

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : IX
DATE: 22.09.2020 to 05.10.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	Chap-13 Volume And Surface Areas Of Solids [Ex-13(A), 13 (B), 13 (C), 13(D)]
SCIENCE	<p>BIOLOGY CH-14 NATURAL RESOURCES (Project for internal assessment) Prepare a project on any one concept of this chapter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Air, Soil, Water- air for respiration, for combustion, for moderate temperature.(b) Movement of air and its role in bringing rain across India.(c) Air, water, soil pollution.(d) Holes in Ozone layer and its probable damage <p>CHEMISTRY – CHAPTER 3 ATOMS AND MOLECULES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Read the chapter thoroughly page (31 – 37) NCERT BOOK2. Do question no. 1,2,3,4 page (32 – 33) NCERT BOOK3. Do question no. 1,2 page 35 NCERT BOOK4. Answer the following questions: (Very short answer type questions.)<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) What is an atom?(ii) What is a molecule?(iii) Define atomicity.(iv) How many atoms are present in one molecule of ozone?(v) Give an example of (a) triatomic (b) polyatomic molecule of elements.(vi) Define the law of constant proportion.(vii) What is the ratio between masses of (a) hydrogen and oxygen in H₂O (b) nitrogen and hydrogen in NH₃ ? (Atomic mass of H = 1 u, O = 16 u, N = 14 u)(viii) What is the ratio between the masses of carbon and oxygen in CO₂? (Atomic mass of C = 12 u, O = 16 u)(ix) Name the anion and cation which constitute the molecule of magnesium oxide.(x) Give the difference between a cation and anion.5. Answer the following questions: (Short Answer Type Questions.)<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Select an element that is :

	<p>(a) ductile (b) conductor of electricity (c) a constituent of water (d) liquid at room temperature</p> <p>(ii) State law of conservation of mass. Illustrate with the help of example.</p> <p>(iii) Define atomic mass unit.</p> <p>(iv) Hydrogen and oxygen combine in the ratio 1:8 by mass to form water. What mass of oxygen gas would be required to react completely with 4 g of hydrogen gas?</p> <p>(v) Give an example of each of monoatomic, diatomic, tetra-atomic and polyatomic molecules.</p> <p>(vi) Write the symbols of the following elements.</p> <p>(vii) (a) Aluminium (b) Sodium (c) Cobalt (d) Carbon (e) Calcium</p> <p>6. Answer the following questions: (Long Answer Type Questions.)</p> <p>(i) Give the postulates of Dalton's atomic theory.</p> <p>(ii) What is meant by symbol of an element? Illustrate with the help of examples.</p> <p>(iii) How would you differentiate between a molecule of an element and a molecule of a compound? Write one example of each type.</p> <p>PHYSICS CH – 11 WORK ENERGY AND POWER.</p> <p>1. Read the chapter thoroughly page (146 to 153) NCERT BOOK</p> <p>2. Define work. Is work a scalar quantity or a vector quantity?</p> <p>3. Define the nature of the work done.</p> <p>4. Define the energy. Is energy a scalar quantity or a vector quantity?</p> <p>5. List the different forms of energy.</p> <p>6. What is the relation between energy and amount of work done?</p> <p>7. Derive the formula for kinetic energy.</p> <p>8. Derive the formula for potential energy.</p> <p>9. Do the example 11.2 , 11.3, 11.4, 11.5 and 11.6 (numerical)(NCERT book PG no-148 to 154)</p> <p>10. Write the questions answers of ex. (pg no- 149)</p> <p>11. Write the question answers of ex. (pg no 152 NCERT book)</p>
HINDI	हिंदी साहित्य माटी वाली

प्रश्न १ माटी वाली का कंटर ढक्कन विहीन क्यों होता था ?

उत्तर १ माटी वाली जिस कंटर में माटाखान से मिट्टी लाया करती थी, उसमें लगे ढक्कन को उसने ही काटकर अलग कर दिया था । इससे एक ओर जहाँ उसे मिट्टी भरने में सुविधा होती थी वहीं वह मिट्टी को सुगमता से गिरा भी देती थी । इस प्रकार ढक्कन विहीन कनस्तर उसके लिए सुविधाजनक होता था ।

प्रश्न २ टिहरी की महिलाएँ माटी वाली से अपनी सहानुभूति तथा दया किस प्रकार प्रकट करती थी ?

उत्तर २ माटी वाली अत्यंत गरीब महिला थी, जिसके आजीविका का साधन माटाखान से लाई मिट्टी घरों तक पहुँचाना था । घर पर उसका बीमार पति अकेला रहता था । माटी वाली अपना काम अत्यंत तन्मयता से करती थी । वह सभी के घर बिना भेदभाव के लाल मिट्टी दिया करती थी ।

माटी वाली की स्थिति का अनुमान कर महिलाएँ कुछ पैसों के साथ ही उसे चाय या शाम की बासी एक-दो रोटियाँ भी दे दिया करती थीं । कभी-कभी कोई महिला रोटी के साथ कुछ साग आदि देकर अपनी सहानुभूति तथा दया प्रकट कर दिया करती थी ।

प्रश्न ३ टिहरी की ठकुराइन जो माटी वाली की ग्राहक थी, ने अपने पूर्वजों की विरासत को किस प्रकार सहेजकर रखा था ? सप्रमाण स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

उत्तर ३ माटी वाली की ग्राहक टिहरी की ठकुराइन को पूर्वजों की विरासत से विशेष लगाव था । वे उनकी विरासत की प्रत्येक वस्तु को बहुत सँभालकर रखती थी । आम मनुष्य पूर्वजों की वस्तुओं को कबाड़ या पुराने फैशन की कहकर उन्हें कबाड़ी के हाथों औने-पौने दामों में बेच देता है, पर इसके विपरीत ठकुराइन ने पूर्वजों की विरासत भले ही वह पीतल का साधारण गिलास ही क्यों न हो सँभाल रखा है । वे उसे पुरखों की गाढ़ी कमाई से अर्जित किया हुआ मानती है, जिसमें पुरखों की मेहनत और यादें समाई हैं ।

प्रश्न ४ माटी वाली को जब घर की मालकिन से तीन रोटियाँ मिलीं तो उसने मन में क्या-क्या कल्पनाएँ कर लीं ?

