to influence government policy without contesting elections.

V. Answer in detail

1. Discuss the merits and demerits of direct elections.

Merits:

- More democratic as people elect their representatives directly

- Educates people about government and politics
- Encourages active participation in public affairs
- Makes leaders accountable to the public

Demerits:

- Very costly
- Illiterate voters may be misled by false propaganda
- Campaigns based on caste or religion can be harmful
- Candidates may try to influence voters through money or gifts

2. What are the functions of political parties?

- Contest elections by selecting and supporting candidates
- Propose policies and programmes for voters to choose from
- Help make laws in the legislature
- Form and run the government
- Act as opposition and criticise government policies
- Shape public opinion by raising important issues
- Act as a link between people and the government

3. What is the function of pressure groups in India?

- Pressure groups are organised interest groups that influence public policy without contesting elections.

Functions include:

- **Political participation:** Mobilise people through protests, petitions, and demonstrations
- **Education:** Inform and influence public and government through research, media, and experts
- **Policy formulation:** Provide advice and information to the government during decision-making
- **Representation:** Speak on behalf of specific groups and raise their concerns
- **Policy implementation:** Monitor and push for the execution of policies that benefit their cause

UNIT 03 HUMAN RIGHTS

II. Fill in the blanks

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights contains **30** articles
2. The Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution by **42nd** Amendment Act
3. The National Human Rights Commission was established on **12th October**
4. Indian state to implement Women Ancestral Property Act in 1989 was **Andhra Pradesh**

IV. Give short answers

1. What is Human Right?

- The UNO defines human rights as rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, gender, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status.

Everyone is entitled to these rights without discrimination.

2. What are the fundamental rights?

- Right to Equality
- Right to Freedom
- Right against Exploitation
- Right to Freedom of Conscience and Religion
- Cultural and Educational Rights for minorities
- Right to Constitutional Remedies

3. What are the Child Rights defined by the UNO?

- Right to life
- Right to the family environment
- Right to education
- Right to benefit from social security
- Right against sexual exploitation
- Right against sale or trafficking
- Right against other forms of exploitation like child labour

4. Write a short note on the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

- This right allows a person to approach a court if they are denied fundamental rights.
- The court can issue orders called 'writs' to restore the rights.
- It safeguards and protects all other rights.

5. Define: POCSO

- The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 protects

children from sexual abuse and exploitation.

- It ensures the best interest of the child at every stage.

6. Why do children need special attention?

- Children are future citizens.
- They should grow up in a secure and loving environment.
- Special attention helps them feel valued and builds their image positively over time.

7. What are the contributions to labourers by B.R. Ambedkar?

- 8-hour workday
- Compulsory recognition of trade unions
- Establishment of Employment Exchange
- Employees State Insurance (ESI)
- Minimum wages
- Coal and Mica Mines Provident Fund

8. 'All are equal before law'. But we have enacted a separate law for women – Justify.

- A separate law for women ensures their rights and welfare. It helps review safeguards, recommend measures, and promote equality, dignity, and freedom from discrimination.

9. Write about the Right against Exploitation.

- It is illegal to employ children below 14 years in mines or factories.
- Workers cannot be forced to work against their will.

10. Differentiate Fundamental Rights and Human Rights.

- Listed in the Constitution
- Basic to a normal life
- Enforceable by law

Human Rights

- Recognised internationally
- Basic to a real and dignified life
- Cannot be taken away

V. Answer in detail

1. A paragraph about UDHR.

- The UDHR was adopted by the United Nations on 10th December 1948.
- It is an important document that protects basic human rights for everyone in the world.
- It contains 30 articles that include civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights.
- These rights apply to all people, no matter their race, religion, nationality, or gender.
- The UDHR promotes freedom, equality, and dignity for every human being.
- It has been translated into many languages and is used worldwide.

2. What are the fundamental duties? How would you follow these in your school premises?

- There are 11 Fundamental Duties added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976.
- These duties include respecting the Constitution, National Flag, and Anthem.
- They ask us to promote harmony, protect the environment, and value our culture.

