

SOCIAL-SCIENCE (HISTORY)
CLASS IX
CHAPTER-1 THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

SHORT ANSWERS

Q1.Explain the emergence of middle class in eighteenth century?

Ans-The eighteenth century witnessed the emergence of social groups, termed the middle class, who earned their wealth through an expanding overseas trade and from the manufacture of goods such as woollen and silk textiles that were either exported or brought by the richer members of the society. In addition to merchants and manufactures, the third estate included professions such as lawyers or administrative officials. They believed that no group in the society should be privileged by birth. Rather a person's social position must depend on this merit. These ideas envisaging a society based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all and paved way for all emergence of the middle class.

Q2.Who was Mirabeau and Abbe Sieyes?

Ans-Mirabeau was born in a noble family but was convinced of the need to do away with the society of feudal privilege.He brought out a journal and delivered powerful speeches to the crowds assembled at Versailles,Abbe sieyes,originally a priest,wrote and influential pamphlet called what is the third estate? Mirabeau and Abbe sieyes the members of the third estate who assembled in the hall of an indoor tennis court in the ground of Versailles,On 20th June 1789 the representative of the third estate declared themselves a national assembly and wanted a constitution of France.

Q3.What was the main objective of the constitution drafted by the national assembly?
Or How did france become a constitutional monarchy?

Ans-The national assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791.Its main object was to limit the powers of the monarch. These powers instead of being concentrated in the hands of one person ,were more separated and assigned to different institutions – the legislature ,executive, judiciary. This made France a constitutional monarchy.

Q4.What was one important law that changed the life of man, woman and children after the revolution?

Ans-One important law that come into effect soon after the revolution was the abolition of censorship.In the old regime all written material and cultural activities- books ,newspapers, play could be published or performed only after they had been approved by the censors of the king.Now the declaration of the rights of man and citizen proclaimed freedom of speech and expression to be a natural right.Newspapers ,Pamphlets , books and printed pictures flooded the towns of France from where they travelled rapidly into the country-side.This was one way they could grasp and identify with ideas such as liberty or justice ,that political philosophers wrote about lengths in text which only a handful of educated people could read.

Q5.What were the causes for the empty treasure of France under Louis XVI? Assess any three causes?

Ans-1.-Wars and economic crisis: The seven years war (1756-1763) and the revolutionary war in America under Louis XVI added more than a billion livres to a debt that had already risen to more than 2 billion livres.

2.Dept trap: Due to rising debt the French government was obliged to spend an increasing percentage of its budget on interest payments alone .To meet its regular expenses, such as the court, running government offices or universities the state was forced to increase taxes.

3.Extravagant court: France under various kings had a extravagant court at the immense palace of Versailles.

LONG ANSWERS

Q1. Who were Jacobians ? what was their contribution in French Revolution?

Ans-Political clubs became an important rallying point for people who wished to discuss government policies and plan their own forms of action. The most successful of these clubs was that of the Jacobians, which got its name from the former convent of St Jacob in Paris. They belonged to the less prosperous sections of the society. Their leader was Maximilien Robespierre. A large group among the Jacobians decided to start wearing long striped trousers similar to those worn by dock workers. This was to set themselves apart from the fashionable sections of the society, especially nobles, who wore knee breeches. It was a way of proclaiming the end of the power wielded by the wearers of the knee breeches. These Jacobians came to be known as Sansculottes, literally meaning 'those without knee breeches'. Sansculottes men wore in addition the red cap that symbolized liberty. Women however were not allowed to do so. In the summer 1792 the Jacobians planned an insurrection of a large number of Parisians who were angered by the short supplies and high prices of food. On the morning of August 10 they stormed the palace of the Tuileries, massacred the king's guard and held the king himself as hostage for several hours. From now on all men of 21 years and above, regardless of wealth, got the right to vote. The newly elected the convention. On 21st September 1792 it abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic. Louis XVI was sentenced to death by a court on the charge of treason. On 21st January 1793 he was executed publicly at the place de la Concorde. The queen Marie Antoinette met with the same fate shortly after.

Q2. Mention any five values which are associated with the declaration of "right of man and citizen"

Ans-Five values which were associated with the declaration "right of man and citizen" are-

1. Right to life- Everyone has the right to live in his or her own way. There would not be any restrictions from the state.

2. Freedom of speech- Every citizen is entitled to speak whatever he/she thinks right.

3. Freedom of opinion- Every citizen is entitled the right to express his/her own opinion freely.

4. Equality before law – Law is the expression of the general will. All citizens are equal before it.

5. Liberty- It consists of the power to do whatever is not injurious to others.

Q3. Discuss the participation of women in political clubs and their activities and demands ?

Ans-Women were active participants in the events which brought about so many important changes in French society. They hoped their involvement would pressurize the revolutionary government to introduce measures to improve their lives. Most women of the third estate had to work for a living. They worked as streamstresses or laundresses, sold flowers, fruits and vegetables in the market or were employed as domestic servants in the houses of prosperous people. Most women did not have access to education or job training. Only daughters of wealthier members of the third estate could study at convent, after which their families arranged a marriage for them. Working women had also to care for their families, that is cook, fetch water, queue up for bread and look after the children. Their wages were lower than those of men. In order to discuss and voice their interests women started their own political clubs and newspapers. About sixty women's clubs came up in different French cities. The society of revolutionary and republican women was the most famous of them. One of their main demands was that women enjoy the same political rights as men. Women were disappointed that the constitution of 1791 reduced them to passive citizens. They demanded the right to vote, to be elected to the assembly and to hold political office. In the early years, the revolutionary government did introduce laws that helped improve the lives of women. Together with the creation of state schools, schooling was made compulsory to all girls. Their fathers could no longer force them into marriage against their will. Marriage was made into a contract entered into freely and registered under civil law. Divorce was made legal, and could be applied for both women and men. Women's struggle for own political rights, however, continued. During the

reign of terror , the new government issued laws ordering closure of women`s clubs and banning their political activities. Many prominent women were arrested and a number of them executed. It was finally in 1946 that women in France won the right to vote.

