

nCLASS 9TH SUBJECT: ECONOMICS

CHAPTER; 1 THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is the main activity of the people in Palampur?

The main activity of the people in Palampur is farming.

2. What are the non- farming activities carried out in Palampur?

Non- farming activities carried out in Palampur include dairy, small –scale manufacturing, shop-keeping and transport.

3. Which is the nearest village to Palampur?

The village nearest to Palampur is Raiganj .

4. How many families live in Palampur?

There are 450 families belonging to different castes live in Palampur.

5. How many schools are there in Palampur village?

There is only one high school and two primary schools in Palampur village.

6 What are the various modes of transportation in Palampur?

The various modes of transportation used in Palampur are togas, rickshaws,bogeys,tractors etc.

7. What is the aim/objective of production?

The aim/objective of production is to produce goods through which we can satisfy our needs.

8. List the four major factors of production.

The four major factors of production are:

1. Land 2.Labour 3.Physical capital 4.Human capital

9. What is the basic constraint in expanding farm production in Palampur?

The basic constraint in expanding farm production in Palampur is that the land under cultivation is fixed.

10. What is multiple cropping?

Growing more than one crop on the same piece of land during different seasons of the year is known as multiple cropping.

11. What is a hectare?

A hectare is the standard unit of measuring land. One hectare equals to the area of a square with one side measuring 100 meters.

12. When was Green Revolution introduced?

Green Revolution was introduced in the late 1960s.

13. What are HYV seeds?

HYV seeds are better quality seeds. Which help increase the production of crops significantly?

14. Is there any negative impacts of Green Revolution? If yes, list them

Yes, the negative impacts of Green Revolution have been:

1. Loss of soil fertility 2. Reduced water –table below the ground

15. Name any two states which have benefited the most from Green Revolution.

Punjab and Haryana have benefited the most from Green Revolution.

16. Name the two types of physical capital.

Physical capital can be classified as: 1.Fixed capital 2.Working capital

17. Give two examples each of working capital and fixed capital.

1. The examples of fixed capital are tools, machines and buildings.

2. The examples of working capital are raw material and in- hand- cash.

18. Generator is an example of which type of capital- fixed or working?

Generator is an example of fixed capital.

19. What is the importance of human capital?

Human capital is required to put land, labor and capital together for the production of goods and services.

20. Why is working capital required by a farmer using modern farming methods?

Working capital is required by a farmer using modern farming methods to buy HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, diesel, pesticides and insecticides.

21. What are the main sources of loan for small farmers?

The main sources of loan for small farmers are rich farmers and moneylenders.

22. What part of the village population in Palampur is formed by the dalits? Ans. One-third part of the village population of Palampur is formed by the Dalits.

23. Name the crop grown in rabi season Palampur.

Wheat is grown in rabi season in Palampur.

24. What do the farmers do with the wheat they produce?

Farmers retain a part of the wheat for the family's consumption and sell the surplus.

25. How do a few families use a part of the open space outside their houses?

A few families use a part of the open space outside their houses to open small shops to sell eatables.

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ECONOMICS CHAPTER. One

NCERT TEXTBOOK QUESTION (SOLVED)

Q2. Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. Do you agree?

ANS. Modern farming methods require inputs such as farm machinery, fertilisers, HYV seeds, pesticides, canals pump sets diesel, etc, that can be manufactured.

Q3. How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur?

ANS. The spread of electricity helped farmers in Palampur in the following ways:

1. Electricity has transformed the system of irrigation. Tubwells are run by electricity which irrigate much larger areas of land.
2. Farmers bought tools and machinery run by electricity, which speeded up the process of production.

3. .Electricity is also used in small scale business.

Q4.Is it important to increase the area under irrigation. Why?

ANS.Rain is still only means of irrigation in many Indian villages. It is important to increase the quantity of production. With the help of modern means of irrigation, even dry regions can be brought under cultivation.

Q5.Construct a table on the distribution of land among the 450 families of Palampur.

