



SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

ASSIGNMENT NO.2

CLASS - IX

JULY

HISTORY

CH-2 Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution

Q1. The body of elected councils of workers, peasants and soldiers that emerged during the Russian Revolution was called the:

- (a) Duma
- (b) Politburo
- (c) Soviet
- (d) Cadet

Q2. The Bolshevik Party was led by:

- (a) Alexander Kerensky
- (b) Karl Marx
- (c) Vladimir Lenin
- (d) Tsar Nicholas II

Q3. Assertion Reason

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

(I) Assertion (A): The October 1917 Revolution brought the Bolsheviks to power in Russia.

Reason (R): Lenin promised the people 'Peace, Land and Bread', which won him mass support among workers, soldiers and peasants.

(II)Assertion (A): Industrialization increased the number of workers in Russian cities before the revolution.

Reason (R): Most factories in Russia were owned collectively by the workers themselves.

Q4. Describe the ideas of Karl Marx regarding capitalist society and how socialists proposed to change it.

Q5. Explain the impact of the First World War on the Russian economy and society, and how it contributed to the outbreak of revolution in 1917.

Q6. Read the passage and answer the questions below:

"After a long and difficult struggle against apartheid, the people of South Africa won freedom in 1994. Nelson Mandela, who fought against the injustice, became the first black President of South Africa. Under his leadership, black and white leaders worked together to draft a new Constitution that gave equal rights to all, regardless of race. This Constitution is considered one of the finest in the world because it is based on the principle of equality, justice and human dignity."

- i) Who was Nelson Mandela and why is he famous?
- ii) What was apartheid?
- iii) Why is the South African Constitution considered remarkable?

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Ch-2 Constitutional Rights

Q1. Which country's Constitution is regarded as an inspiring example of a document that emerged out of a long struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination?

- (a) India
- (b) South Africa
- (c) United States of America
- (d) France

Q2. The Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:

- (a) 15 August 1947
- (b) 26 January 1950
- (c) 26 November 1949
- (d) 9 December 1946

Q3. Assertion Reason

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

(I)Assertion (A): The members of the Indian Constituent Assembly were all directly elected by the adult citizens of India.

Reason (R): The Constituent Assembly was elected indirectly by the members of the provincial legislatures.

(II)Assertion (A): A country needs a constitution even if it already has a democratically elected government.

Reason (R): A Constitution lays down how the government will be constituted, what powers it will have, and the limits within which it must function.

Q4. Describe the role played by the Constituent Assembly of India in framing the Constitution. Mention the time it took to complete this task.

Q5. "The Constitution of South Africa is an inspiring example for the rest of the world." Explain this statement with reference to the struggle against apartheid and the making of the South African Constitution.