उत्तर ४ घर की मालकिन ने माटी लाने के लिए कहकर उसे जब तीन रोटियाँ दीं तो वह बहुत ही प्रसन्न हो उठी । वह सोचने लगी कि आज उसे घर रोटियाँ नहीं बनानी होंगी । वह अपने बुढ़े के लिए इन्हें लेकर जाएगी । जिन्हें देखकर वह खुश हो जाएगा । बुढ़िया के घर पहुँचने पर वह अत्यंत लाचारी से रसोई की ओर ताका करता था । आज उसे रोटियों का इंतजार नहीं करना होगा । वह पहुँचते ही कूटी हुई प्याज के साथ रोटियाँ परोसकर उसे दे देगी ।

प्रश्न ५ माटी वाली के बुढ़े को अब रोटियों की आवश्यकता क्यों नहीं रह गई थी ?

उत्तर ५ माटी वाली घर की मालकिन से मिली तीन रोटियाँ लेकर जा रही थी । वह मन-ही-मन आज बहुत खुश थी । घर पहुँचने पर क्रदमों की आहट सुनकर भी जब बुढ़े के शरीर में हलचल न हुई तो बुढ़िया का माथा ठनका, उसने देखा की बुढ़ा मर चुका था । उसे अब और रोटियों की जरूरत न थी ।

प्रश्न ६ माटी वाली अपने बूढ़े का अंतिम संस्कार क्यों नहीं कर सकी ?

उत्तर ६ माटी वाली अपने बूढ़े पति की मृत्यु के बाद अंतिम संस्कार इसलिए नहीं कर

पाई क्योंकि बाँध बनने से टिहरी शहर डूबने लगा था । शहर में बढ़ते पानी का प्रभाव से शमशान घाट डूब चुके थे । ऐसे में वह अंतिम संस्कार कैसे कर पाती । प्रश्न ७ माटी वाली बुढ़िया के सामने पुनर्वास में क्या समस्या आ रही थी ? उत्तर ७ पुनर्वास अधिकारियों को सरकारी पुनर्वास के लिए कागजी प्रमाण-पत्रों की आवश्यकता थी । अनपढ़, लाचार बुढ़िया के पास कागजी प्रमाण पत्र कहाँ से आते । उसके अपने नाम न कोई जमीन थी, न ठिकाना, न कोई जायदाद । वह माटाखान की मिट्टी पर अपना हक मानती थी पर उसका भी कागजी प्रमाण उसके पास नहीं था । पुनर्वास मामलों में जिन प्रमाणों की आवश्यकता थी वे उसके पास न थे । ऐसे में उसके सामने पुनर्वास की समस्या उठ खड़ी हुई ।

Hindi Language

औपचारिक एवं अनौपचारिक पत्र

निम्नलिखित पत्रों को अपनी उत्तरपुस्तिका में लिखें :-

१ आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए अपने विद्यालय के प्रधानाचार्य को पत्र लिखिए ।

२ अपने निकट के डिपो-प्रबंधक को नई बस सेवा शुरू करने के लिए पत्र लिखिए ।

३ अपने पिता को पत्र लिखकर उन्हें अपने जीवन की भावी योजनाओं के बारे में बताते हुए पत्र लिखिए ।

४ आपके मित्र को कुछ गलत लड़कों के साथ रहने की आदत पड़ गई है । इस कारण वह पान मसाला खाने लगा है । आप अपने मित्र को पत्र लिखकर इससे होने वाली हानियों से अवगत कराएँ ।

ENGLISH

Topic

Literature - Reach for the Top (Part 1 and 2)

Language – Gap Filling

Literature

Reach for the Top (Part I) – Santosh Yadav

About Santosh Yadav - Santosh Yadav is an Indian mountaineer. She is the first woman in the world to climb Mount Everest twice, and the first woman to successfully climb Mt. Everest from Kangshung Face. She climbed the peak first in May 1992 and then again in May 1993 with an Indo-Nepalese Team.

During her Everest mission of 1992 she saved the life of another climber, Mohan Singh, by sharing oxygen with him. She brought down five hundred kilograms of garbage from the Himalayas. This shows her concern for the environment.

Question and answers

Answer these questions in one or two sentences each.

Q1. Why was the ‘holy man’ who gave Santosh’s mother his blessings surprised?

A. The holy man who blessed Santosh’s mother was surprised because Santosh’s grandmother said that they did not want a son. As she already had five sons, they only wanted to be blessed with a gifted child. The holy man was surprised because every mother wanted to give birth to a son, contrary to Santosh’s mother.

Q2. Give an example to show that even as a young girl Santosh was not ready to accept anything unreasonable.