Q4.How was the slavery abolished in france?

Ans- (1) One of the most revolutionary social reforms of the jacobin regime was the abolition of slavery in the French colonies.

(2) Throughout the eighteenth century there was little criticism of slavery in france. The National Assembly held long debates about whether the rights of man should be extended to all French subjects including those in the colonies. But it did not pass any laws, fearing opposition from businessman whose incomes depended on the slave trade.

(3) It was the finally convention which in 1794 legislated to free all slaves in the French overseas possessions.

(4) This however, turned out to be a short term measure : ten years later, Napoleon reintroduced slavery.

(5) Plantation owners understood their freedom as including the right to enslave African Negroes in pursuit of their economic interest. Slavery was finally abolished in French colonies in 1848.

SOCIAL-SCIENCE (HISTORY)

CLASS IX

CHAPTER-2 SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

*Liberals, Radicals and Conservatives

LIBERALS

- Wanted secularism , safeguarding the rights of individuals against governments and opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers.
- Wanted interpretation of the laws by a well trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials.
- Did not believe in universal adult franchise and wanted the right to vote for only the men property.
- Did not support the granting of voting rights to women.

RADICALS

- women`s suffrage movements.
- Opposed the privileges of great landowners and wealthy factory owners. Supported
- Disliked the concentration of power in the hands of few but were not against the existence of private property.

CONSERVATIVES

- Wanted some changes that were inevitable.
- Believed that the past has to be respected.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY AND SOCIAL CHANGE

- Industrialisation brought men , women and children to factories.
- Working hours increased and the wages decreased.
- Unemployment was rampant.
- No proper housing or sanitation existed.
- The liberals and the radicals encouraged trade and believed in individual effort and labour enterprise.
- Some nationalist , liberals and radicals wanted revolutions for removing the government established in Europe in 1815.

*THE COMING OF SOCIALISM TO EUROPE

- Socialism was well known by the mid 19th century.
- Socialist opposed private property.
- Believed that if a society as a whole controlled property, more attention would be paid to collective social interest.
- Others like Louis Blanc felt that cooperatives could be built only if the governments encouraged them.
- Some socialist like Robert Owen believed in the ideas of cooperatives.

Karl Marx argued that an industrial society was capitalist which exploited the workers and kept the profits for the themselves.He believed that the workers had to construct a radically socialist society where all property was socially controlled.

*SUPPORT FOR SOCIALISM

- Socialist formed an international body , namely `second International`
- They set up funds for helping members in times of distress and demanded a reduction of working hours and the right to vote.
- In Germany these associations worked with the socialist democratic party and helped it in winning the parliamentary elections.
- 1905: Socialist and trade unionists formed a Labour party in Britain and a socialist party in France.
- Socialism however could not precede the influence of the radicals, liberals and conservatives.

*THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN 1914

- 1914: Tsar Nicholas II ruled Russia .
- The Russian empire included current day Finland, Latvia, Estonia, parts of Poland, Ukraine, Belarus, Central Asian states ,Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan and the territory outside Moscow.

- The majority religion was Russian Orthodox Christianity.

*ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

- About 85% of the Russian population practiced agriculture.
- Cultivators produced for both , market and their own needs.
- Industries were few in number St Petersburg and Moscow were the prominent industrial areas.
- 1890s :Many factories were set up when the Russian railway network was extended.
- Foreign investment in industry increased.
- Coal production doubled and iron and steel output quadrupled.
- Government supervised large factories for ensuring minimum wages and limited hours of work.
- The working hour for the craft units and small workshops was 15 hours and that of the factory was 10 to 12 hours.
- Women made up 31% of the factory labour force by 1914, but they were paid between half and three-quarters of a man`s wage.
- Workers associations were formed for helping members in times of financial hardships or unemployment.
- 1896-1897: Workers strike in the textile industry.
- 1902: Workers strike in metal industry.
- The crown and the Orthodox church owned large properties.
- The peasants disliked the nobility.
- Nobles got their power and position through their services to the Tsar.
- 1902-05: In Russia , peasants wanted the land of the nobles to be given to them; they refused to pay the rent and also murdered the landlords.
- Peasants in Russia pooled their land together periodically and their commune (mir) was divided in accordance to the needs of individual families.

*SOCIALISM IN RUSSIA

- Before 1914 all political parties were illegal in Russia.
- 1898: The Russian social democratic workers party was founded which operated illegally due to the government policing.
- It set up a newspaper, mobilized workers and organized strikes.
- 1900: Active socialist in the countryside formed the socialist revolutionary party.
- The party demanded for peasant`s rights and transfer of lands from the nobles to the peasants.
- Vladimir Lenin led the Bolshevik group and believed that in a repressive society, the party should be disciplined and should control the number and quality of its members.
- The other socialist group named Mensheviks advocated entry for all in party .

*THE 1905 REVOLUTION

- Liberals in Russia wanted the abolition of autocracy of the Tsar.
- 1905: Liberals and the social democrats and the socialist revolutionaries along with the peasants and the workers revolted for a constitution.
- They were supported by nationalist in the empire and by jadidists (wanted modernized Islam to lead their societies)in muslim dominated areas.

*CAUSES

- 1904: Prices of the essential goods increased while while the real income declined by 20%.
- The dismissal of four members of the assembly of Russian Workers at the Putilov Iron works for industrial action.

*BLOODY SUNDAY

- 10,000 workers in St. Petersburg went on strike demanding the reduction in the working day to 8 hours, and increase in wages and improvement in working conditions. Over 100 workers were killed and about 300 wounded. This incident is known as the Bloody Sunday and is responsible for the 1905 revolution.
- Strikes took place all over the country, universities closed down, and student bodies staged walkouts, complaining about the lack of civil liberties.

