

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 4**  
**SUBJECT- Social Science (087)**  
**CLASS IX (2023-24)**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**  
**General Instructions:**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

1. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
10. Note: CBQ stands for “Competency Based Question”. 50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.

**Section A**

1. 2nd estate comprised of which group? [1]  
a) Clergy b) Lawyers  
c) Big businessmen d) Nobility
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ have been developed to equip a large number of high school students with occupations related to knowledge and skills. [1]  
a) Navodaya Vidyalaya b) Vocational streams  
c) Sarva Siksha Abhiyan d) Mid-day meal scheme
  
3. Read the given data about the Poverty Ratio in some of the Indian States as per the 2011 Census, and find out which two states continue to be the two poorest states. [1]

STATES	POVERTY RATIO (%)
Kerala	7.1
Punjab	8.3
Bihar	33.7
Gujarat	16.6
Odisha	33.7
West Bengal	19.9

- a) Kerala and Punjab  
b) West Bengal and Gujarat  
c) West Bengal and Bihar  
d) Bihar and Odisha
4. Which of the following is true with reference to the President of India ? [1]  
 A. The President is part of the Parliament.  
 B. He/She is a member of either House.  
 a) A is true but B is false  
 b) Both A and B are false  
 c) A is false but B is true  
 d) Both A and B are true
5. Which sector includes mining and quarrying? [1]  
 a) Primary  
 b) Tertiary  
 c) Primary, Secondary and Tertiary  
 d) Secondary
6. Bolsheviks were also called as? [1]  
 a) Feudals  
 b) Social Revolutionaries  
 c) Peasants  
 d) Social Democrats
7. **Assertion (A):** The soil in **bhanganar** region contains **kankar**. [1]  
**Reason (R):** The largest part of the northern plain is formed of older alluvium called **khadar**.  
 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.
8. **Name the great economist with the help of given information:** [1]  
 i. He aimed at full production and full employment through a state-funded work-creation programme.

ii. He advised Hitler against investing hugely in rearmament as the state still ran on deficit financing. Hitler didn't welcome his ideas and removed him immediately.

- a) Franklin Roosevelt                      b) Winston Churchill  
c) Helmuth                                      d) Hjalmar Schacht

9. In which of the following hills Mawsynram located? [1]

- a) Anai Malai hills                      b) Aravali hills  
c) Nilgiri hills                              d) Khasi hills

10. Read the information given below and select the correct option. [1]  
Identify the painter who painted the preparatory sketch for a large painting of *The Tennis Court Oath* which was intended to be hung in the National Assembly.

- a) Jacques-Louis David                      b) David  
c) Le Barbier                                      d) Louis-Leopold Boilly

11. Which of the following is true with reference to Saudi Arabia ? [1]

- A. The country is ruled by a hereditary king.  
B. It is a secular country.  
C. The testimony of one man is considered equal to that of two women.

- a) Only C                                      b) Only A  
c) Only A and C                              d) Only A and B

12. What is the aim of the mid-day meal scheme in schools? [1]

- a) Encourage children retention                      b) Encourage attendance  
c) Improve nutritional status                      d) All of these

13. Arrange the following states in increasing order of the amount of rain received by them: [1]

- i. Karnataka  
ii. Madhya Pradesh  
iii. Maharashtra  
iv. Kerala

- a) ii, iii, i, iv                                      b) ii, i, iv, iii  
c) iv, iii, ii, i                                      d) i, iii, iv, ii

14. **Analyze the given information and choose which group is the information talking about:** [1]

They were the group of those people who wanted a nation that tolerated all religions. They wanted individual rights for the citizens and an elected parliament. They were not in favour of giving women the right to vote and they wanted only men with property to vote.

- a) Radicals
- b) Democrats
- c) Liberals
- d) Conservatives

15. What is RPDS? [1]

- a) Renewed Public Distribution System
- b) Renewed Private Distribution System
- c) Rural Public Distribution System
- d) Revamped Public Distribution System

16. Identify the policy with the help of the given information: [1]

This policy states that human being is a positive asset and a precious national resource which needs to be cherished, nurtured and developed with tenderness and care, coupled with dynamism. Each individual's growth presents a different range of problems and requirements.