A. Santosh was not always content with her place in a traditional way of life. She began living life on her own terms from the start. Where other girls wore traditional Indian dresses, Santosh preferred shorts.

Q3. Why was Santosh sent to the local school?

A. Although her parents were wealthy and could send her to a good school in the city of Delhi, they sent her to the village school because they followed the traditions.

Q4. When did she leave home for Delhi, and why?

A. At the age of sixteen, Santosh left for Delhi and got admission in a school there. She wanted to get good education before getting married. Although her parents did not support her initially, they heeded to her determination and accepted her decision.

Q5. Why did Santosh’s parents agree to pay for her schooling in Delhi? What mental qualities of Santosh are brought into light by this incident?

A. Initially, Santosh’s parents refused to support her financially. She accepted this and decided to work part - time to pay her school fee. Then, her parents softened and consented to support her. This shows she was determined and did what she thought was right and that others had to change their path accordingly.

Answer each of these questions in a short paragraph (about 30 words).

Q1. How did Santosh begin to climb mountains?

A. When Santosh joined the Maharani college at Jaipur, she resided at the Kasturba hostel. It was located near the Aravalli hills. Every day she saw the villagers climb the hills and disappear behind them. She grew inquisitive and finally, one day, joined a group of mountaineers to unfold the mystery. This way she started climbing mountains.

Q2. What incidents during the Everest expedition show Santosh’s concern for her team-mates?

A. Santosh tried to save a fellow climber but was unsuccessful at it. Later, she was successful in saving the life of a fellow climber named Mohan Singh by sharing her oxygen cylinder with him.

Q3. What shows her concern for the environment?

A. She brought down five hundred kilograms of garbage from the Himalayas. This shows her concern for the environment.

Long-Answer type Questions:

Q1. Determination and correct choice of path always lead to success. Do you agree? Elaborate with reference to the success story of Santosh Yadav.

Answer:

Santosh Yadav was quite determined to choose her correct path. Born in a traditional family, she had to face many difficulties and opposition from her own family. Her parents wanted her to get married at the age of sixteen. She firmly opposed it and warned that she would never get married unless she got proper education.

She went to Delhi and got herself enrolled without her father's permission. She decided to work part-time to meet her educational expenses. She went to Jaipur and joined the Mountaineering Institute. Her firm determination and hard work put her on the top of the world. She proved that nothing is impossible in this world if we are determined.

Q2. What inspired Santosh Yadav to be a climber? How does her life inspire you?

Answer:

Santosh Yadav was different from the girls of her age. She was determined to choose her own way of life. She joined Maharani College at Jaipur. Her room in the hostel faced the Aravalli Hills. One day, she saw some villagers climbing the hills. She was fascinated to see them. She decided to climb the hills.

She went there and met some climbers. Seeing her mental toughness and strong determination, the climbers encouraged her to take climbing seriously. She polished her climbing skills at Nehru School of Mountaineering rapidly and conquered the Mount Everest twice.

She is an inspiration for all the ambitious girls. Her mental toughness, strong determination and willpower inspire us to undertake any task that we dream of, for nothing is impossible if one is determined and clear about one's aim like Santosh.

Home Assignment

Complete the following statements.

1. From her room in Kasturba Hostel, Santosh used to _____
2. When she finished college, Santosh had to write a letter of apology to her father because _____
3. During the Everest expedition, her seniors in the team admired her _____ while _____ endeared her to fellow climbers.

Answer each of these questions in a short paragraph (about 30 words).

Q1. How does she describe her feelings at the summit of the Everest?

Q2. Santosh Yadav got into the record books both times she scaled Mt Everest. What were the reasons for this?

Reach for the Top Part II – Maria Sharapova

Reach for the Top Part II is about the world-renowned tennis player, Maria Sharapova's rise to the top in the world of tennis. The secret behind her phenomenal success lies in the harsh struggle and the immense sacrifice made by her and her parents.

Parents: Yuri, Yelena

Profession: Tennis player

Sport: Tennis

Facts about Maria Sharapova

1. What was the name of Sharapova's mother?

Answer: **Yelena**

2. Which tournament did Maria Sharapova win her first match?

Answer: **Indian Wells**

3. When did Sharapova turn professional?

Answer: **2001**

4. At which tournament did Maria win both her first WTA singles and doubles title?

Answer: **Tokyo**

5. Which 2 junior Grand Slams did she reach the final of in 2002?

Answer: **Australian Open and Wimbledon**

Short Questions:

Q1. Why did Maria have to stay away from, her mother?

Ans. Maria had to stay without her mother because she had to go to the United

States for her professional training and her mother could not accompany her due to visa restrictions.

Q2. Why does Maria call herself totally Russian?

Ans. Though Maria lives in the USA, but at heart she is a Russian. She says that her blood is totally Russian and she wants to represent Russia in the Olympics.

Q3. What does Maria declare to be her 'Mantra' for success?

Ans. Maria considers herself very competitive and works hard to be in the best in whatever she does. She does not allow herself to be emotional and sentimental. This is her 'Mantra' for success.

Table given below with relevant phrases or sentences show the difference in the lives and of the two famous personalities.