ANS.The table below shows the distribution of land among the 450 families of Palampur.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS	NUMBER OF FAMILIES
Landless	150
0--2 hectares	240
More than 2 hectares	60

Q6.Why is the wages for farm laborers' I Palampur less than minimum wages?

ANS.Most of the farm laborers' I Palampur is unskilled. The wages for farm laborers' in Palampur are less than the minimum wages because there is heavy completion for work among the farm laborers I Palampur.The supply of labored is less than their demand. Thus, the landless laborers' agree to work at much lower than the wages fixed by the government.

Q7.DO YOUR OWN.

Q8.What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land?Use examples to explain.

ANS.The different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land are as follows

1: Use of modern irrigation facilities such as canals, pump sets, dams,etc.

2: Use of high quality seeds, fertilizers and pesticides

3: Use of modern machinery such as tractors,combines,threshers,drilling machines,motors,etc.

4: Adoption of farming techniques such as multiple cropping.

Q9.Describe the work of a farmer with 1 hectare of land.

ANS.A farmer with 1 hectare of land can work on his own field.He can take help from his family members. From the produce, farmers keep sufficient wheat for the family's consumption and sell the surplus in the nearby towns.

Q10.How does the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is it different from the small farmers?

ANS.Medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming from their own savings or take loans from the banks. Small farmers, on the other hand, do not have sufficient funds. They borrow from large farmers or the village moneylenders or the traders, who supply various inputs for cultivation.The interest on such loans is very high.

Q11.O n what terms did Savita get a loan from the bank at a low rate of interest?

ANS.Savita got a loan of Rs3, 000 from Tajpal Singh an interest rate of 24 percent for four months. Along with such high interest rate, savita also promised to work on Tajpal's field as a farm labourer during the harvest season, at a very low wage of Rs35 per day.Savita's condition could have been different if she could get a loan from the bank. Banks usually offer loan to small farmers at a reasonable rate of interest. Moreover, she would not have to work for the bank at such low wage rates.

Q12.DO YOUR OWN

Q13.What is the non-farm production activities taking place in your region? Make a shot list. Example

1. Dairy and fishing 2.Tailoring and shop keeping 3.Transportation activities 4.Small manufacturing of tools 5.Cottage industry

Q14What can be done so that more farm production activities can be started villages?

The following measures can be adopted to encourage more farm production activities in the villages;

1. Farmers should be provided capital at cheap rates.
 2. Village markets should be linked with urban markets through improved transportation facilities.
 3. The infrastructure of village should be improved.
 4. Farmers should be educated about the latest technology and methods of production on a regular basis.
 5. Farmers should be encouraged to diversify and involve in-farm activities such as forestry, fishing and horticulture.
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Economic Chapter: 2 People as Resource

Concept>.> 1.Human Capital

2. Economic Activity by Men and Women

3. Quality of population

4. Unemployment

CHAPTER IN A NUTSHELL

1.* Educated and skilled persons are termed as an ultimate resource

- * Human beings are the greatest resources that add value to the natural resources and improve the living conditions.
- * Human resources can be developed into human capital by providing education, proper health and nutrition along with training services.
- * A productive population contributes significantly towards the creation of Gross National Product of a country.
- * Many developed and efficient countries in today's world, like Japan, Belgium and Sweden did not have any natural resources. They imported natural resources from other countries and invested heavily in their human capital.

2.* Economic activities are carried out by human beings to earn their livelihoods.

- * **Based on the functions they perform, economic activities are classified as** i) Primary (ii) Secondary and (iii) Tertiary
- * Economic activities can also be classified into Market and Non-market activities. Market activities are those which are performed for profit or pay. Non-market activities are those which are performed for self- consumption
- * Our history and culture has always made a distinction between man and woman. The woman is supposed to do house-hold chores, whereas the man is the bread-earner of the family. This scenario has changed now-days.

3.*The quality of population depends upon factors such as literacy rate, health of a person and skill formation acquired by the people.