- a) National Education Policy
- b) Health and family welfare policy
- c) Sarva Siksha Abhiyan Policy
- d) Insurance Policy

17. Which of the following state has focused more on human resource development? [1]

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Kerala
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Orissa

18. Which of the following place of India is located on the three seas? [1]

- a) Kanyakumari
- b) Madurai
- c) Kochi
- d) Vishakapatnam

19. Which of the following group is not a vulnerable group to poverty? [1]

- a) Scheduled Tribes
- b) Urban casual labourers
- c) Rural agriculturalist
- d) Upper Caste

20. **Read the information given below and select the correct option** [1]
- Bloody Sunday started a series of events. Strikes took place all over the country and universities closed down when student bodies staged walkouts, complaining about the lack of civil liberties. Lawyers, doctors, engineers and other middle-class workers came together and demanded a constituent assembly. Which union was established by lawyers, doctors, engineers and other middle-class workers? Choose with the help of given information.
- a) Union of Labours
  - b) Union of Unions
  - c) Union of Warriors
  - d) All of these

**Section B**

21. Name the southernmost point of India? Is it visible today? [2]
22. Write a short note on SGSY. [2]

OR

Write any three causes of poverty in India.

23. What is BPL? [2]
24. What are the three main processes of change of population? [2]

**Section C**

25. Draw up a list of any three Democratic Rights we enjoy today whose origins could be traced back to the French Revolution. [3]
26. "The system of apartheid followed in South Africa was unjust and racist." Support the statement with three points. [3]

OR

"The South African Constitution inspires Democrats all over the world". Justify the statement.

27. Suppose you are MLA of your area. What values would you follow to become popular in your area? [3]
28. Everyone knows that the rich can have better lawyers in the courts. What is the point in talking about equality before law? [3]
29. Which capital would you consider the best — land, labour, physical capital and human capital? Why? [3]

**Section D**

30. Explain any five reasons why Russian people wanted the Czar to withdraw from the First World War? [5]

OR

How did the Mensheviks resist the protest of the Bolsheviks?

31. Explain the National River Conservation Plan. [5]

OR

What are the benefits of lakes to human beings?

32. What is the current status of the Public Distribution System? [5]

OR

What is the Public Distribution System? Explain

33. How the system of declaration is made the Election process more sound and informative? [5]

OR

What are the minimum conditions for a democratic election?

#### Section E

34. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

The defeat of Imperial Germany and the abdication of the emperor gave an opportunity to parliamentary parties to recast German polity. A National Assembly met at Weimar and established a democratic constitution with a federal structure. Deputies were now elected to the German Parliament on the basis of equal and universal votes cast by all adults including women. This republic, however, was not received well by its own people largely because of the terms it was forced to accept after Germany's defeat at the end of the First World War.

- (i) What is the German Parliament called?
- (ii) Why was the peace treaty **humiliating** for Germany?
- (iii) Why was the Weimar Republic not received well by its own people?

35. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

The range lying to the south of the Himadri forms the most rugged mountain system and is known as Himachal or lesser Himalaya. The ranges are mainly composed of highly compressed and altered rocks. The altitude varies between 3,700 and 4,500 metres and the average width is of 50 Km. While the Pir Panjal range forms the longest and the most important range, the Dhauladhar and the Mahabharat ranges are also prominent ones. This range consists of the famous valley of Kashmir, the Kangra and Kullu Valley in Himachal Pradesh. This region is well-known for its hill stations.

The outermost range of the Himalayas is called the Shiwaliks. They extend over a width of 10-50 Km and have an altitude varying between 900 and 1100 metres. These ranges are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers from the main Himalayan ranges located farther north. These valleys are covered

with thick gravel and alluvium. The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalaya and the Shiwaliks are known as Duns.