	Santosh Yadav	Maria Sharapova
1. Their humble beginning	She was born in the small village of Joniya was of Rewari District in Haryana.	She was born in the frozen plains of Siberia
2. Their parents' approach	Her parents disapproved her wish to study at a school in Delhi, however, later they accepted it.	Her father worked hard to arrange funds for her training.
3. Their will power and strong desire to succeed	Then there was no looking back for this determined young girl.	When you come from nothing and you have nothing, then it makes you very hungry and determined
4. Evidence of their mental toughness	Equipped with an iron will, physical endurance and an amazing mental toughness, she proved herself repeatedly.	Instead of letting that depress me, I became more quietly determined and mentally tough. I learnt how to take care of myself.
5. Their patriotism	I felt proud as an Indian	Though Maria Sharapova speaks with a pronounced American accent, she proudly parades her Russian nationality.

Home Assignment:

Based on the above table answer the question mentioned below.

Question : Both Santosh Yadav and Maria Sharapova reached the top of the world in their respective fields. How are they alike and different? Out of the two whom would

you make your role model and why?

Language- Gap Filling

Choose the best word from the options given in bracket to complete the following passages:

1. Sadao had taken this **(a)**..... (in, into, at, of) his mind as he did **(b)**..... (nothing, everything, all, everywhere) his father said, his father who **(c)**..... (always, seldom, never, ever) joked **(d)**..... (and, or, else, nor) played **(e)**..... (with, of, at, in) him but **(f)**..... (whose, whom, who, what) spent infinite pains upon him who was his only son.
2. So **(a)**..... (a, an, the, one) wizard said, “Oh, very well. **(b)**.....(Go, went, gone, going) to the end of the lane and turn **(c)**..... (on, in, around, from) three times and look down the magic well and there you will **(d)**..... (found, finding, find) three pennies. Hurry **(e)**..... (up, at, on, of).” So Roger Skunk went to the end of the lane and **(f)**..... (turn, turned, turning, has turned) around three times and there in the magic well were three pennies!
3. He smelled **(a)**..... (so, as, like, as) bad that **(b)**..... (all, every, none, each) of the other little woodland creatures would play **(c)**..... (on, of, from, with) him. She looked at him **(d)**.....(solemn, solemnly, solemnly). She had not **(e)**..... (forsee, foresaw, forseen, foreseeing) this. Whenever he would go out to play, Roger **(f)**..... (remember, remembered, remembering, will remember) the humiliations of his own childhood. All of the other tiny animals would cry, “Uh-oh, here comes Roger Stinky Skunk”.
4. It won't make my face **(a)**..... (change, changed, changes, changing). Do you know, one day, a woman **(b)**..... (go, going, went, gone) by me **(c)**..... (at, in, of, on) the street. I **(d)**..... (am, was, where, is) at a bus-stop and she was **(e)**.....(along, with, in, without) another woman. She **(f)**..... (look, looks, looked, looking) at me, and she said, “Look at

that, that's a terrible thing.

**SOCIAL
STUDIES**

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Chapter- Electoral Politics

- 1. Read the chapter paragraph wise. Underline the difficult words and write it in your note book to learn.**
- 2. Write the following section-I NCERT Questions and Answers in your notebook.**
- 3. Write the following section - II Very short type Question and Answers in your notebook.**
- 4. Write the following section - III Short type Question and Answers in your notebook.**
- 5. Write the following section- IV Long type Question and Answers in your notebook.**

I. NCERT Questions And Answers

Q1: Which of the following sentiments about the reason for conducting elections are false?

- a) Elections enable people to judge the performance of the government
- b) People select the representative of their choice in an election.
- c) Elections enable people to evaluate the performance of the judiciary
- d) People can indicate which policies they prefer.

Ans: (c)

Q2: Which of these is not a good reason to say that Indian elections are democratic?

- a) India has the largest numbers of voters in the world.
- b) India's election commission is very powerful.
- c) In India, everyone above the age of 18 has a right to vote.
- d) In India, the losing parties accept the electoral verdict.

Ans: (a)

Q3: Match the following:-

- (a) It is necessary to keep the voters' list up to date because (i) there is a fair representation of all sections of our society
- (b) Some constituencies are reserved for SCs and STs so that (ii) everyone has equal opportunity to elect their representatives
- (c) Everyone has one and only one vote so that (iii) all candidates must have a fair chance of competing in elections
- (d) Party in power is not allowed to use government vehicles because (iv) some people may have moved away from the area where they voted last.

Ans:

a) iv. (b) i. (c) ii. (d) iii.

Q4: List all the different election related activities mentioned in the chapter and arrange them in a time sequence, beginning with the first activity and ending with the last. Some of these activities are given below:

Releasing election manifestos, Counting of votes, Making of voters' list, Election campaign, Declaration of election results, Casting of votes, Ordering of re-poll, Announcing election schedule, Filing nomination.

Ans:

Different election related activities:

- i. Making of voters' list
- ii. Announcing election schedule
- iii. Filing nomination
- iv. Election campaign
- v. Releasing election manifestos
- vi. Casting of votes
- vii. Counting of votes
- viii. Declaration of election results

ix. Ordering of re-poll

Q5: Surekha is an officer-in-charge of ensuring free and fair elections in an assembly constituency in a state. Describe what she should focus on for each of the following stages of election:

a. Election campaign

b. Polling day

c. Counting day

Ans:

a. Election campaign – During election campaign, the different political parties hold their meetings, take out their rallies, distribute their manifestos, display their posters and do door-to-door canvassing. Surekha as an officer-in-charge should see that the meetings are held within the stipulated time, there are no clashes during the rallies, no party is violating code of conducts for elections such as, wall-postering, character assassination of the opponents etc.

b. Polling day – On the polling day, the voters go to their nearest polling booths to cast their votes. On this day she has to see that:

1. The polling is done in a peaceful atmosphere.
2. No bogus voter casts the vote.
3. There is police arrangement in every booth.
4. No unsocial element enters any booth.
5. There is no booth capturing or rigging.
6. The ballot boxes or electronic machines reach counting center safely.

c. Counting day – On the counting day the agents of almost every candidate take their seats inside the counting center. Surekha as an officer-in-charge has to take care of the following:

1. There is a proper seating arrangement for the agents of different candidates.
2. Proper police arrangement is there to ward off any undue incident.
3. Counting of votes is carried peacefully without any outside interference and to the full satisfaction of all the candidates.
4. Rejoicing should be peaceful and un-provocative

Q6: The table below gives the proportion of different communities among the candidates who won elections to the US Congress. Compare these to the proportion of these communities in the population of the US. Based on this would you suggest a system of reservations in the US Congress? If yes, why and for which communities? If no, why not? [For the table refer to the NCERT textbook].

Ans:

a. The Blacks have lesser number of seats i.e. 8, in the House of Representatives as compared to their population (13%) so a system of reservation should be there for them in US Congress.

b. In case of Hispanics, the need of reservation is somewhat more as the number of their members in the House of Representatives is far less (5) as compared to their population (13%).

c. There is no need of reservation for the Whites as they have already more seats (86) in the House of Representatives as compared to their population (70%).

Q7: Can we draw the following conclusions from the information given in this chapter? Give two facts to support your position for each of these.

a. Election Commission of India does not have enough powers to conduct free and fair elections in the country.

b. There is a high level of popular participation in the elections in our country.

c. It is very easy for the party in power to win an election.

d. Many reforms are needed to make our elections completely free and fair.

Ans:

a. It is wrong to say that election commission of India does not have enough powers to conduct free and fair elections. Because Election Commission of India have enough powers to conduct free and fair elections in the country. The Election Commission of India is an independent and powerful body.

Firstly, the Election Commissioner of India is appointed by the President or Government of India. He can not be removed. Secondly, the can order Election Commissioner can order the Government to follow certain guidelines. Thirdly, if he feels that the elections have not been conducted fairly, he can order repoll in certain booths or even in the entire constituency. Fourthly, during election duty, other Government servants work under the control of Election Commissioner.

b. It is a fact that there is a high level of popular participation in the elections in our country. During the last 50 years or so, the turn out of voters in the North America and Europe has declined while in India it has either remained stable or increased. It has been found that in our country the poor, the illiterate and the unprivileged people vote in larger proportion as compared to the rich and the privileged classes.

c. It is quite a wrong notion that party in power can win an election quite easily in

India. If such a thing would have been true, the Congress stalwart like Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, would not have been defeated by Raj Narain, an ordinary politician. There are many occasions when the ruling party has lost elections in India.

d. There is no system as such where can not be a reform and improvement. Reforms are required to prevent use of money, muscle power, and unfair practices from bearing fruit.

Q8: Chinappa was convicted for torturing his wife for dowry. Satbir was held guilty of practicing untouchability. The court did not allow either of them to contest elections. Does this decision go against the principles of democratic elections?

Ans:

In both the cases, Chinappa and Satbir, the court has done the right thing by not allowing either of them to contest elections. This decision does not go against the principle of democratic elections. The convicted and the guilty persons should not be allowed to contest elections otherwise they would criminalize the whole election process and that jeopardize the high principles of democracy.

Q9: Here are some reports of electoral malpractices from different parts of the world. Is there anything that these countries can learn from India to improve their elections? What would you suggest in each case?

a. During an election in Nigeria, the officer-in-charge of counting votes deliberately increased the votes of one candidate and declared him elected. The court later found out that more than 5 lakh votes cast for one candidate were counted in favour of another.

b. Just before the elections in Fiji, a pamphlet was distributed warning voters that a vote for former Prime Minister, Mahendra Chaudhry will lead to bloodshed. This was a threat to voters of Indian origin.

c. In the US, each state has its own method of voting, its own procedure of counting and its own authority for conducting elections. Authorities in the state of Florida took many controversial decisions that favoured Mr. Bush in the Presidential elections in 2000. But no one could change those decisions.

Ans:

a. The officer-in-charge during elections (counting) should have been impartial and should have ordered a re-poll. For voting there should be electronic machines so that no fraud could be done in counting. In the event of non-availability of electronic machines, the votes should be counted in the presence of representatives of different

candidates or political parties. Nigeria can learn this lesson from India.

b. Such a thing is quite wrong against the spirit of a free and fair election. Firstly, the voters should never be threatened to cast their vote against their conscience. Secondly, if at all, any pamphlet was to be distributed then it should have been done at least 48 hours before the date of election as done in India. So Fiji can learn these lessons from India – not to intimidate the voters and even if such a thing happens, then the election can be postponed or cancelled.

c. In India, one and uniform rules are followed in all states as far as the method of voting, procedure of counting are concerned. Different rules, different authorities, and different procedures of counting lead to the ambiguity and vagueness and take away the sense of justice, which is one of the main principles of democracy. US can take some good points and lessons from India how to follow same rules, procedures etc. in all states and across the country.

Q10: Here are some reports of malpractices in Indian elections. Identify what the problem in each case is. What should be done to correct the situation?

a. Following the announcement of elections the minister promised to provide financial aid to reopen the closed sugar mill.

b. Opposition parties alleged that their statements and campaign was not given the due attention in Doordarshan and All India Radio.

c. An inquiry by the Election Commission showed that electoral rolls of a state contain names of 20 lakh fake voters.

d. The hoodlums of a political party were moving with guns, physically preventing supporters of other political parties to meet the voters and attacking meetings of other parties.