- * Higher the quality of the population, higher will be the growth rate of the country.

* A society which is educated and economically independent ensures better development compared to an illiterate and economically dependent society.

* When people are healthy and literate, they become an asset for the economy and vice-versa. Children receive new aspirations and a modern outlook through education.

* Education makes people concerned for them and, improves productivity and prosperity and enriches life experiences.

* Government has taken various steps to ensure universal access, retention and quality in elementary education. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a significant towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of 6—14.

* The percentage of GDP to ensure expenditure on education has increased from 0.64 percent in 1951—52 to 3.3 percent in 2013—14.

* Karala has the highest literacy rate of 93.91 percent whereas Bihar has the lowest of 63.82 percent.

* Over the last five decades, a momentous growth in the number of universities and institutions of higher learning has been along with a considerable development of healthcare infrastructure in India.

4.* Unemployment is a situation when a person is not involved in any gainful occupation. It also exists when a person is able and willing to work but cannot find jobs.

* In India, due to the differences in the standard of living two types of unemployment exist (i) rural unemployment—disguised and seasonal unemployment and (ii) urban unemployment—educated unemployment.

* Lack of proper jobs gives rise to a sense of depression and misery among the youth who are willing to work but cannot find jobs. This has an unfavorable impact on the economic growth of a country.

* The percentage of population dependent on the agricultural sector, which was thought to be the largest provider of jobs, has in fact declined.

* In India, people with low income and productivity are considered to be employed even when their income is not enough to keep them on a bare subsistence

IMPORTANT CONCEPTS AND TERMES

Birth Rate: Number of babies born for every 1, 000 people, during a particular period of time.

Death Rate: Number of people per 1,000 who die during a particular period of time

Disguised Unemployment: More than required persons are engaged in a job

Economic activities: Activities carried out by people to earn a living

Educated Unemployment: When the youth with matriculation, graduation and post graduation degrees are unable to find jobs.

Education: The process of imparting knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits among people.

Health: The state of complete, physical and social soundness

Human Capital: The stock of knowledge and skills htat makes the workers productive

Infant Mortality Rate : Measure the rate of death of a child under one year of age

Litearcy Rate: A measure of the proportion of the population able to read and write and do basic arithmetic in the 7 years and above age group

Market Activities: Activities undertaken for a monetary gain

Non-market Activities: activities undertaken for consumption

Primary Sector: Activities in this sector are directly associated with the use of natural resources

Seasonal Unemployment: When people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year

Secondary Sector: Activities in this sector include transformation of natural products into other forms by the process of manufacturing.

Tertiary Sector: Activities in this sector link the producers with the consumers

Unemployment: A situation in which the people who are willing to work at the prevailing wages are unable to find jobs

NCERT TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS (SOLVED)

Q.1.What do you understand by ‘people as a resource’?

Ans. ‘People as a resource’ is a way of referring to the working population of a country, in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities. A large population is considered as a liability, rather than an asset. However, a large population can be turned into a productive asset by investing in education, training and the medical care of the people. A productive population contributes considerably towards creation of Gross National Product. ‘People as a resource’ is the positive side of a large population that is often overlooked.

Q.2.How is human resource different from other resources like land and physical capital?

Ans.The following are the main difference between human resources and the other resources such as land and physical;

Human Resources:

- i) Human resource is a primary factor of production, as it can make use of land and capital.
- ii) Human resource is an active factor of production.

Other Resources;

- i) Land and physical capital resources are secondary factors of production as they cannot become useful on their own.
- ii) These are passive useful factor of production.

Q.3.What is the role of education in human capital formation?

Ans .Education contributes towards human capital formation in the following ways:

- i) An educated society facilitates better capital formation in the illiterate one.
- ii) Education provides new aspirations and imparts a modern outlook to children.
- iii) Education makes people concerned for themselves and others, improves productivity and prosperity, and enriches life experience.