- Lawyers, doctors, engineers, and other middle – class workers established the union of unions and demanded a constituent assembly.
- The Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative parliament or Duma.
- The Tsar did not want any questioning of his authority or any reduction in his power ; he changed the voting laws and packed the third Duma with conservative politicians.

*THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

- 1914: First World War broke out between two European alliances – Germany, Austria and turkey (the Central Powers) and France, Britain and Russia (later Italy and Romania).
- 1914-1916: Russia armies lost badly in Austria and Germany.
- Industries and industrial equipment disintegrated more rapidly in Russia than elsewhere in Europe.
- Labour shortages and small workshops producing essentials were shut down as able bodied men were called for the war.
- By 1916, riots at bread shops were common owing to the bread and flour scarcity.

*THE FEBRUARY REVOLUTION IN PETROGRAD

- February ,1917: Food shortages were deeply felt in the worker`s quarters.
- The Tsar wanted to dissolve the Duma , but the revolutionaries opposed this.
- 22nd February ,1917: A lockout took place at a factory which was followed by a workers strike in fifty factories. Women led the strikes in many factories and this day came to be known as the International Women`s Day.
- 25th February ,1917 : The government suspended the Duma.
- Striking workers and soldiers gathered to form a ` soviet ` or `council` in the same building where the Duma met.This was the ` Petrograd Soviet` .
- 2nd March , 1917: The Tsar abdicated on the advice of the military commanders.
- A constituent assembly was elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage for deciding the nature of government in Russia.

*AFTER FEBRUARY

- The liberals and the socialist along with the influential army officials , landowners and industrialist in the provisional government worked towards an elected government.
- April 1917: Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia from his exile and presented his `APRIL THESES` .
- April theses contained three demand :
- Closure of the war.
- Transfer of lands to the peasants .
- The nationalization of banks.
- In industrial areas , factory committees were formed in the army.
- The provisional government resisted attempts by workers to run factories and began arresting leaders.
- In the countryside , peasants and their socialist revolutionary leaders pressed for a redistribution of land.
- Peasants seized land between July and September 1917.

*THE REVOLUTION OF OCTOBER 1917

- October ,1917 : Lenin persuaded the Petrograd Soviet and the Bolshevik party for a socialist seizure of power.
- A military Revolutionary Committee was appointed by the Soviet Union Leon Trotskii for organizing the seizure.
- 24th October ,1917: The uprising began.
- Prime Minister Kerenskii left the city for summoning the troops.
- Military men loyal to the government seized the buildings of the two Bolshevik newspapers ;troops were sent to take over telephone and telegraph offices and protect the Winter Palace.
- The Military Committee ordered the seizure of government offices and arrest of ministers .
- By December , the Bolsheviks controlled the Moscow –Petrograd area.

*RESULTS OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

- The Bolsheviks were totally opposed to the private property.

- November ,1917: Most industries and banks were nationalized.
- Land was declared to be social property and the peasants were allowed to seize the land of nobility.
- Large houses were partitioned as per the requirements of the family.
- The use of old titles by the aristocracy was banned.
- New uniform was designed for the army and officials.
- The Bolshevik party was renamed the `Russian Communist Party`.
- November ,1917 : The Bolsheviks conducted the elections to the constituent Assembly.
- March , 1918: Despite opposition by their political Allies , the Bolsheviks made peace with Germany at Brest Litovsk.
- The Bolsheviks became the only party that participated in the elections to the all Russian Congress of Soviets.
- Russia became a one party state.
- Trade unions were kept under party control and the secret police punished those who criticized the Bolsheviks.

*THE CIVIL WAR

- The non Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy condemned the Bolshevik uprising.
- During 1918-1919 ,the `greens`(Socialist Revolutionaries) and `Whites`(pro tsarists) controlled most of the Russian empire.
- French, American,British and Japanese troops also involved themselves as they were worried at the growth of socialism in Russia.
- A civil war broke out between these troops and the Bolsheviks.
- Supporters of private property among the `whites` took harsh steps with peasants who had seized their land.
- By the January 1920 ,the Bolshevik controlled most of the former Russian empire.
- The Bolsheviks cooperated with the non-Russian nationalists and Muslim jadidists.
- December, 1922 Soviet union (USSR) was created by the Bolsheviks from the Russian empire.

*MAKING A SOCIALIST SOCIETY

- A process of centralized planning was introduced with the adoption of the five year plans.
- Prices were fixed for promoting industrial growth during the first two plans (1927-1938).
- Industrial production increased and new factories were set up.
- Rapid construction led to poor working conditions and hard lives for the workers.
- Schooling system was developed and arrangements for the education of the factory workers and peasants were made.
- Creches were established in factories for children of women workers ,cheap public health care was provided, and model living quarters were set up for workers.

*STANILISM AND COLLECTIVISATION

- 1927-1928: Soviet Russia was facing an acute problem of grain supplies.
- The government fixed prices for the grain was rejected by the peasants.
- Stalin headed the party after Lenin`s death.
- 1928: Party members supervised the enforced grain collections from the producing areas and raided the `kulaks` -the name for well do farmers.
- Stalin introduced a program of collectivization.
- Peasants worked on the lands of the owners of collective farms and the profit was shared.
- Those who resisted collectivization were severely punished or deported and exiled.
- Stalin treated independent cultivation unsympathetically.
- 1930-33: Bad harvest leading to devastating famines with 4 million deaths.
- Accusations were made in the entire country , and by 1939 ,over 2 million were in prisons or labour camp.

*THE GLOBAL INFLUENCE OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AND THE UUSR

- The idea of a state of workers inspired many people. Communist party was formed in many countries.
- Many non –Russians participated in the conference of the peoples of East (1920), and the Bolshevik founded the `Comintern` (an international union of the pro – Bolshevik socialists party)
- In Russia ,industries and agriculture had developed and the poor were being fed but it had denied the essential freedom to its citizens and developmental projects were being carried out through repressive measures.
- The USSR as a socialist had declined.

SOCIAL-SCIENCE (CIVICS)
CLASS IX
CHAPTER-1 WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?