- (i) Which ranges of Himalaya are mainly composed of highly compressed and altered rocks?
- (ii) Name the well-known Himachal valleys in the Lesser Himalayan range.
- (iii) What are dunes? Give examples of Duns.

36. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

Democracy is better than any other form of government in responding to the needs of the people. A non-democratic government may and can respond to the people's needs, but it all depends on the wishes of the people who rule. If the rulers don't want to, they don't have to act according to the wishes of the people. A democracy requires that the rulers have to attend to the needs of the people. A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government. There is another reason why democracy should lead to better decisions than any non-democratic government. Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. A democratic decision always involves many persons, discussions and meetings. When a number of people put their heads together, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision. This takes time. But there is a big advantage in taking time over important decisions. This reduces the chances of rash or irresponsible decisions. Thus democracy improves the quality of decision-making. Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes. There is no guarantee that mistakes cannot be made in democracy. No form of government can guarantee that. The advantage in a democracy is that such mistakes cannot be hidden for long. There is a space for public discussion on these mistakes. And there is room for correction. Either the rulers have to change their decisions, or the rulers can be changed. This cannot happen in a non-democratic government.

- (i) How does democracy enable us to correct our own mistakes?
- (ii) Why is democracy preferable to other forms of government?
- (iii) The decision-making process takes time in a democracy. What could be the possible reason for this?

**Section F**

37. i. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. [5]  
Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them  
A. Epicenters of main panic movement  
B. Allied country of first world war
- ii. On the outline map of India locate and label **ANY THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols.

- a. The state has the highest density of population
- b. Tropical Deciduous Forest - Vegetation Type
- c. Manas - National Park
- d. Eastern Ghats - Mountain Ranges





## Answers

### Section A

1.

(d)

Nobility

**Explanation:**

2nd estate comprised of Nobility

2.

(b)

Vocational streams

**Explanation:** Vocational streams have been developed to equip a large number of high school students with occupations related to knowledge and skills.

3.

(d) Bihar and Odisha

**Explanation:** Bihar and Odisha continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7 and 32.6 percent respectively.

4. (a) A is true but B is false

**Explanation:** A. The President is the head of the State. The President is elected by all the Members of Parliament (MPs) and Members of State Legislative Assemblies (MLAs).

B. President should not be a member of any of the Houses of the Parliament or State Legislative Assembly.

Hence A is true but B is false

5. (a) Primary

**Explanation:** The primary sector includes mining and quarrying.

6.

(b) Social Revolutionaries

**Explanation:** Bolsheviks were the ones who fought as revolutionaries in the Russian Revolution.

7.

(c) A is true but R is false.

**Explanation:** The largest part of the northern plain is formed of older alluvium. It lies above the floodplains of the rivers and presents a terrace-like feature. This part is known as **bhangar**. The soil in this region contains calcareous deposits, locally known as **Kankar**. The newer, younger deposits of the floodplains are called *khadar*. They are renewed almost every year and so are fertile, thus, ideal for intensive agriculture.

8.

(d) Hjalmar Schacht



**Explanation:** Hitler assigned the responsibility of economic recovery to the economist Hjalmar Schacht, who aimed at full production and full employment through a state-funded work-creation programme. Schacht advised him against investing hugely in rearmament as the state still ran on deficit financing. Hitler did not like such cautious people and immediately removed him.

9.

**(d)** Khasi hills

**Explanation:** Mawsynram in the southern ranges of the Khasi Hills receives the highest average rainfall in the world.

10. **(a)** Jacques-Louis David

**Explanation:** Jacques-Louis David

11.

**(c)** Only A and C

**Explanation:** With reference to Saudi Arabia:

A. The country is ruled by a hereditary king.

B. There is no freedom of religion. Every citizen is required to be Muslim. Non-Muslim residents can follow their religion in private, but not in public.

C. Women are subjected to many public restrictions. The testimony of one man is considered equal to that of two women.

Hence only A and C are true because there is no freedom of religion. It is not a secular country.

12.