- iv) It not only contributes towards the growth of an individual but also helps in the development of the society as a whole.
- v) Along with increasing the efficiency of the government, education also increases the national income along with our cultural richness

Q.4.What is the role of health in human capital formation?

Ans. Health does not mean survival only. It involves not only the physical fitness of the individual but also his mental capabilities. Health contributes towards human capital formation in the following ways:

- i) A healthy person provides uninterrupted labor supply for larger periods than an unhealthy person.
- ii) The health of a person helps him to realize his potential and ability to fight illness.
- iii) Good health increases the efficiency of a worker.
- iv) Good health increases the learning capacity of a worker.

Q.5. what part does health plays in the individual’s working life?

Ans. Health plays an important role in an individual’s working life. A healthy person provides uninterrupted labor supply for a longer period than an unhealthy person. Good health helps him to discover his true potential and his ability to fight **Q.6. what are the illness along with the efficiency of a worker.**

various activities undertaken in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors?

Ans.The various activities undertaken in the primary secondary and the tertiary sectors are classified in the table below:

<u>Primary Sector Activities</u>	<u>Secondary</u>	<u>Tertiary</u>
Agriculture, forestry, animal Husbandry, fishing, poultry farming,	Manufacturing	Trade, transport, banking
Mining activities, quarrying.		communication <u>education</u>
		Health, insurance service

Q.7.What is the difference between economic activities and non-economic activities?

Ans Following is the main points of difference between economic activities and non-economic activities:

Economic Activities:

- i) Economic activities lead an increase in the personal income of an individual.
- ii) Economic activities contribute to the flow of goods and services in an economy.
- iii) These are value the national income.

Non-economicActivities

- i) Non-economic activities do not increase the personal income of an individual.
- ii) Non-economic activities do not contribute to the flow of goods and services in an economy.
- lii) Theses do not add any value to the national income

Q.8.Why are women employed in low work?

Ans. Women are employed in low paid work due to the following reasons:

- i) There is a division of labor between men and women due to the historical culture reasons.
- ii) Among women, the literacy rate and skill formation are low.
- iii) The legal protection of women employees is meager.
- iv) Most women find jobs in fields, where there is no job security.

Q.9.How will you explain the term unemployment ?

Ans .Unemployment is a situation when a person is not involved in any gainful occupation. It also when a person is able and willing to work, but cannot find jobs it creates a feeling of despair among the educated youth .It has a negative impact on the overall economic growth of a country.

Q.10.what is the difference between disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment?

Ans. **Disguised Unemployment)** In this, more than required persons are Engaged in a job. ii) It is mainly found in the rural areas.iii) It is mostly found in agriculture.

Seasonal Unemployment) this takes place when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year. ii) It is found both in rural as well as urban areas.iii) It is mostly found in agro-based industries.

Q.11. Why is educated unemployment, a peculiar problem in India?

Ans .Educated unemployment is a peculiar problem of India due to the following reasons:

i).There is unemployment in the technically qualified population, while there is a scarcity of technical skills required for the economic growth of a country.

ii) According to a study, unemployment among graduates and post graduates had increased faster than the matriculates

iii) In a paradoxical manpower situation, there is surplus manpower in certain while there is shortage of manpower in others.

iv)Not being able to find job for long periods creates a feeling of depression among the youth.

Q.12. In which fields do you think India can build the maximum employment opportunity? Explain.

Ans. Most of the population is engaged in the agriculture sector. India can develop employment opportunities in the field of primary sector by introducing modern methods of cultivation and production. The government can also ensure employment in secondary and tertiary sectors by focusing on skill development and the training of individuals.

Q.13.Can you suggest some measures in the education system to mitigate the problem of the educated unemployment.

Ans Following are some of the measures that can be undertaken to mitigate the problem of educated unemployment:

- i) Educational institutions should focus on imparting job-oriented education.
- ii) The structure of education should be such that it successfully caters to the employment market.
- iii) Vocational and professional education should be promoted to introduce the future prospects of the various career opportunities to the youth.
- iv) The students should be provided educational counseling to help them identify their career in the same.

