



ASSIGNMENT NO-3 SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS: IX

October '26

HISTORY

Ch-3 Nazism and The Rise of Hitler

Q1. Article 48 of the Weimar Constitution gave the President the power to:

- (a) Dissolve the Reichstag at any time
- (b) Impose emergency, suspend civil rights and rule by decree
- (c) Appoint the Chancellor without anyone's advice
- (d) Abolish proportional representation

Q2. The Act passed on 3 March 1933 that gave Hitler all powers to sideline Parliament and rule by decree was the:

- (a) Fire Decree
- (b) Nuremberg Law
- (c) Dawes Plan
- (d) Enabling Act

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 Weimar Republic was not received well by its own people.

Reason (R): It was forced to accept the harsh and humiliating terms of the Treaty of Versailles after Germany's defeat in the First World War.

(II)Assertion (A): Nazism became a mass movement during the Great Depression.

Reason (R): After 1929, banks collapsed, businesses shut down, workers lost their jobs, and Nazi propaganda stirred hopes of a better future.

Q4. What was hyperinflation? How did it affect Germany in 1923?

Q5. How did the Nazi regime use language and media to win support for its worldview and create hatred for Jews?

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Ch-4 Working of Institutions

Q1. Once the Lok Sabha passes a money bill, the Rajya Sabha can delay it by a maximum of:

- (a) 7 days
- (b) 14 days
- (c) 30 days
- (d) 6 months

Q2. If a majority of Lok Sabha members say they have ‘no confidence’ in the Council of Ministers, then:

- (a) Only the Prime Minister has to quit
- (b) The Rajya Sabha decides whether the ministers should stay
- (c) The President dismisses the Lok Sabha
- (d) All ministers, including the Prime Minister, have to quit

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 Rajya Sabha is more powerful than the Lok Sabha because it is called the ‘Upper Chamber’.

Reason (R): The Lok Sabha controls the Council of Ministers and has more powers in money matters.

(II)Assertion (A): The President of India exercises only nominal powers.

Reason (R): The President exercises all her powers only on the advice of the Council of Ministers.

Q4. Distinguish between the political executive and the permanent executive.

Q5. Why are political institutions needed in a democracy? Why do democratic governments insist on them in spite of the delays they cause?

Q6. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

The Government of India appointed the Second Backward Classes Commission, headed by B.P. Mandal, in 1979. Its report, submitted in 1980, recommended that 27 per cent of government jobs be reserved for socially and educationally backward classes. After the 1989 Lok Sabha election, the Janata Dal formed the government under Prime Minister V.P. Singh. On 6 August 1990 the Union Cabinet formally decided to implement the recommendation. The decision was sent to the Department of Personnel and Training, whose officers drafted an order. An officer signed it on behalf of the Government as an Office Memorandum dated 13 August 1990. Several persons and associations opposed it and filed cases in court. Eleven judges of the Supreme Court heard the case and, in 1992, declared the order valid, but asked the government to exclude well-to-do persons among the backward classes from the benefit.

- (i) Who signed the Office Memorandum? Was this person the actual decision-maker?
- (ii) Name the body that took the formal decision to implement the Mandal Commission’s recommendation.
- (iii) What does the Supreme Court’s direction to modify the order show about the judiciary?