Ans:

a. By doing so, the minister has erred on two counts. Firstly, he should not have made this promise when the announcement of elections has already been made. Secondly, by promising financial aid he is trying to bribe the voters by using financial tricks. He is trying to take advantage of his party being in power. This mill should not be opened and it should be left to the winning party to decide after the elections.

b. In order to remove this allegation of the opposition parties, the best solution is that Doordarshan and All India Radio must be made autonomous bodies so that government could not influence them in its favour. Equal time should be given to all parties and candidates to present their views in front of the voters.

c. The Election Commission has the power to remaking of the electoral rolls and to

see that the names of 20 lakh fake voters are removed from the new electoral rolls.

d. The Election Commission has the power to check this malpractice of moving with guns, physically preventing supporters of other political parties to meet the voters and attacking meetings of other parties. It can withdraw the recognition of any party or disqualify such a candidate from contesting elections if its supporters are found to be moving with weapons.

Q11: Ramesh was not in class when this chapter was being taught. He came the next day and reported what he had heard from his father. Can you tell Ramesh what is wrong with these statements?

a. Women always vote the way men tell them. So what is the point of giving them the right to vote?

b. Party politics creates tension in society. Elections should be decided by consensus not by competition.

c. Only graduates should be allowed to stand as candidates for elections.

Ans:

a. Women always vote the way men tell them to do is a wrong statement. It would be totally undemocratic if we debar women who are about 50 per cent of the population, of their right to vote on the basis of gender distinction. It will also take away the quality of true representation of a democracy. Often we see husband contesting election from one party while his wife contesting from another party.

b. A healthy competition provides option to the people to choose the better. A consensus can make the people deaf and dumb which against the spirit of democracy. Electoral competition is necessary because it provides incentives to political parties and leaders and forces them to serve the people better.

c. Educational qualifications are not necessary to all kinds of jobs. It is also a wrong notion that only graduates should be allowed to contest elections. A majority of people who fought for the independence of the country were almost illiterate. They have equal right with those of the educated to enjoy the fruit of the hard won independence. It is also agreed that if a graduate degree is made an eligibility criteria, then more than 90% of the voters would become ineligible for contesting an election. Would that be a democracy, certainly not. India follows the rule – ‘One person one vote’. This is in true spirit of democracy.

II.VERY SHORT TYPE Questions and Answers.

Question 1.

Free and fair elections are ensured by the _____ .

Answer:

Election Commission

Question 2.

The leader, Mr. Devi Lai from Haryana is the Chief of Haryana Sangharsh Samiti, led a movement named _____ .

Answer:

NyayaYudh

Question 3.

What does 'EPIC' stand for?

Answer:

Election Photo Identity Card.

Question 4.

How many voters took part in campaign-related activities during the 2004 elections?

Answer:

More than one-third voters took parts in campaign-related activities during the 2004 elections.

Question 5.

In India, Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections are held regularly after every _____ .

Answer:

Five years

Question 6.

Sometimes, election is held only for one constituency to fill the vacancy caused by death or resignation of a member. This type of election is called _____ .

Answer:

By-election

Question 7.

In India, we follow area based system of representation. The country is divided into different areas for purposes of elections. These areas are called _____ .

Answer:

Electoral constituency

Question 8.

Each state is divided into a specific number of Assembly constituencies. The elected representative from each area is called _____ .

Answer:

MLA or Member of Legislative Assembly

Question 9.

The list of those people who are eligible to vote is officially called the Electoral Roll and is commonly known as _____ .

Answer:

Voters List

Question 10.

To be a candidate to contest the elections, the minimum age is _____ .

Answer:

25 years

Question 11.

According to our election law, no party or candidate can _____ .

Answer:

Bribe or threaten voters and appeal to them in the name of caste/religion.

Question 12.

As per code of conduct for election campaign, _____ .

Answer:

No party or candidate can use any place of worship for election propaganda.

Question 13.

What do you mean by “Universal Adult franchises”?

Answer:

Every citizen of India who is 18 years of age or above has a right to vote without discrimination of caste, creed, sex, colour, etc.

Question 14.

The members of Election Commission are appointed by the _____ .

Answer:

President of India

Question 15.

What do you mean by voters?

Answer:

People who have the right to vote or participate in the election of representatives are known as ‘voters’.

Question 16.

Name the political party that ruled over Haryana between 1982 to 1987.

Answer:

The Congress Party.

Question 17.

What is the significance of Election Photo Identity Card?

Answer:

This card is given to every person on the voter's list. The voters are required to carry, this card when they go out to vote, so that no one can vote for someone else.

Question 18.

Who formed a new party 'Lok Dal'?

Answer:

Chaudhary Devi Lai

Question 19.

How many seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha?

Answer:

One-third seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha.

Question 20.

What do you mean by 'Polling Booth'?

Answer:

A polling booth is a place where voters go inside to cast their vote. Inside the booth, and election officials identify them and put a mark on their finger and allow them to cast their vote. .

Question 21.

What are elections?

Answer:

It is a mechanism by which people can choose their representatives at regular intervals.

Question 22.

What is a constituency?

Answer:

The entire country is divided into fixed electoral areas for purposes of elections. This is called constituency.

Question 23.

What is the full form of EVM?

Answer:

Electronic Voting Machine.

Question 24.

What is the importance of Universal Adult Franchise?