Q.14.Cna you imagine some village which initially had no job opportunities but later came up with many?

Ans. There are a large number of villages in India which initially had no job opportunities but later came up with many jobs. The generation of different types of employment opportunities takes place with the development of industry and infrastructure near a village. Gurgaon is one of the most appropriate examples. Prior to the setting up of the Maruti Udyog Limited I Gurgaon, it was a small village. However with subsequent development of the industry, Gurgaon has now been converted into an international business hub.

Q.15.Which capital would you consider the best-land labor, physical capital and human capital? Why?

Ans .Among land, labor, physical capital and human capital, human capital is the best because it can make use of land ,labor and physical capital Land and capital cannot become useful on their own.

9th STD: Subject: Civics: Chapter.1

Democracy in the contemporary world (page3)

Democracy-Expansion of Democracy within last 100 years

The Tales Of Democracy Chile And poland

- More than half of the in depended countries in the world today are democracies.
- Expansion of democracy is not very smooth and straight,ups and downs, unstable and uncertain
- This chapter begins with different stories towards democracy.
- Modern age is the age of democracy. At present majority of the countries in the world have democray.After the second world war many countries gained independence and therefore democracy was established there I SUOTH AMERICA
- Chile: Chile was a democratic country.Salador Allende was the president of Chile. He was in favor of the working class. He also the founder leader of the socialist party of Chile. Salvador led the popular party coalition to victory in the presidential election in 1970.

Qus:What were the steps taken by Allendor to help the poor and the workers in Chile?

Ans:As a president he brought about many changes to help the poor and workers.

1. Reform in the educational system 2.Free milk for children 3.Re distribution of land to the landless farmers.5.Opposed to foreign companies taking natural resource (eg.copper).

NOTE; the speech was given on the morning of 11 September 1973. The government of Chile was overthrown by a military coup (General Augusto Pinochet, the leader of the pcoup.

Qus: Why did president Allende address himself mainly to workers? Why were rich unhappy with him?

Ans:SALVADOR Allende ,the former president of Chile addressed himself mainly to workers because he considered himself the leader of poor and the workers. After election in

1970, the president implemented many policies for the poor and opposed the foreign companies taking away Chile natural resources. Therefore the rich were not happy with him because his policies did not favor them.

Military Coup of 1973 (page 3-4)

Q.What is coup?

The term COUP refers to the sudden overthrow of a government illegally.Though it may or may not be violent in nature.

On the morning of 11 September 1973, leader of the coup Augusto Pinochet overthrow the Chile`s government.

#He became led the coup and the president of Chile.

#He ruled it for next 17 years, torturing and killing the supports of the opposition.

Who wanted democracy?

#Pinochet`s military dictatorship came an end after he was voted NO BY THE PEOPLE IN A REFERENDUM HELD IN 1988.

QUS.What did Pinochet did after becoming president of Chile?

ANS.The defense minister was arrested by the military when he his office. The commanders asked the president to resign but Allende refused to resign. The military surrounded and president`s house and started bombing. President Allende died in the military attack. A government elected by people was overthrown by through conspiracy (sajish) and violence. The nature of rule from democracy to dictatorship or military rule was established in Chile.Allende`s supporters General Alberto Bachelet of the Chilean Air Force and many other officers refused to join the coup. General Bachelet`s wife and daughter (Michelle Bachelet) were put in prison and tortured. More than 3,000 people were killed and many were missing.

Restoration of Democracy (page 5)

QUS.How did Democracy come back in Chile?

(Referendum means—a direct vote in which an entire electorate is asked to either accept or reject a participation proposed) easy to remember point by point.

In 1988 a referendum was held I Chile on the continuity of Pinochet in power.

#their vote was a decisive `no` to Pinochet or people voted against the rule of Pinochet.

#Hence. He lost political and military power,flony(maha-apradh)cowardice and treason(rajdroh) were punished.