***Question/answers**

Q1.What is democracy? Write down its main features?

Ans-Democracy is the form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people.

Features:

- 1.Major decisions by elected leaders:-In a democracy the final decision making power must rest with those elected by the people.
- 2.Free and fair electoral competition:-Democracy must be based on free and fair electoral competition where those currently in power having a fair chance of losing.
- 3.One person , one vote, one value:-In a democracy , each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.
- 4.Rule of law and respect for rights:-A democratic government rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizen`s rights.

Q2.Write arguments in favour of democracy?

Ans-A democratic government is better government because it is more accountable form of government.

- 2.Democracy improves the quality of decision making.
- 3.Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.
- 4.Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.
- 5.Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes.

Q3.Write down de –merits of democracy?

Ans-1.Leaders keep changing in a democracy.This leads to instability.

- 2.Democracy is all about political competition and power play.There is no scope for morality.
- 3.So many people have to be consulted in a democracy that it leads to delays.
- 4.Elected leaders do not know the best interest of the people.It leads to bad decisions .
- 5.Democracy leads to corruption for it is based on electoral competition.
- 6.Ordinary people don't know what is good for them; they should not decide anything.

Q4.Is China a democratic country in the true spirit:-

- 1.Before contesting elections, a candidate needs the approval of the Chinese communist party.
 - 2.Only those who are members of Chinese communist party and 8 smaller party allied to it, they are allowed to contest elections.
 - 3.The government is always formed by the communist party. This proves that there is only one party rule in china, which is not the indication of a true democracy.
- Therefore ,China cannot be said to be a true democracy.

Q5.How did Pervez Musharraf established his rule in Pakistan?

Ans-1.In Pakistan, generalPervez Musharraf led a military group in October 1999.

- 2.He overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the `chief executive` of the country.
- 3.Later he changed his designation to President and in 2002 held a referendum in the country that granted him a five-year extension.
- 4.In August 2002 he issued a `legal framework order` that amended the constitution of Pakistan.
- 5.According to this order , the President can dismiss the national and provincial assemblies.
- 6.The work of the civilian cabinet is supervised by a national security council which is dominated by military officers.
- 7.Elections were held to the national and provincial assemblies and the elected representatives have some power but the final power is in the hand of military officers and general Musharraf himself.

Q6.The institutional revolutionary party (PRI) used many dirty tricks to win the elections in Mexico. Justify your answer with example?

Ans-1. Mexico holds elections after every six years to elect its president .

2. The country has never been under a military or dictator`s rule. But until 2000 every election won by a party called PRI (Institutional revolutionary party).

3. Opposition parties did contest elections , but never managed to win.

4. All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its party meetings .

5. Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for the PRI.

6. Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except of criticize them.

7. Sometimes the polling booths were shifted from one place to another in the last minute, which made it difficult for people to cast their votes.

8. The PRI spent a large sum of money in the campaign for its candidates.

Q 7. How did the Robert Mugabe establish his dictatorial rule in Zimbabwe after independence?

Or

Why Zimbabwe cannot be called a democratic ? Give reasons.

Ans- 1. Zimbabwe attained independence from white minority rule in 1980.

2. Since then the country has been ruled by ZANU-PF, the party that led the freedom struggle.

3. Its leader, Robert Mugabe has been ruling the country since independence.

4. Election have been held regularly and always won by ZANU-PF.

5. President Mugabe is popular but also uses unfair practices in elections.

6. Over the years his government has changed the constitution several times to increase the power of president and make him less accountable.

7.

Opposition party workers are harassed and their meetings disrupted.

8. Public protests and demonstrations against the government are declared illegal.

9. The government has ignored some court judgements that went against it and has pressurised judges.

Q8. Write any three instance of denial of equal right to vote in world politics?

Ans- The three instance of denial of equal right to vote are:-

1. In Saudi Arabia women do not have the right to vote.

2. Estonia has made its citizenship rulers in such a way that people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote.

3. In Fiji the electoral system is such that one vote of an indigenous Fiji has more value than that of an Indian –Fijian.

Q9. "Banning trade union" –is it a characteristic of democracy or not?

Ans- NO, banning trade union is not a characteristic of democracy because in democracy we have right to form association or union and this right cannot be violated.

Q10. What is most common form of democracy in today`s world?

Ans- The most common form of democracy in today`s world is representative democracy.

SOCIAL-SCIENCE (CIVICS)
CLASS IX
CHAPTER-2 CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

***VERY SHORT ANSWERS**

Q1. When was African National Congress (ANC) formed?

Ans-The African National Congress was formed in 1912.

Q2. What happened in Africa at the midnight of 26th April 1994?

Ans-A new national flag of the Republic of South Africa was unfurled and a multinational government came into existence.

Q3. Who was the first president of newly born democracy in South Africa?

Ans-Nelson Mandela was the first president of newly born democracy in South Africa.

Q4. What did B.R Ambedkar want?

Ans-He wanted a society in which Dalits enjoy social and economic rights.

Q5. What are called constitutional amendments?

Ans-The makers of the Indian Constitution make provisions to incorporate changes from time to time. These changes are called constitutional amendments.

Q6. Why was Nelson Mandela sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964?

Ans-He was sentenced to life imprisonment because he dared to oppose the apartheid regime of the white South African government in his country.

Q7. Mention one major feature of the South African constitution?

Ans-The South African constitution emerged as a model of democracy. It inspires democrats all over the world.

Q8. Who played a key role in the making of the Indian constitution?

Ans-Dr B.R Ambedkar played a key role in the making of the Indian constitution.

Q9. Nelson Mandela remained in prison for treason for how many years?

Ans-Nelson Mandela remained in prison for about 28 years.

Q10. Which organisation led the freedom movement in South Africa?

Ans-The African National Congress (ANC) was the umbrella organisation that led the struggle against the policies of segregation.

Q11. What is the title of the autobiography of Nelson Mandela?