- We should also develop a scientific temper and avoid violence.
- In school, I will follow rules, keep the campus clean, respect teachers and classmates, and help others.
- I will also protect school property and behave with discipline and unity.

3. How does the National Human Rights Commission protect our rights?

- Inquires into violations of human rights
- Intervenes in court cases involving human rights
- Promotes research and education on human rights
- Encourages NGOs and institutions working in the field
- Spreads awareness among people

4. What are the benefits for workers provided by labour law?

General workers:

- 8-hour workday
- Recognition of trade unions
- Employment Exchanges
- Employees State Insurance
- Minimum wages
- Provident Fund for coal and mica mine workers

Women workers:

- Maternity Benefit Act
- Women Labour Welfare Fund
- Women and Child Labour Protection Act
- Maternity leave
- Ban on underground coal mine work for women.

5. How do you enjoy the fundamental rights in your life?

- I enjoy the Right to Equality by being treated equally regardless of caste or religion.
- I use the Right to Freedom to speak and express my views and to move freely anywhere in India.
- I am protected under the Right against Exploitation, which stops forced labour and child labour.
- These rights help me grow in a fair and secure society.

UNIT 04 FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

I. Fill in the blanks

1. _____, _____ are a few examples for unitary form of government.

England, France

2. The parliamentary government is also known as _____.

Cabinet government

3. In the parliamentary form of government, _____ is the leader of the majority party.

Prime Minister

III. Distinguish Between

1. Distinguish between unitary and federal forms of government

Unitary form of government

- Only one level of government or sub-units
- Sub-units cannot operate independently

- Examples: England, France, Japan, Sri Lanka

Federal form of government

- Two levels of government
- Federal units are answerable to the central government
- Examples: USA, Australia, Canada

2. Distinguish between parliamentary and presidential forms of government

Parliamentary form of government

- Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party
- Central Legislature is supreme
- Examples: Canada, India, Japan

Presidential form of government

- President is directly elected by the people
- President is supreme
- Examples: Russia, Brazil, USA

IV. Give a short note on

1. Write a short note on unitary form of government

- A unitary system is a single government system where the central government holds all the power.
- Examples: England, France, Japan, Sri Lanka.

V. Answer the following

1. List out the types of constitution

- Written constitution
- Unwritten constitution

2. What are the merits of a federal government?

- Balances local and national interests

- Efficient administration through power sharing
- Suitable for large countries
- Limits the power of central government
- Encourages economic and cultural progress

3. Write down the differences between the unitary form of government and the federal form of government

Unitary form

- One level of government
- Single citizenship
- No independent sub-units
- No power division
- Centralized authority

Federal form

- Two levels of government
- Dual citizenship
- Sub-units have powers from the constitution
- Division of powers
- Decentralized authority

VI. Answer in detail

1. Write about the merits of a unitary form of government

- Best for small countries
- No confusion in authority and responsibility
- Decisions and actions are quicker
- Less expensive to run
- Constitution can be easily amended
- Uniform laws and policies across the country

2. Write about the presidential form of government and what is the difference between presidential and parliamentary forms of government

Presidential form of government:

- President is both head of state and head of government.
- Elected for a fixed term
- Works with an advisory cabinet

Presidential form:

- President is directly elected
- Supreme authority
- Separation of powers
- Independent branches
- Individual leadership
- Not accountable to legislature

Parliamentary form:

- Prime Minister leads majority party
- Legislature holds supreme power
- No full separation of powers
- Branches work together
- Collective leadership
- Accountable to legislature

UNIT 05 LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

II. Fill in the blanks

1. ____ was known as the “Father of Local Governments”. **Lord Ripon**
2. Restoration of ____ has become an article of faith during our freedom struggle. **Panchayats**
3. ____ was the name of the secret ballot method exercised to elect members to

the village councils during the Chola period.