Result: political freedom was restored. After restoration# four president elections were held. In which different political parties participated. # Army rule ended.# Elected government came to power and ordered inquires into Pinochet`s rule.

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QUS.After the restoration of democracy who became the president of Chile?

ANS:General Backelet`s daughter (Michelle Backelet) who was tortured and imprisoned along with. Medical doctor and a moderate socialist Michelle became the woman to be a Defense minister in Latin America.

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Democracy in Poland (page 5—6)

Background of Poland

in many East European countries, communist parties were in power during 1980s

#In Poland Polish`s `united workers` party was in power.

#In these countries no other political party was allowed to fuction.There fore they could not choose the leaders of the communist party or other government.

those who spoke against the leader or party or government. They were put in prison.

the government of Poland was supported and controlled by the government of the Soviet Union (USSR) A VAST AND POWERFUL COMMUNIST STATE.

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QUS.What was a reason for strike?

On 14 August 1980 the workers of Lenin shipyard in the city of Gdank went on a strike. The shipyard was owned by the government. All the factories and big property were also owned by the government. The workers demanded to take back a crane operator a woman worker who was unjustly dismissed from her service.

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Role of Lech Walesa (lek Walesa)

QUS.How did he play an important role?

ANS.He was a former electrician of the shipyard joined the strikes H was dismissed from service in 1976 for demanding higher payment.Lek Walesa emerged as the leader of the striking workers.He spread across the whole city. They demanded larger demands. They wanted the right to form in depended `trade union`. The other things also were demanded specially the release of political prisoners and an end to censorship on press. The workers led by Walesa signed a 21-piont agreement with government that ended their strike.

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QUS.What were the result of strike and demand?

The government agreed to recognize the `workers` right to form independent `trade union` and their right to strike.

after the Gdansk agreement was signed a new trade union called SOLIDARITY was formed.

It was the first independent trade union in the communist state.

Solidarity swept across Poland almost one core members within a year.

Information ;(the government led by GENERAL JARUZELSKI grew anxious and imposed Martial Law in Poland I December 1981 because the trade union Solidarity realized that there was widespread corruption and mismanagement in the government

(MARTIAL LAW- means a system of rules that takes effect when a military authority takes control of the normal administration of justice.)*****

QUS.Write any two features of General Jaruzelski`s government of Poland?

1. G.J. imposed martial law in 14 December 1981.Thousands of solidarity members were put in prison.
2. People were not enjoying political freedom. They had no freedom to form to form political associations and trade unions,
3. No freedom to protest.
4. No freedom of speech and expression.

QUS.What do you know about solidarity? Why was popular in 1990?

ANS.Another wave of strikes again organized by solidarity I 1988.This time Polish government was weaker. The support from SOVIET UNION uncertain and economy also decline.

1. Solidarity was a trade union of Poland.
2. It was a 1ST independent union which was formed in any communist country.
3. Solidarity pointed out corruption and mismanagement in Poland.
4. Free elections were held in 1990 in Poland.
5. Solidarity contested all the 100 seats of the senate and won 99 of them.
6. It was the 1st presidential elections in which more than one party could contest. Walesa was elected president of Poland.

The Features of Democracy (page 6—7)

From two stories-----Chile and Poland

1. Chile---Democratic government by—Allende
--Replaced by non- democratic by Pinochet—military government
--Restoration of democracy

2. Poland –non democratic—democratic

Comparison between Chile and Poland

Poland—1.ruled by a political party 2.claimed ruling on behalf of the working classes.

Chile—1.Pinochet`s rule2.ruled by military dictator 3.favoured by big capitalists. yet both had some common features: The people could not choose or change their

rulers There was no real freedom to express one's opinion and to form political associations and organize protests and political action.

1.2 The changing map of Democracy (page 8—9)

@ 20th century stories of transition to democracy, challenges to democracy, military coups to democracy. People struggled to bring back democracy or March towards democracy or set back of democracy.

@ Europe, Latin America, North America democratically elected not all.

