

Recap What is Democracy Why Democracy

[Notes to the teacher: Give the students the following questions as home assignments.]

QI) State whether the following statements are True or False: -

- a) Democracy is just not a form of governance; it is a way of life. - True
- b) A democratic way of life means treating everyone the way one wants to be treated – with respect and equality. - True
- c) Majority rule is always democratic. - False
Hint: A rule by the majority is not necessarily a rule by the people. For the people to rule, they need to meet a number of conditions. Of these, the rule of law stands out. Democracy must be inclusive. Minorities must be included in the people.
- d) A democracy may exist on paper, but the citizens may not be given freedom. - True
- e) Democracy does not depend on active citizenship for development. - False
Hint: Success of democracy requires active participation of people.

QII) Are the following statements in keeping with democracy as a value? Why?

- a) Father to his daughter Shanti: “In our family all the children have to listen to their parents. You have to get married when your parents tell you. You have no say in the matter”.
- b) Class teacher to student – John: “John, please stop asking me questions in the class and disturbing my concentration”.
- c) Traffic rules do not apply to certain people like ministers, film celebrities, etc.
- d) A child with special needs was refused admission to a premier educational institute because of his disability, although he had qualified for the entrance exam.
- e) The media should not be allowed to write against the government of India, as it will lower the respect that other countries have for India.

QIII) Analyse the following cartoons and identify the feature of democracy which is abused: -

- 1. Refer cartoon on ‘The Hidden Side of Dictatorship’ in Brazil
This cartoon is from Brazil, a country that has a long experience of dictatorship. It is titled ‘The Hidden Side of Dictatorship’.
- a) Which hidden sides does this cartoon depict?
- b) Is it necessary for every dictatorship to have a hidden side?

Hint:

- a) The cartoonist refers to the brutal side and face of dictators as ‘The Hidden Side of Dictatorship’.
 - b) It is not necessary that every dictator has a hidden side, as some of them also work for the welfare of their people. However, history shows that most dictators always resort to illegal means of punishing and penalising their opponents.
- 2. Refer cartoon on Parliamentary elections in Canada in 2004.
This cartoon was published in Canada just before its parliamentary elections of 2004. Everyone, including the cartoonist, expected the Liberal party to win once again. When the results came, the Liberal Party lost the elections.
 - a) Is this cartoon an argument against or for democracy?

Hint:

a) This cartoonist is in favour of democracy. In a democracy, the voter has the right to choose his leader but the voters do not necessarily exercise their right to vote.

3. Refer cartoon by R K Laxman.

This famous cartoon by R K Laxman comments on the celebrations of the fifty years of independence.

a) How many images can you recognize on the wall?

b) Do the masses feel the same way as the common man in this cartoon?

Hint: a) The images are of the past 12 Prime Ministers of India, namely -

1. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Lal Bahadur Shastri
3. Gulzari Lal Nanda
4. Morarji Desai
5. Chaudhary Charan Singh
6. Indira Gandhi
7. Rajiv Gandhi
8. V P Singh
9. Chandra Shekar
10. P V Narasimha Rao
11. Deve Gowda
12. Atal Bihari Vajpayee

b) Hint:

- Common men feel the same way as this cartoon is depicted
- As they are not interested in the TV programs celebrating India's 50th year of independence, they have fallen asleep
- Big words like industrial growth, unity, equality, secularism, democracy, economic progress and so on mean nothing to him
- Assurances of poverty alleviation, food, shelter, safe drinking water appear as false promises
- He feels cheated as his basic needs have not been fulfilled since independence

Q IV) Explain with an example why democracy is considered the best form of Government.