Kuda Olai Murai

4. Local Government which are functioning in the villages are called ____.

Village Panchayat

5. ____ will look after the administration of the Town Panchayat. **Executive Officer**

V. Give a short note

1. Name the taxes levied by the Village

Panchayat

- Property Tax
- Professional Tax
- House Tax
- Tax for drinking water connection
- Land Tax
- Taxes on shops

2. List out the salient features of Tamil Nadu

Panchayat Raj Act 1994

- Three-tier system of Panchayats
- Gram Sabha at the village level
- Election Commission established for conducting elections
- Finance Commission for fund distribution
- Reservation for SC/ST based on population
- One-third reservation for women
- District Planning Committees established

3. Mention the important functions of the Village Panchayat.

- Supply of drinking water
- Maintenance of street lights
- Maintenance of roads
- Maintenance of village libraries

- Maintenance of small bridges
- Granting permission for housing plots
- Maintenance of drainage
- Construction of group houses
- Street cleaning
- Maintenance of burial grounds
- Maintenance of public toilets

4. Which are the voluntary functions of the local governments?

- Maintenance of street lights in villages
- Organizing markets and fairs
- Tree planting
- Maintenance of playgrounds
- Facilities for parking, slaughterhouses, cattle sheds
- Regulation of exhibitions

5. Name the Urban local governments

- Corporation
- Municipality
- Town Panchayat
- Town Panchayat: area with more than 10,000 population
- First Municipality in India: Chennai, 1688
- Municipal Corporations are for big cities

VI. Answer in detail

1. Write in detail about the salient features of the 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (1992)

- Panchayats and Municipalities declared as Institutions of Self-Government
- Gram Sabhas and Ward Committees include all registered adult voters

- Three-tier system at village, intermediate, and district levels (two-tier for small states)
- Direct elections to all seats at all levels
- Reservation for SCs and STs based on population
- One-third reservation for women, including within SC/ST seats and chairperson posts
- Five-year uniform term
- Elections to be held before term ends
- If dissolved, elections within six months

2. Describe the major problems and challenges faced by the local self-government

- Lack of clear distribution of powers and functions
- Mismatch between funds allocation and local needs
- Need for more autonomy and financial independence
- Influence of caste, class, and religion in local decisions
- Weak accountability among elected members and officials

UNIT 06 ROAD SAFETY

I. Answer the following

1. What are the benefits of wearing a helmet while driving?

- Wearing a helmet reduces traffic accidents.
- It helps the driver stay alert while riding.
- Protects eyes from dust and bright lights.

- No need to use hands to wipe eyes, keeping control of the vehicle.

2. List out the factors of road accidents.

- Drivers
- Pedestrians
- Passengers
- Vehicles
- Road conditions
- Weather conditions

3. Which colour in the signal means 'stop'?

- Red

4. List out any three road safety rules:

- Know your signals
- Stop, look and cross
- Don't run on roads

II. Answer in detail

1. Explain the factors involved in road accidents

- **Drivers:** Over speeding, rash driving, breaking rules, fatigue, drinking.
- **Pedestrians:** Carelessness, crossing at wrong places, walking carelessly.
- **Vehicles:** Brake failure, steering problems, tire bursts, weak lights, overloading.
- **Road conditions:** Potholes, damaged roads, merging village roads with highways, illegal speed bumps.
- **Weather:** Fog, snow, heavy rain, strong wind, hail storms.

2. Explain in detail: The road safety rules

- **Know your signals:** Understand the meanings of red, yellow, and green lights.

- **Stop, look and cross:** Always stop and look both ways before crossing the road.
 - **Pay attention – listen:** Listen for vehicle horns and other warning sounds.
 - **Don't run on roads: Walk calmly;** running may lead to accidents.
 - **Always use sidewalks:** Walk only on footpaths, not on roads.
 - **Never stick hands outside the vehicle:** It is dangerous to extend hands or heads from moving vehicles.
 - **Never cross road at bends:** Vehicles may not see you in time.
 - **Don't rush:** Always be patient and alert on the road.
-

Prepared by

MOHAMMED ALI A

AKWA ACADEMY

4TH STREET, K M NAGAR, PUDUMANAI

AMBUR.