**(d)** All of these

**Explanation:** A mid-day meal scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status.

13. **(a)** ii, iii, i, iv

**Explanation:** ii. Madhya Pradesh

iii. Maharashtra

i. Karnataka

iv. Kerala

14.

**(c)** Liberals

**Explanation:** Liberals wanted a nation that can respect and tolerate all religions. They opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. They wanted an elected parliamentary government and safeguard the rights of individuals against the government. They were not democrats. They were not in favour of a universal adult franchise and felt men of property should have the right to vote but not for women.

15.

**(d)** Revamped Public Distribution System

**Explanation:** RPDS is Revamped Public Distribution System

16. **(a)** National Education Policy

**Explanation:** The given information is about **National Education Policy**. The government has taken various steps to spread education among the people. Education



contributes towards the growth of society also. It enhances the national income, cultural richness and increases the efficiency of governance. There is a provision made for providing universal access, retention, and quality in elementary education with a special emphasis on girls.

17.

**(b) Kerala**

**Explanation:** Kerala has focussed more on human resource development. Literacy rate in Kerala was 94% in 2011.

18. **(a) Kanyakumari**

**Explanation:** Kanyakumari

19.

**(d) Upper Caste**

**Explanation:** Upper Caste group is not vulnerable group to poverty.

20.

**(b) Union of Unions**

**Explanation:** During the 1905 revolution, lawyers, doctors, engineers and other middle-class workers established a union of unions and demanded a constituent assembly.

#### Section B

21. A. The Southernmost point of India is Indira point.

B. The Indira point is situated in the Great Nicobar group of Island in Andaman Nicobar island groups.

C. It is not visible today because it was submerged under the sea in the 2004 Tsunami.

22. A. It stands for Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yozana.

B. It was launched in 1999.

C. The program aims at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organizing them into self help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.

OR

A. The low growth rate of economic development is main cause of poverty.

B. Population explosion is also a major reason of poverty.

C. Corruption is also main reason of poverty.

D. Many social and cultural and economic factors are responsible for poverty.

E. Unequal distribution of resources is a major reason of poverty.

23. A. It is line to measure the poverty in India.

B. It means Below Poverty Line.

C. In India, a person is considered below poverty line if he is not getting 2400 calories in rural areas 2100 calories in urban areas.

D. In year 2000 if family was earning below 1640 Rs per month in rural areas and 2270 Rs in per month in urban areas, it was called living below poverty line.

24. The three main processes of change of population are-birth rates, death rates and migration.

**(i) Birth rate:** It is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. It is a major component of growth because in India, birth rates have always been higher than the



death rates.

**(ii) Death rate:** It is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year. The main cause of the rate of growth of the Indian population has been the rapid decline in the death rate.

**(iii) Migration:** Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories. Migration can be internal (within the country) or international (between countries).

### Section C

25. A. Right to speech and Expression  
B. Right to equality- Equality before law  
C. Right to life  
D. Right to vote
26. **The system of apartheid followed in South Africa was unjust and racist because:**
- The blacks were forbidden from living in white areas. They could work in white areas only if they had a permit.
  - Trains buses taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools and colleges, libraries, cinema halls, theatres, beaches, swimming pools, public toilets, churches etc. were all separate for the whites and blacks.
  - Blacks could not form associations or protest against the terrible treatment. Thus, the apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks.

OR

After two years of discussion and debate, the Constitution of South Africa was finalised. It gave its citizens the most extensive rights available in any country. The Constitution writers included everybody, no one has been treated differently, irrespective of whatever he/she has done in the past. The Constitution was based on social equality and justice. Thus, the Constitution inspires Democrats all over the world.

27. (i) Take up community service  
(ii) Ensure hygiene  
(iii) Solve water and electricity problems  
(iv) Interact with people on a regular basis  
(v) Try to solve grievances of people.
28. It is true that the rich can have better lawyers in the courts, but the law is the same for everyone. Being rich or having good lawyers does not mean that equality of law also changes. Whether a person is rich or poor, the law remains the same for all citizens. The judiciary follows the rule of law for all without discriminating on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
29. Human capital makes use of the other resources like land, labour and physical capital to produce an output. The other resources cannot become useful on their own. Hence, human capital may well be considered the best among all the resources.