Ans-The title of the autobiography of Nelson Mandela is "Long walk to freedom".

Q12. Why is India considered a sovereign country?

Ans-India is a sovereign country because people have supreme rights to make decisions.

Q13. Who was known as the father of the Indian constitution?

Ans-Dr B.R Ambedkar was known as the father of the Indian constitution.

Q14. On the basis of what did the system of apartheid divide people?

Ans-On the basis of skin colour the system of apartheid divided people.

Q15. Name the founder of Andhra Mahila Sabha?

Ans-G.Durgabai Deshmukh was the founder of Andhra Mahila Sabha.

***SHORT ANSWER**

Q1.What inspires Indian leaders in making of the constitution?

Ans-They got inspiration from—

- 1.The ideals of French revolution.
- 2.The practise of parliamentary democracy in Britain.
- 3.The bill of rights in the U.S.

Q2.How was the apartheid oppressive for the blacks?

Ans-The apartheid system was oppressive for the blacks in the following ways—

- 1.The blacks were forbidden for living in white areas.They could work in white areas only if they had a permit.
- 2.Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools, beaches and public toilets etc were all separate for the whites and blacks.
- 3.The blacks could not visit churches where the whites worshipped.

Q3.What compromises did whites and the blacks made?

Ans-Compromises made by the blacks—

- 1.They agreed that majority rule would not be absolute.
- 2.They agreed that majority would not take away the property of white minority.

Compromises made by whites—

- 1.They agreed to the principle of majority rule and that of one person, one vote.
- 2.They also agreed to except some basic rights for the poor and the workers.

Q4.”The constitution of India was drawn up under very difficult circumstances” ? Explain.

Ans-The making of the constitution for a huge and diverse country like India was a tough task.At that time the people of India were emerging from the status of subjects that of citizens.

- 2.British had left it to the rulers of the princely states to decide whether they wanted to merge with India or with Pakistan or remain independent.
- 3.When the constitution was being written , the future of the country did not look very secure.The makers of the constitution had considered about the present and the future of Indi

***LONG ANSWER**

Q1.What did Ambedkar mean to say in the following lines? “On the 26th January 1950 ,we are going to enter a life of contradiction”

Ans-In his concluding speech to the constituent assembly , Dr B.R Ambedkar stated his anxiety , over the unequal status of the dalits.He said that in politics the dalits would definitely enjoy equality, but in social and economic life they would have inequality.

- 2.In politics they would be recognising the principle of “one vote ,one value” but in their social and economic life they would continue to deny the principle of one man`s value.
- 3.In this way they would continue to live a life of contradiction .Naturally they need equality in social as well economic life.

Q2.Explain the guiding values of the constitution of India?

Ans-Several keywords have been used in the preamble in the Indian constitution.

- 1.We, the people of India:- The constitution has been drawn up and enacted by the people through their representatives and not handed down to them by a king or any outside powers.
- 2.Sovereign:- People have supreme right to make decisions on internal as well as external matters .
- 3.Socialist:-Wealth is generated socially and should be shared equally by society .Government should regulate the ownership of land and industry to reduce socio-economic inequalities.
- 4.Democratic:- A form of government where people enjoy equal political rights, elect their rulers and hold them accountable.
- 5.Republic:- The head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary position .
- 6.Justice:- Citizens cannot be discriminated on the grounds of caste, religion and gender.Social inequalities have to be reduced.
- 7.Fraternity:-All of us should behave as if we are members of the same family.

SOCIAL-SCIENCE (GEOGRAPHY)
CLASS IX
CHAPTER-1 INDIA- SIZE AND LOCATION

***VERY SHORT ANSWERS**

Q1.What is the total area of India?

Ans-3.28 million km².

Q2.What is the total land boundary of India?

Ans-15,200 km.

Q3.What is the total coastline of India?

Ans-7,516km.

Q4.Which meridian is called as standard meridian of India?

Ans- 82degree30'E passing through Mirzapur is taken as standard meridian for whole country .It passes from Uttar Pradesh near prayagraj.

Q5.Which physical feature connects India with Sri Lanka?

Ans-Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar.

Q6.Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian sea?

Ans-Lakshadweep.

Q7.Name the countries which are larger than India?

Ans-Russia, Canada, USA, China, Brazil ,Australia.

Q8.Which islands group of India lies to its South-East?

Ans-Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Q9.Which islands countries are over southern neighbours?

Ans-Sri Lanka and Maldives.

***SHORT ANSWERS**

Q1. The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?

Ans-From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh , there is a time difference of two hours. Hence, time along the standard meridian of India (82degree30'E) passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the standard time for the whole country.

Q2.Why do we need standard meridian for India?

Ans-Indian standard time is that which is accepted all over India .We have accepted 82degree30'E longitude as the standard meridian of India. It was accepted as it lies almost in the middle.The Indian standard time has a great importance.

1.It has presented a lot of confusion and has brought harmony in time throughout the country.

2.The local time at each longitude is different .So, in order to follow one timing India has accepted the 82degree30'E as the standard meridian of India.

Q3.Justify the naming of Indian Ocean after India?

Ans-1.No, other country has longest coastline on the Indian ocean as India has.

2. The trans Indian ocean routes which connects the countries of Europe in the west and the countries of East-Asia provide a strategic central position to India.

3.Indian Peninsula protrudes into the Indian ocean and it is centrally located in Asia.

Q4."When the sun rises in Arunachal Pradesh it is still night in Gujarat" Why? Give any three reasons.

- Ans-1.The eastern most longitude is 92degree25'E and western most longitude is 68degree7'E.
2.Approx 30 longitudes pass from East to West through India.
3.There is a time difference of 4 minutes between the two consecutive longitude .So, there is a difference between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat.

Q5.Why India is called a sub- continent?

Ans-India is sub –continent because it is big landmass which stand out as a distinct geographical unit from the rest of the continent because of following reasons—

- 1.India and its some neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Maldives makes Indian –sub continent as they experience different climatic condition from rest of the Asia.
- 2.India has different culture, tradition ,food-habits, languages from rest of Asia.
- 3.India has all physical feature which any continent should posses like Himalayan mountain ranges, Peninsula plateau, Northern plains,, group of islands and deserts.