Answer:

It promotes the national unity & integrity. It gives a chance to people to gain political education.

Question 25.

What do you understand by the 'Polling Day'?

Answer:

On this day, the voters cast their votes and elect their representatives.

Question 26.

What are the reserved constituencies?

Answer:

The constituencies that are reserved for people who belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are called reserved constituencies.

Question 27.

What is general election?

Answer:

The elections of the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha take place after five years. Elections are held in all constituencies at the same time, either on the same day or within a few days. This is called a general election.

Question 28.

Who is the head of the Election Commission?

Answer:

The Chief Election Commissioner is the head of the Election Commission.

Question 29.

What do you mean by 'code of conduct'?

Answer:

It is a set of norms and guidelines to be followed by all political parties and contesting candidates during the election time.

Question 30.

What do you understand by election manifesto?

Answer:

An election manifesto is a statement by a political party explaining its policies, saying what they will do if they win the election.

Question 31.

What are the main functions of the Election Commission of India?

Answer:

Section Commission takes decisions on every aspect of conduct and control of election. It implements code of conduct. It orders the government to follow the guidelines, to prevent use and misuse of governmental power to enhance its win elections, or to transfer some government officials. If Election Commission feels unfairness in polling, it orders a re-poll.

III. Short Type Questions and Answers.

Question 1.

What are the two merits of electoral competition?

Answer:

Two merits of electoral competition are:

Political leaders all over the world, like all other professionals, are motivated by a desire to advance their political careers.

They want to come in power and retain positions for themselves. So they do their best to win the hearts of people. :

Question 2.

“Election campaigns are needed to regulate”. Why?

Answer:

It is sometimes necessary to regulate campaigns to ensure that every political party and candidate gets a fair and equal chance to compete.

According to our election law, no party or candidate can:

- i. Bribe or threaten voters.
- ii. Appeal to them in the name of caste or religion.
- iii. Use government resources for election campaign.
- iv. Spend more than? 25 lakh in a constituency for a Lok Sabha election or? 10 lakh in a constituency in an assembly election.

Question 3.

What is the ‘Model code of Conduct’ for election campaign?

Answer:

According to the medal code of conduct, no party or candidate can:

- i. Use any place of worship for election propaganda. ‘
- ii. Use government vehicles, aircrafts and officials for election.
- iii. Once elections are announced, the Ministers shall not lay foundation stones of any projects, take any big policy decisions or make any promises of providing public facilities.

Question 4.

What are the demerits of an election competition?

Answer:

An electoral competition has many demerits such as.

- i. It creates a sense of disunity and 'factionalism' in every locality.
- ii. Different political parties and leaders often level allegations against one another.
- iii. Parties and candidates often use dirty tricks to win elections.

Question 5.

Why is there a provision of reservation of seats in the legislatures?

Answer:

The constitution makers were worried that in an open electoral competition, certain weaker sections may not stand a good chance to get elected to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. They may not have the required resources, education and contacts to contest and win elections against the more influential and resourceful contestants. Hence, the seats are reserved for them in the legislatures.

Question 6.

What are Electronic Voting Machines?

Answer:

Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) are used to record votes. The machine shows the names of the candidates and the party symbols. Independent candidates too have their own symbols, allotted by election officials. All the voter has to do is to press the button against the name of the candidate she wants to give her vote.

Question 7.

What unfair practices are generally used in elections by our contesting candidates?

Answer:

Unfair practices are quite common in elections. A lot of unfair practices are used during this time. Some of these are given below:

- a. Inclusion of false names and exclusion of genuine names in the voters' list;
- b. Misuse of government facilities and government officials by the ruling party;
- c. Excessive use of money by rich candidates and big parties;
- d. Intimidation of voters and rigging on the polling day.

Question 8.

What is meant by rigging?

Answer:

Fraud and malpractices indulged by a party or candidate to increase its votes, in an election is called rigging.

i. Using the votes of others

ii. Recording multiple votes by the same person.

iii. Bribing polling officers to favour a candidate are considered as rigging during elections.

Question 9.

What are electoral constituencies?

Answer:

India is divided into different areas for purposes of elections. These areas are called electoral constituencies. We follow an area based system of representation. The voters who live in a particular constituencies elect one person to represent their constituencies.

Question 10.

Why do we need elections?

Answer:

Elections are essential for any representative democracy. In an election the citizens have many choices. They are :

- They can choose the people who will make laws.
- They can choose the government that will rule them.
- They can decide on the party whose policies they prefer.

IV. LONG TYPE Questions and Answers.

Question 1.

What are the challenges to free and fair elections in India?

Answer:

The elections in India are basically free and fair. But, a few candidates may win purely based on money power and unfair means. These challenges exist not just in India but also in many established democracies. These deeper issues are a matter of concern for those who believe in democracy. The challenges to free and fair elections in India are as follows.

a. Candidates and parties with a lot of money may not be sure of their victory but they do enjoy a big and unfair advantage over smaller parties and independents.

b. In some parts of the country, candidates with criminal connection have been able to push others out of the electoral race and to secure a 'ticket' from major parties.

c. Some families tend to dominate political parties; tickets are distributed to relatives from these families.

d. Very often elections offer little choice to ordinary citizens, for both the major parties are quite similar to each other both in policies and practice.

e. Smaller parties and independent candidates suffer a huge disadvantage compared to bigger parties.

Question 2.

What do you mean by Voter's List? What is its significance?

Answer:

(i) In a democratic election, the list of those who are eligible to vote is prepared much before the election and given to everyone. This list is officially called the Electoral Roll and is commonly known as the Voters' List.