### Section D

30. A. In 1914 war broke out between two European alliances-Germany, Austria and Turkey on one side and France, Britain and Russia on other side.  
B. The Tsarist Russia joined on the side of the Allied Power with the aim of making some military gain.



C. Russian army lost badly in Germany and Austria between 1914 and 1916. There were 7 million casualties by 1917. Such huge defeats were humiliating and shocking for people of Russia.

D. The ill-equipped soldiers of Russia refused to fight such a war. The retreating Russian army had destroyed its own crops and buildings.

E. There were over 3 million refugees in Russia. Shortage of food grains caused food riots at bread shops.

F. Due to the above reasons, Russian people wanted the Tsar to withdraw from the First World War.

OR

i. In industries, committees were formed to question the industrialists about the way they ran the factories.

ii. Trade unions were formed and soldiers' committees were formed in the army.

iii. In June, about 500 Soviets sent representatives to an All Russian Congress of Soviets.

iv. As the Provisional Government saw the grip of the Bolsheviks becoming stronger, they decided to take stern measures against the spreading discontent.

31. A. The central Ganga Authority phase-1 was set up in 1985. It laid down the policies for works to be taken under the Ganga Action Plan.

B. The steering Committee of the national Conservation Authority reviewed the progress of the GAP and necessary correction on the basis of the lesson learnt and experiences gained from GAP phase-1.

C. These have been applied to the major polluted rivers of the country under the NRCP.

D. The Ganga Action Plan phase-2 has been merged with the NRCP. The expanded NRCP now covers 152 towns located along 27 interstate rivers in 16 states.

E. Under this action plan, pollution abatement works are being taken up in 57 towns.

F. A total of 215 schemes of pollution abatement have been sanctioned. So far, 69 schemes have been completed under this action plan. A million litres of sewage is targeted to be intercepted, diverted and treated.

OR

Lakes are of great value to human beings. The benefits of lakes to human beings are:

(i) A lake helps to regulate the flow of a river.

(ii) During heavy rainfall, it prevents flooding and during the dry season, it helps to maintain an even flow of water.

(iii) Lakes can be used for developing hydel power too.

(iv) They help in maintaining a moderate climate.

(v) They are able to maintain the aquatic ecosystem.

(vi) They enhance the natural beauty and help in developing tourism and provide recreation.

32. PDS is the most important step taken by the government of India towards ensuring food security.

(i) In the beginning, the PDS system was universal with no discrimination between the poor and the rich.

(ii) Over the years, the policy related to PDS has been revised to make it more efficient



and targeted.

(iii) In 1992, Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was introduced to provide the benefits of PDS in remote and backward areas.

(iv) From June 1997, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was introduced to target the 'poor in all areas'. It was for the first time that a differential price policy was adopted for the poor and non-poor.

(v) In 2000, two special schemes were launched:

(a) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

(b) Annapurna Scheme with special target groups of 'poorest of the poor' and 'indigent senior citizens', respectively.

OR

(i) When the food procured by the FCI is distributed through government regulated ration shops among the poor sections of the society, it is called the Public Distribution System (PDS).

(ii) Ration shops are now present in most localities, villages, towns and cities.

(iii) Ration shops are also known as 'Fair Price Shops', which keep stock of food grains, sugar, kerosene oil for cooking.

(iv) Items such as these are sold to people at a price lower than the market price.

(v) Any family with a ration card can buy a stipulated amount of these items every month from a nearby ration shop, depending on the number of family members.

33. Recently, a new system of declaration has been introduced on the direction from the Supreme Court. Every candidate has to make a legal declaration, giving full details.

A. It has been made mandatory by the Supreme Court that every candidate who is contesting election, has to file an affidavit.

B. Serious criminal cases pending against the candidate.

C. Details of the assets and liabilities of the candidate and his or her family.

D. Education qualification of the candidate.

E. This information has to be made public.

F. This provides an opportunity to the voters to make their decision on the basis of the information provided by the candidate.