***LONG ANSWERS**

Q1.The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?

- Ans- 1. Due to its central location at the head of the Indian Ocean countries of east Africa, west Asia, south and south-east Asia and East Asia could be reached through sea-routes.
2. Unlike landlocked countries, it has an easy access to the outside world. The oceanic routes from east and south-east Asia and Australia to Africa and Europe passes through the Indian Ocean.
3. India is connected well with Europe, north America and south America through both the routes the cape of good hope and Suez canal.
4. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has. Its India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean which justifies the naming of an ocean after it.
5. Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7,000 km.

Q-2. What were the main contribution of land routes to India in ancient time?

- Ans -1. Passes across the mountains in the North have provided passages to the ancient travelers.
2. These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities.
3. The ideas of the Upanishads and the Ramayana, the stories of Panchtantra, the Indian numerals and decimal system could reach other parts of the world through land routes.
4. Along with exchange of commodities and ideas India gain the knowledge of Greek sculpture, and the architectural styles of dome and minarets from west Asia can be seen in different parts of our country.
5.India was exchanging silk ,cotton , ,spices, using this land routes from ancient times.

***EXTRA QUESTIONS**

Q1.Why is the difference between the duration of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?

Ans-Kanyakumari is just 8 degree away from the equator . As equator receives the direct sun rays there would not be hardly any difference between day and night .Whereas Kashmir is 37 degree away from the equator .So the difference between duration of day and night is about 5 hours.

Q2.Explain impact of latitudes and longitudes on climate of India?

Ans-Latitude impact:- 1.Tropic of cancer passes through middle of the country .It divides the country in two separate climatic zones.

2.India experience both tropical and sub-tropical type of climate .As southern part gets more heat from the sun than northern part.

Longitude impact :- 1.Longitude determine the time zone of a particular location.

2. To have a fix time all over the country the central longitude is considered a country's standard time.

3.IST is located at 82degree32E in Mirazpur near Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh and dividing the country into two halves.

Q3.Describe the size and location of India?

Ans-1.India is a vast country which lies in northern hemisphere.

2.The mainland extends between latitudes 8degree4,N and 37degree 7'E and 97degree 25'E.

3.Tropic of cancer divides the country into two equal parts.

Size:-1.The landmass of India has an area of 3.28 million sq.kms. India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km. and length of coastline including islands is 7516.6 km.

2.India is the seventh largest country of the world.

Q4."India has the largest coastline which is advantageous" .Expalin ?

Ans-1.India has the longest coastline on the Indian ocean.This coastline (7,517) has given a tremendous boost to India's maritime trade. Almost 90% of India's international trade is carried on through sea .

2.India has this long coastline mainly due to the Deccan peninsula extending into the Indian ocean and dividing it into two water bodies, viz.,the Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal.

3.India's central location at the head of the Indian ocean and its long coastline have much helped in its interaction through the sea. The sea routes passing through the ocean provide easy connectivity to India with the west and the east.

4.India has developed many major ports on its western and the eastern coasts. Some of them, such as Mumbai ,Kochi, Vishakhapatnam, etc, have become centres of India's flourishing shipping industry.

5.This long coastline on the Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal has helped India to establish close maritime contacts in the following ways:-

(a)With west Asia , Africa and Europe from the western coast.

(b)With East Asia and the South-east Asia from the eastern coast.

SOCIAL-SCIENCE (GEOGRAPHY)
CLASS IX
CHAPTER-2 PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

***QUESTION /ANSWERS**

Q1.Explain the plate boundaries with their movement?

Ans-The plate boundaries are broadly classified in three types on the movement they exhibit.

DIVERGENT BOUNDARIES:- Plates move apart leaving a gap between them which get filled up with molten rocks and water or magma which come out from the crust in the form of lava. The sea floor is spreading due to diverging plate movement . Ex-Pacific ocean is spreading as it lies on diverging plate boundaries, this movement is also called constructive movement.

CONVERGENT BOUNDARIES:- Plates move towards each other causing one to go under the other or causing plate to collide forming mountain. Ex- the formation of Himalayas is due to the collision of Indo-Australian plate and Eurasian plate, this movement is also called destructive movement.

TRANSFORM FAULT BOUNDARIES:- When two plates moves horizontally and slide pass each other they may form conservative boundaries . They may neither create nor destroy the Earth's crust. Ex- the Earthquakes originates by transform plate mountains.

Q2. Describe how the Himalayas were formed?

Ans – The process of the formation of the Himalayas is as follows:-

1. About 220 million years ago India was a part of ancient continent called Gondwana land.
2. It was located in southern Hemisphere.
3. The convection currents of the mantle fractured it into number of pieces.
4. The Indo-Australian plate after getting separated from Gondwana land drifted slowly towards north.
5. It collided with much larger Eurasian plate.
6. The northern edge of the Indo-Australian plate was pushed beneath the Eurasian plate.
7. Under the impact of this collision, the sedimentary rocks enclosed the sea Tethys were folded to form the mountain system of central Asia including Himalayas.

Q3.DIFFERENCE BETWEEN:-

A. Khaddar and Bhangar

Khaddar :- 1. It is a new alluvium soil deposit that is formed after the recent deposition made by rivers.
2. Being new it is more fertile.
3. It is very fine in nature and dark in color.
4. It is found near river channels in delta and in flood plains.

Bhangar:- 1. It is an old alluvium soil deposit that is formed after the change in the course of the rivers.
2. Being old it is comparatively less fertile as it is not renewed frequently.
3. The texture of soil is porous because of the deposition of khadar (calcium carbonate). Its color is light brown.
4. It is found away from the river at a higher ground level.