Most of the country did not have---political freedom, equality, women were not allowed to vote, lacked universal adult franchise.

Information

Libya---North Africa-conquered by Italy in 1951-by King Idris. It was ruled by few powerful people. The king was very happy but the nationalism swept the entire Libya. Youth and young people wanted democracy and welfare of the people. Tribal people had war among them. The young generation wanted new wealth that is oil wanted to be distributed equally to the families

1.2 Phases in the Expansion of Democracy (page 10—11)

Information-The story of democracy began at two centuries ago. Eg The French Revolution 1789. This did not establish secure and stable democracy in France. Throughout the 19th century overthrown and restored several times---yet the French Revolution inspired many struggles for democracy all over Europe

Eg. Britain-Here started before French Revolution – progress was slow,--through the 18th 19th century,--political events reduced the power of monarchy and feudal lords,--the right to vote was granted to more and more people.

Eg. British colonies-Around the same time as the French Revolution.—the British in North America declared themselves independent in 1776.—next few years these colonies came together to form the United States of America.—they adopted a democratic constitution in 1787.—the right to vote was limited to few men.

In 19th century struggles for democracy often centered round the-political equality, freedom and justice, major demand-right for every adult citizen to vote, often women did not have the right to vote, some countries had right to vote those who owned property.

United States of America .1 the black could not vote till 1965 2. Demand to vote for all rich poor, white or black-this called universal adult franchise or universal suffrage. New Zealand was the only country where every adult had voting right

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End of colonialism

India---under British colony—became democratic independent 1947

Asia and Africa—European colonies waged war for independent- wished to choose their future leaders.

Ghana—British colony—named Gold Coast—1957 it was among the 1st country become independent KWAME NKRUMAH (Enkuma) son of a gold smith a teacher-active in independent struggle. After independence he became the 1st prime minister for life. He was a friend of Jawaharlal Nehru In 1966 overthrown by the military.

Recent Phase (page 12—13) Information Democracy after 1980

=Most of the countries were controlled by Soviet Union. Finally it was disintegrated in 1991.It had communist party,

= Along with Poland other countries also freed from Soviet Union during 1989—1990.

What is USSR?

=The Soviet Union comprised 15 Republics

= It controlled many of the communist countries in Eastern Europe.

= It was disintegrated in 1991.

=This disintegration of USSR in 1991 led to the independence of all 15 union Republics emerged as independent countries and most of them became democratic.

=Break of Soviet Union led to a big change in the political map of the world.

Note: Pakistan and Bangladesh----transition from army rule to democracy.

Nepal---king gave up of his power to be constitutional monarch.

Pakistan---in 1999 General Musharraf brought back army rule.

Nepal---in 2005 the new king dismissed the elected government and took back political freedom. over all more and more countries turning democracy.

=In 2005 about 140 countries were holding multi party elections.

=Since in 1980 more than 80 countries made significant advances towards Democracy.

MYANMAR OR BURMA (PAGE13)

QUS.Write a note the life of Aung San Suukyi or Describe the role of Aung San Suukyi (soo-chi) in struggle for democracy I Myanmar.

* Myanmar also known as Burma. It got freedom colonial rule in 1948 and became a democratic country. But the democratic rule was overthrown by a military coup in 1962.

* After 30 years, elections were held in 1990.The military government called for elections in 1990 and Sung San suukyi,the leader of National League for Democracy which she founded in 1988.

* Instead of handing over the government to the elected leader. All the leaders including Aug San Suzuki were put under house arrest by the military government and nullified the elections.

* However she (AUNG) continued her campaign for democracy. and she has been awarded the Noble Peace Prize in 1991.

* In 1995 she was released but soon put under house arrest till May 6, 2002.

* Due to the efforts of the U.N.O. only re- incarcerated in MAY 2003. * She was finally released from house arrest on 13th November 2010.

* When the democracy was restored in 2011.

* Myanmar elections held after two decades of military Junta`s rule in April 2012.