OR

Minimum conditions for democratic elections are as follows:

(i) Everyone should be able to choose. This means that everyone should have one vote and every vote should have equal value.

(ii) Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections and should offer some real choice to the voters.

(iii) The choice should be offered at regular intervals. Elections must be held every few years.

(iv) The candidates preferred by the people should get elected.

(v) Elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner, where people can choose as they wish.

### Section E

34. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

The defeat of Imperial Germany and the abdication of the emperor gave an opportunity to parliamentary parties to recast German polity. A National Assembly met at Weimar and established a democratic constitution with a federal structure. Deputies were now elected to the German Parliament on the basis of equal and universal votes cast by all adults including women. This republic, however, was not received well by its own people largely because of the terms it was forced to accept after Germany's defeat at the end of the First World War.

(i) Reichstag

(ii) The peace treaty at Versailles with the Allies was a harsh and humiliating peace because of the following reasons: (a) Germany was held responsible for the war and damages. (b) Germany lost its overseas colonies, a tenth of its population, 13 percent of its territories, 75 percent of its iron, and 26 percent of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark, and Lithuania. (c) Germany was forced to pay compensation amounting to 6 billion pounds. (d) The Allied armies also occupied the resource-rich Rhineland.

(iii) The Weimar Republic was not received well by its own people because of the terms it had to accept after Germany's defeat at the end of the First World War. The Treaty of Versailles with the Allies was a harsh and humiliating peace.

**35. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

The range lying to the south of the Himadri forms the most rugged mountain system and is known as Himachal or lesser Himalaya. The ranges are mainly composed of highly compressed and altered rocks. The altitude varies between 3,700 and 4,500 metres and the average width is of 50 Km. While the Pir Panjal range forms the longest and the most important range, the Dhauladhar and the Mahabharat ranges are also prominent ones. This range consists of the famous valley of Kashmir, the Kangra and Kullu Valley in Himachal Pradesh. This region is well-known for its hill stations.

The outermost range of the Himalayas is called the Shiwaliks. They extend over a width of 10-50 Km and have an altitude varying between 900 and 1100 metres. These ranges are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers from the main Himalayan ranges located farther north. These valleys are covered with thick gravel and alluvium. The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalaya and the Shiwaliks are known as Duns.

(i) Himachal

(ii) Lesser Himalayas range consists of the famous valley of Kashmir, the Kangra, and Kullu valleys in Himachal Pradesh.

(iii) The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalaya and the Shiwaliks are known as Duns. Dehra Dun, Kotli Dun and Patli Dun are some of the well-known Duns.

**36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

Democracy is better than any other form of government in responding to the needs of the people. A non-democratic government may and can respond to the people's needs, but it all depends on the wishes of the people who rule. If the rulers don't want to, they don't have to act according to the wishes of the people. A democracy requires that the



rulers have to attend to the needs of the people. A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government. There is another reason why democracy should lead to better decisions than any non-democratic government. Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. A democratic decision always involves many persons, discussions and meetings. When a number of people put their heads together, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision. This takes time. But there is a big advantage in taking time over important decisions. This reduces the chances of rash or irresponsible decisions. Thus democracy improves the quality of decision-making. Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes. There is no guarantee that mistakes cannot be made in democracy. No form of government can guarantee that. The advantage in a democracy is that such mistakes cannot be hidden for long. There is a space for public discussion on these mistakes. And there is room for correction. Either the rulers have to change their decisions, or the rulers can be changed. This cannot happen in a non-democratic government.

- (i)
  - In a democracy, there is space for public discussion on government's or rulers' mistakes.
  - There is room for correction. Either the rulers have to change their decisions, or the rulers can be changed.
- (ii) Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes.
- (iii) A democratic decision always involves many persons, discussions and meetings. When a number of people put their heads together, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision. This takes time.

### Section F

- 37. i. A. Saint Florentin  
B. France
- ii.





India