B. Bhabar and Terai

Bhabar:- 1. It lies to the south of Shiwalik range.
2. The thickness of Bhabar is between 8-16 km.
3. The area is highly coarse in nature due to many pebbles in local language they are called kanbar.
4. Bhabar is less fertile than Terai due to pebbles deposition.
5. All streams of rivers disappear in Bhabar.

Terai:- 1. This belt exist to the south of Bhabar area.
2. It is almost parallel to Bhabar.
3. The area has got highly fine sediments due to the deposition made by several steams.
4. Terai is very fertile region due to the deposition of sediments.
5. Several streams are found in Terai region.

C. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

Western Ghats:- 1. Western Ghats formed the edge of the Deccan plateau.

2. These Ghats are regular and comparatively higher in elevations.

3. Their average elevation is 900-1600m.

4. The highest peak is Anaimudi followed by Doda Betta.

5. They are continuous and can be crossed by passes.

Eastern Ghats :- 1. Eastern Ghats from the eastern edge of the Deccan plateau.

2. These Ghats are irregular and comparatively lower in elevation.

3. Their average elevation is 600m.

4. The highest peak is Mahanagiri followed by Shevroy and Javadi hills.

5. They are discontinuous and dislocated by river draining into Bay of Bengal.

Q4. Write short note on Purvanchal Himalayas.

Ans :- Brahmaputra makes the eastern most boundary of the Himalayas. Beyond the Dihang gorge, the Himalayas bend sharply to the south and spread along the eastern boundary of India. They are known as the Purvanchal or the eastern hills and mountains these hills running through the north – eastern states are mostly composed of strong sandstones which are sedimentary rocks. Covered with dense forest, the mostly run as parallel range and valleys. The Purvanchal comprises the Patkai hills, the Naga hills, Manipur hills and the Mizo hills.

Q5. Write short note on the following:-

(1.) The Indian Desert:

Ans – 1. The Indian desert lies towards the western margins of the Aravalli hills.

2. It is an undulating sandy plain covered with sand dunes.

3. This region receives very low rainfall below 150 mm per year.

4. It has arid climate with low vegetation cover.

5. Luni is the only large river in this region.

(2.)The Central Highlands:

Ans-1. The part of peninsular plateau lying to the north of the Narmada river covering a major area of the Malwa plateau is known as the Central Highlands.

2. The river draining in this region are the Chambal, the Sindh, the Betwa and Ken.

3. These are wider in the west but narrower in the east.

4. The eastward extensions of this plateau are called as Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand.

5. The eastward extension which is narrower is known as Chhota Nagpur plateau, which is drained by Damodar river.

(3.)The Islands Group Of India:

Ans- 1. The Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are the main group of island of India.

2. The Lakshadweep group lying close to the Malabar Coast of Kerala. This group of islands is composed of small coral islands. It covers small area of 32 sq km.

3. Kavaratti Island is the administrative headquarters of Lakshadweep.

4. Andaman & Nicobar island are the elongated chain of islands located in the Bay of Bengal.

5. The entire group of islands is divided into two broad categories – The Andaman in the north and the Nicobar in the south.

6. These islands lie close to equator and experience equatorial climate and has thick forest cover. Port Blair is the administrative headquarters of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Economics (Class IX)
Chapter 1 The story of village Palampur

Question-1

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

Solution:

No doubt, modern farming requires more inputs than traditional farming. These are chemical fertilizers, pesticides, pump sets, farm machinery, electricity, diesel, HYV seeds, water supply

Most of this input like fertilizers, tools, and implements are manufactured in industry. HYV seeds are developed in agriculture research laboratories. Machine industry provides various kinds of implements, irrigation pumps and farming machinery to improve productivity and minimize farming efforts. Chemical and soil engineering based industry provide fertilizers and pesticides to boost agriculture. Water supply is done by canals and tanks. Electricity is supplied by powerhouses.

Question-2

How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur?

Solution:

Electricity came early to Palampur. Its major impact was to transform the system of irrigation. In Palampur, electricity powers all the tube wells in the fields and is used in various types of small business. People saw that the electric-run tubewells could irrigate much more than the ordinary ones.

Question-3

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

Solution:

Yes, it is very important to increase the area under irrigation because if a country has to increase its production it has to increase the irrigational area. Since, the size of land is fixed which cannot be further increased. Hence, to increase the area under irrigation is the only way to rise farm productivity

Question-4

Why are the wages for farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages?

Solution:

A waged labourer might be employed on a daily basis, or for one particular farm activity like harvesting, or for the whole year. Most small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for the capital. They borrow from large farmers or the village moneylenders or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation. The rate of interest on such loans is very high. They are put to great distress to repay the loan. Hence they pay very low wages to the farm labourers.

Question-5

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

Solution:

I. To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping. It is the most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land. All farmers in Palampur grow at least two main crops; many are growing potato as the third crop.

II. Farmers can also increase their production of crops through modern farming methods. In this farmers can make use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and modern machineries to increase the farm productivity.

Question-6

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

Solution:

Medium and large farmers have their own savings from the surplus farm production. This saving can be used by them as capital for farming. Also so they can take bank loans easily to arrange for capital.

On the other hand the small farmers, cannot take the bank loans easily. Hence, they depend upon the large farmers, money lenders and traders to borrow capital for farming. They are thus able to arrange for the capital needed.

Question-7

On what terms did Savita get a loan from Tejpal Singh? Would Savita's condition be different if she could get a loan from the bank at a low rate of interest?

Solution:

Savita was a small farmer. She planned to cultivate wheat on her 1-hectare land. Besides seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, she needed cash to buy water and repair her farm instruments. She estimated that her working capital itself would cost a minimum of Rs 3,000. She did not have the money, so she decided to borrow from Tejpal Singh, a large farmer. Tejpal Singh agreed to give Savita the loan at an interest rate of 24 per cent for four months, which was a very high interest rate. Savita also had to promise to work on his field as a farm labourer during the harvest season at Rs 35 per day. In contrast, if she had taken loan from Bank then the interest would be very less which further help her to manage savings for future capital.