Hint: Example of China's famine of 1958 - 1961

- The worst recorded famine in world history
- Nearly three crore people died in this famine
- India did not have a famine of the kind China had
- This is because –
 - The countries followed divergent government policies
 - As India was a democracy, the government responded to food scarcity in a different way when compared to the Chinese



Sri Sathya Sai
VIDYA VAHINI
श्री सत्यसाई विद्या वाहिनी

Sri Sathya Sai Central Trust

Annexure to Master Lesson Plan

What is the purpose of this Master lesson Plan?	This Master Lesson Plan (MLP) prepared by Sri Sathya Sai Vidya Vahini (SSSVV), covers the entire chapter for the given board. The MLP for the chapter given in the textbook is broken down into smaller modules known as assets. Any chapter can be taught using the 7 asset types in SSSVV methodology. Several different assets together complete the entire chapter. Depending on the requirement, each asset is supported by teaching aids such as animated presentation, audio, video, and learning aids such as worksheets. The MLP is for the teacher's preparation and the teaching aids are for use in the classroom.
How to use it?	You can prepare for your class with this MLP by following 3 simple steps: 1. Read your textbook; 2. Go through the information given in the assets (document & multimedia); 3. Prepare your teaching notes. Great! Now you are ready to transact the chapter.
Duration	Kindly note the duration given for each asset. Due care has been taken in planning the assets, to ensure the chapter is completed within the time specified by the Board. Note: Preparation time is not included in the asset duration. The teaching time depends on the duration of the teaching aids and is not impacted by the length of the MLP.
What is a 'Main Script' (MS) Asset?	The Main Script asset is there for explaining the main concepts of the chapter clearly. The information given in the textbook is simplified, organised and structured to give more clarity. Additionally, you may find a video or mnemonics or a graphic organiser to deepen the understanding of the concept.
How to teach using the MS asset?	Please use the blackboard, slides and interaction to develop the concept.
What is an 'Inquisitive Questions' (IQ) asset?	The Inquisitive Questions asset uses questions to promote higher order thinking like the n th why, what-if, new perspectives, cause-effect, and others, creating curiosity.
How to teach using the IQ asset?	You may use the questions to connect with the students, encourage exploration to engage them in the learning process. You may allow multiple responses and instead of rejecting any of the responses, ask why, before revealing the suggested answer or hints.
What is a 'Day to day Relevance' (DD) Asset?	The Day to Day Relevance asset helps students understand the practical relevance of every topic, making them eager participants in the classroom. If students connect the concepts to their environment, they would learn meaningfully without dislike or simply memorizing for exams.
How to teach using the DD	You may use the asset by asking questions about their experience and use it to establish why they are learning the topic. If necessary you may substitute with a

asset?	recent or local example.
What is an 'Interesting Aside' (IA) asset?	The Interesting Aside asset uses attention grabbing tidbits or anecdotes to bring joy and satisfy the child's hunger to know more. This is a quick/short asset intended to bring attention back to the main concept being taught.
How to teach using the IA asset?	You may use this asset to give a piece of interesting information relevant to the topic, without prolonged explanation/discussion. You may suggest appropriate books for further reading.
What is a 'Suggested Activity' (SA) Asset?	The Suggested Activity asset provides a detailed step by step procedure for the teacher to conduct a hands-on activity. This promotes Activity Based Learning.
How to teach using the SA asset?	You may use this asset to energise your students to learn by doing simple, fun-filled activities based on the topic. The asset includes - preparation, activity, and follow-up. You may engage the students in the preparation and follow-up stages to develop collaboration and responsibility. You could try it once, yourself, before the actual delivery to be more comfortable with it. Note: The duration mentioned in the asset is usually for the activity part only.
What is a 'Value Content' (VC) Asset?	The Value Content asset integrates Universal Human Values (such as empathy, inclusivity, respect for nature that translates into responsible behaviour) seamlessly into the curriculum, as the "End of education is character".
How to teach using the VC asset?	You may use this asset to engage with the students to bring out their innate values and connect with the intrinsic values in the topic/concept. The asset includes pointers on the specific pedagogical technique followed.
What is a 'Questions to Assess' (QA) asset?	The Questions to Assess asset uses an interactive approach to check learning of different types of learners, and provides feedback to the teacher for appropriate action. The questions cater to all the levels of Bloom's Taxonomy. Questions from 'Apply' level and above enable students to reflect on their learning.
How to teach using the QA asset?	You may go through the slides to understand its flow and know when to click for the answer (slides include suggested answers). While presenting in the class, you may display the question and encourage multiple responses, before revealing the answer. In some cases, this asset may include extra questions/worksheet that can be given as homework.