* After 24 years struggle against military rule on Wednesday 2 May 2012.

* She was sworn in as member`s parliament.33 members of her National League of Democracy were sworn in along with her.

1.4 Democracy at the Global Level (page 14—15)

QUS.Why is the U.N.O called a global democratic institution?

ANS.(The UNO is a global association of nations of the world to help cooperation in international law, security, economic development and social equity The Uno General is its chief administrative officer.

*It was established after the 2nd world war on October 24, 1945.

*India is the founding member of this organization.

*The United Nations represents the 2nd major effort in the 20th century to achieve the goal of a better world through a general international organization of the states.

* U.N.O. is an association of states with a primary objective being maintenance of international peace, security, economic development and social equity.

* At present 193 states are the members of the United Nations.

QUS.Describe briefly the main organs of the United Nations.

There are six principle organs of the U.N. which are explained as follows:

- 1) General Assembly- General Assembly is the biggest organ of the UNO and it consists of all members of the UN.At present 193 states are the members of the General Assembly mainly General Assembly is a deliberative body with also approves the annual budget of the united nations
- 2) Security Council—Security Council is mainly responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security. The Security Council is the executive body of the United Nations. At present, it consists of 15 members 5 big powers(England,U.S.A, France,Russia,China) are the permanent members of the security council and 10 others are the temporary members elected by the General Assembly for a period of two years.

- 3) Economic and social council—It consists of 54 members elected by General Assembly for a period of three years, This council is mainly responsible for solving economic and social problems.
- 4) Trusteeship Council—It is responsible for supervising the administration of trust territories. The trusteeship council consisted of an equal number of administering and non- administering powers. This organ of U.N. BECAME INACTIVE SINCE 1994.
- 5) International Court of Justice—it consists of 15 judges who are elected by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for 9 years. International court of justice decides the cases between the states.
- 6) Secretariat---The secretariat a Secretary General and such staff as the organization may require. Secretary General is the chief Administrative affair of the secretariat

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 UN-----Information (page-15---16)

- It is an international organization .>Five countries are permanent members-US,Russia,UK,France,China-It has veto power.>US contribute most of the money to maintain UN .>It is like parliament where all the discussion take place.>It is democratic.>Without the veto power council cannot take any decision.>IMF (International Monetary Fund)is one of the biggest moneylenders for any country.>173 members states do not have equal voting rights.>Only 7 countries have voting right US,Jpan,France,uk,Saudi Arabia,China,Russia---these are the countries contributes more money.>Remaining 166 countries very little.--→World Bank –has a similar system of voting. The World Bank has always been a citizen of the US.

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 QUS.Discuss the objectives of the United Nations.

ANS. After the 2nd world war, United Nations established on October 24, 1945, the main objectives of the United Nations are;

1. To maintain international peace and security.
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self- determination of the people.
3. To achieve international cooperation for solving international problems of an economic, social and humanitarian character.
4. To promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms foe all without any distinction of race, sex,language or region.
5. To act as a centre for harmonizing the actions of eared nations in the achievement of agreed common ends.

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 Democratic Promotion (page 17)

= United states of America has taken on the task of democracy promotion in the rest of the world.

= Direct intervene in the countries towards in non- democracy .EG Iraq-western Asia became independent from Bits in 1932.

= Saddam Hussein a leader of Ba`th Party in 1968. This government abolished traditional Islamic Law .It gave women the right to vote and several freedom. Saddam Hussein became the president of Iraq in 1979.He ran a dictatorial government and suppressed any dissent or opposition to his rule. He killed number of political opponents and massacred persons of ethnic minorities.

RESULT OF HIS ACTION. Allies countries Britain and US ALLEGED THAT Iraq possessed secret nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. UN team went to search but did not find still US and allies invaded Iraq It removed Saddam from power in 2003.

Note-Kofi Annam said that the WAR against Iraq was not authorized by the UN Security Council; therefore US WAR ON Iraq was illegal.