Question-8

Describe the various non farm production activities taking place in your region

Solution:

1. Dairy - Dairy is a common activity in many villages. People can feed their cattle and sell the milk and milk products in the market to earn some incomes.
2. Small scale manufacturing- manufacturing can be done on a small scale to convert agricultural raw materials into finished goods. Such as conversion of sugarcane into jaggery.
3. Shopkeeping- the traders are also shopkeepers who buy quantities in bulk from wholesale market and sell them in small quantities to villagers.
4. Transportation- it is another way of earning incomes. People can use various vehicles such as tractors, bullock carts, jeeps which carry people and goods from one place to another.

Question-9

What can be done so that more non-farm production activities can be started in villages?

Solution:

Following steps can be taken to increase non farm production activities in villages

- I. Government can provide loans at low interest rates to various people which can be used by them to start small scale enterprises.
- II. Farmers can use their cattle for transportation purpose.
- III. Manufacturing can also be done on a small scale by the farmers.

Economics (Class IX)

Chapter 2

People as Resource

Question-1

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

Solution:

‘People as Resource’ is a way of referring to a country’s working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities. Human resource is an asset for the economy rather than a liability. Population becomes human capital when there is investment made in the form of education, training and medical care. In fact, human capital is the stock of skill and productive knowledge embodied in them.

Question-2

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

Solution:

Human capital is in one-way superior to other resources like land and physical capital: human resource can make use of land and physical capital. Land and physical capital cannot become useful on its own.

Question-3

What is the role of education in human capital formation?

Solution:

Educated people find jobs in private firms while the uneducated people continue with the same work as their parents. They earn a meagre income like their parents, which is just enough to support a family. Several years of education adds to the quality of labour. This enhances their total productivity. Total productivity adds to the growth of the economy. This in turn pays an individual through salary or in some other form of his choice. It is a known fact that with investments made on education and health; one can yield a high return in the future in the form of higher earnings and greater contribution to society.

Question-4

What is the role of health in human capital formation?

Solution:

The health of a person helps him to realise his potential and the ability to fight illness. An unhealthy person becomes a liability for an organisation. Health is an indispensable basis for realising one’s well being. Henceforth, improvement in the health status of the population has been the priority of the country. Our national policy, too, aimed at improving the accessibility of healthcare, family welfare and nutritional service with special focus on underprivileged segment of population.

Question-5

What part does health play in the individual’s working life?

Solution:

Health plays a vital role in an individual’s working life, since no firm would be induced to employ people who might not work efficiently as healthy workers because of ill health and not only that, people who are physically or mentally ill cannot work.

Question-6

What are the various activities undertaken in the primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector?

Solution:

The various activities have been classified into three main sectors i.e., primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary sector includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, and mining. Quarrying and manufacturing is included in the secondary sector. Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism, services, insurance etc. are included in the tertiary sector.

Question-7

What is the difference between economic activities and non-economic activities?

Solution:

Economic Activities Non-Economic Activities The activities in the third sector result in the production of goods and services. Activities, which are not performed to earn money but to get some satisfaction, are called non-economic activities. These activities add value to the national income. These activities are called economic activities. These activities are performed to discharge social obligation or for physical fitness or for recreation. Economic activities have two parts — market activities and non-market activities. Market activities involve remuneration to any one who performs. People visiting places of worship, providing relief to the victims of flood and earthquake, engaging in sports activities, gardening, listening to radio or watching television are all examples of non-economic activities Non-market activities are the production for self-consumption. The three activities most often reported are cleaning, cooking and child minding.

Question-8

Why are women employed in low paid work?

Solution:

Women are paid for their work when they enter the labour market. Their earning, like that of their male counterpart, is determined on the basis of education and skill. A majority of the women have meagre education and low skill formation and hence women are paid low compared to men. Most women work where job security is not there.

Question-9

How will you explain the term unemployment?

Solution:

Unemployment is said to exist when people who are willing to work at the going wages but cannot find jobs.

Question-10

What is the difference between disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment?

Solution:

Disguised UnEmployment **Seasonal UnEmployment** In case of disguised unemployment people appear to be employed. Seasonal unemployment happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year. They have agricultural plot where they find work. This usually happens among family members engaged in agricultural activity. People dependent upon agriculture usually face such kind of problem. The work requires the service of five people but engages eight people. There are certain busy seasons when sowing, harvesting, weeding, threshing is done. Three people are extra. These three people also work in the same plot as five people. The contribution made by the three extra people does not add to the contribution made by the five people. If three people are removed the productivity of the field will not decline. The field requires the service of five people and the three extra people are disguisedly employed. Certain months do not provide much work to the people dependant on agriculture.

Question-11

Why is educated unemployed, a peculiar problem of India?

Solution:

In the case of India educated unemployment has become a common phenomenon. Many youth with matriculation, graduation and post graduation degrees are not able to find jobs. A study shows that unemployment of graduate and post-graduate has increased faster than among matriculates. A paradoxical manpower situation is witnessed as surplus of manpower in certain categories coexist with shortage of manpower in others.

Question-12

In which field do you think India can build the maximum employment opportunity?

Solution:

Since I. agriculture is the backbone of India, India can build maximum employment opportunity in agriculture based industries..

II. In recent years many job opportunities are also available in the tertiary or service sector such as communication , transportation etc.

Question-13

Can you imagine some village which initially had no job opportunities but later came up with many?

Solution:

Sriperambathur, Nanganneri, Koodangulam, etc. are some of the villages which did not have job opportunities earlier but later came up.

Question-14

Which capital would you consider the best — land, labour, physical capital and human capital? Why?

Solution:

The capital I consider the best is Human Capital because there are countries like Japan that have invested in human resource as they did not have any natural resource. These countries are developed and rich countries. They import the natural resource needed in their country. They have invested on people especially in the field of education and health. These people have made efficient use of other resource like land and capital. Efficiency and the technology evolved by people have made these countries rich and developed.