(ii) The significance of Voter's List is as follows:

a. This is an important step for it is linked to the first condition of a democratic election. Everyone should get an equal opportunity to choose representatives.

b. In our country, all the citizens aged 18 years and above can vote in an election. Every citizen has the right to vote, regardless of his or her caste, religion or gender.

c. It is the responsibility of the government to get the names of all the eligible voters put on the Voter's List. As new persons attain voting age, names are added to the voters' list. Names of those who move out of a place or those who are dead are deleted.

d. A complete revision of the list takes place every five years. This is done to ensure that it remains up to date. In the last few years a new system of Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC) has been introduced. The government has tried to give this card to every person on the voters' list. But the card is not yet compulsory for voting. For voting, the voters can show many other proofs of identity like the ration card or the driving licence.

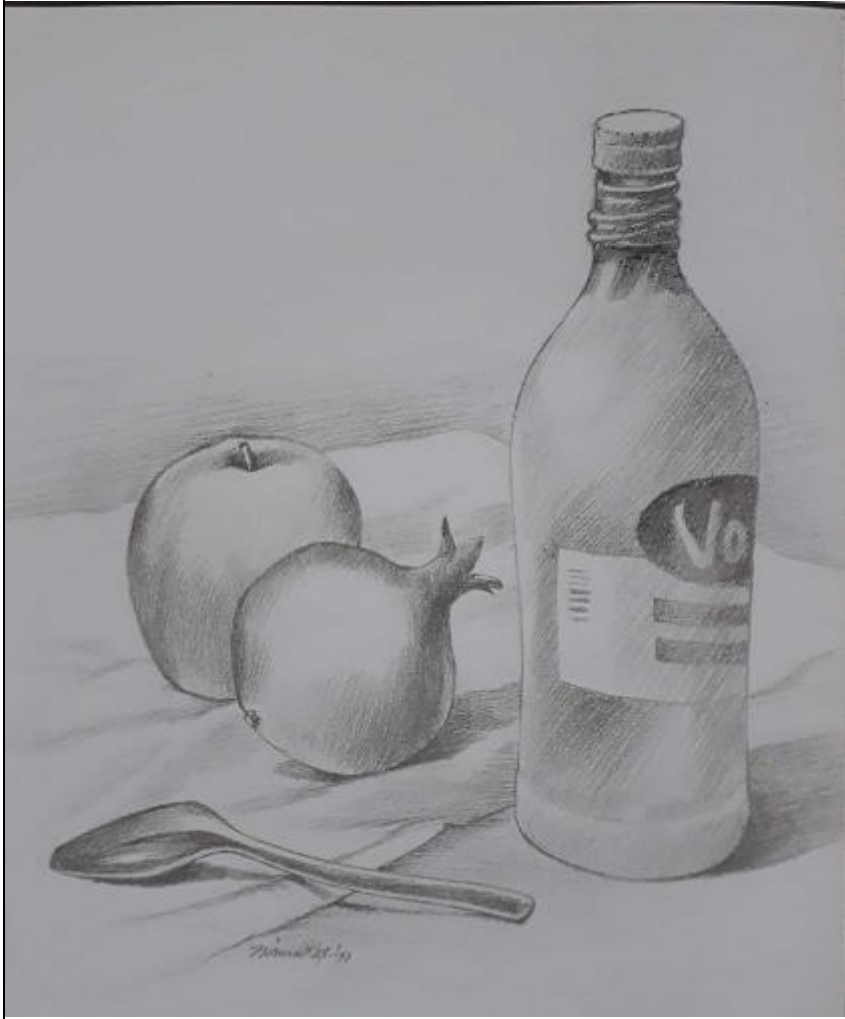
Question 3.

Explain the role of the Election Commission in conducting the free and fair elections.

Answer:

The role of the Election Commission in conducting the free and fair elections is as

	<p>follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Election Commission takes decisions on every aspect of conduct and control of elections from the announcement of elections to the declaration of results. ii. It implements the Code of Conduct and punishes any candidate or party that violates it. iii. It allots election symbols to parties and independent candidates. iv. During the election period, the Election Commission can order the government to follow some guidelines, to prevent use and misuse of governmental power to enhance its chances to win elections, or to transfer some government officials. v. When on election duty, government officers work under the control of the Election Commission and not the government. <p>Question 4. What are Reserved Constituencies ?</p> <p>Answer: Reserved Constituencies are constituencies that are set aside for certain weaker sections of the society. Weaker sections of the society may not stand a good chance to get elected to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies. They may not have the required resources, education and contacts to contest and win elections against others. Those who are influential and resourceful may prevent them from winning elections.</p> <p>As our Constitution entitles every citizen to elect its representative, Reserved Constituencies are a necessity.</p> <p>Question 5. What are the two methods of voting?</p> <p>Answer: The two methods of voting are</p> <p>The Ballot Paper: A ballot paper is a sheet of paper on which the names of the contesting candidates along with their party name and symbols are listed. The voters indicate whom they want to vote for by putting a stamp on the ballot paper.</p> <p>Electronic Voting: Electronic voting machines (EVM) are used to record votes. The machine shows the names of the candidates and the party symbols. The voter has to press the button corresponding to the name of the person he wants to vote. Then the vote gets registered automatically. Independent candidates too have their own symbols, allotted by election officials. Voting is conducted in total secrecy.</p>
DRAWING	<p>Class 9 Topic- still life Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.</p>



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Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics

