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Practice Paper: UT and Term

Social Science Syllabus 2019-2020

Class IX HISTORY

APRIL -MAY

The French Revolution
 French society during the late 18th century
 The outbreak of the Revolution
 France abolishes monarchy and becomes a republic
 Did women have a Revolution?
 The abolition of slavery
 The Revolution and everyday life

MAY-JUNE: Summer Vacations

JULY- AUGUST

Peasants and Farmers

The Coming of modern agriculture in England
 Bread basket and dust bowl
 The Indian farmer and opium production

Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution

The Age of Social Change
 The Russian Revolution
 The February Revolution in Petrograd
 What Changed after October?
 The Global Influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR

SEPTEMBER: First Term Examinations

OCTOBER -NOVEMBER

Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution

The Age of Social Change
 The Russian Revolution
 The February Revolution in Petrograd
 What Changed after October?
 The Global Influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR

JANUARY

Nazism and the Rise of Hitler

Birth of the Weimer Republic
 Hitler's rise to power
 Youth in Nazi Germany
 Ordinary people and the crimes against humanity

FEBRUARY: Revision and Final Examinations

POLITICAL SCIENCE

APRIL- MAY

What is Democracy? Why Democracy?

What is Democracy?

Features of Democracy

Why Democracy?

Broader Meanings of Democracy

MAY- JUNE: Summer Vacations.

JULY

Constitutional Design

Democratic Constitution in South Africa

Why do we need a Constitution?

Making of the Indian Constitution

Guiding values of the Indian Constitution

AUGUST

Electoral Politics

Why elections?

What is our system of elections?

What makes elections in India democratic?

SEPTEMBER: First Term Examinations

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER

Working of Institutions

How is a major policy decision taken?

Parliament

Political Executive

The Judiciary

DECEMBER

Democratic Rights

Case Studies-Guantanamo Bay, Saudi Arabia, Kosovo

Definition of Rights, Fundamental Rights and Public Interest Litigation

The expanding scope of rights

FEBRUARY: Revision and Final Examinations

Assessment Plan for Class IX (2019-20)

Term Examinations: 80 marks each

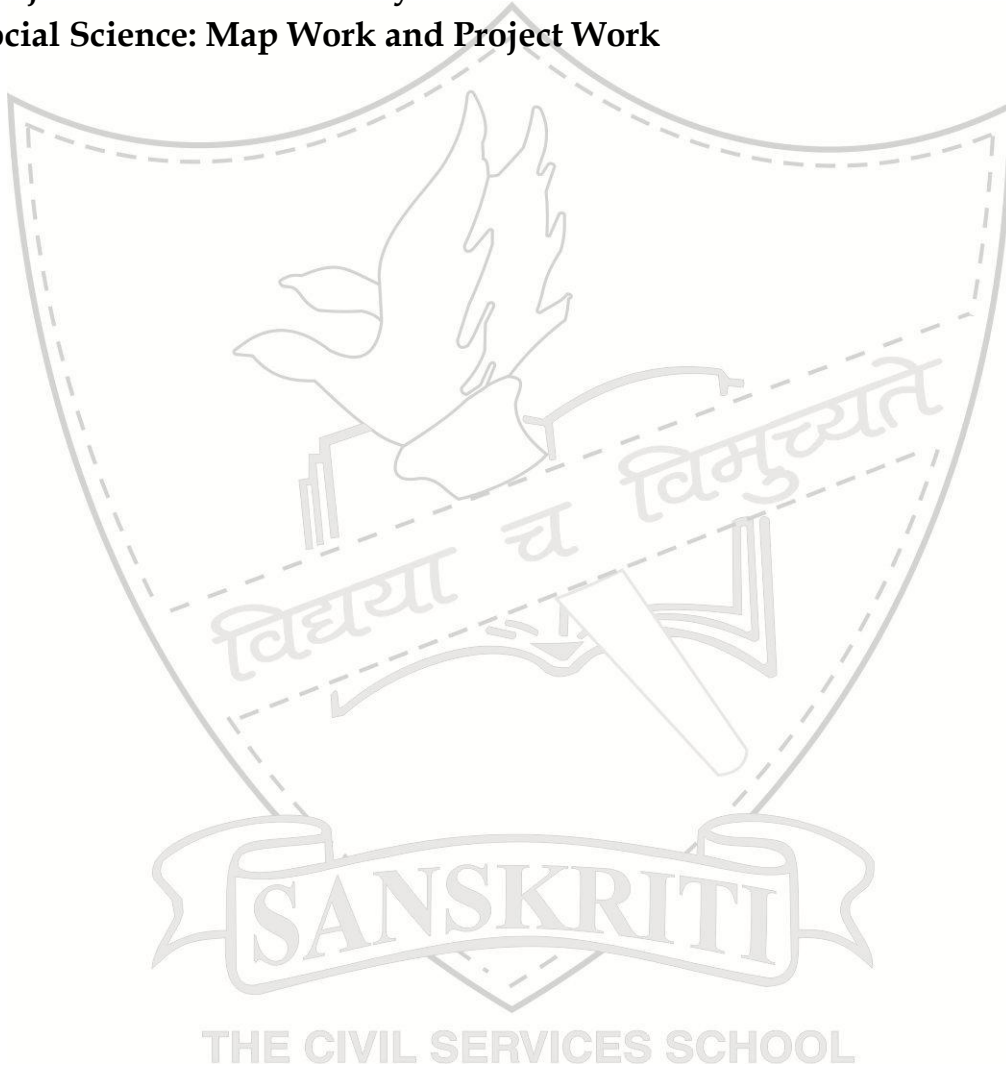
Internal Assessment (one in each term): 20 marks (A+B+C)

A. Unit Test 1 & Unit Test 2(one in each term): 40(Reduced to 10) marks

B. Note Book(Regularity/ Assignment Completion/Neatness): 5marks

C. Subject Enrichment Activity : 5marks

Social Science: Map Work and Project Work







CHAPTER - 1 THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

“A monarchy despotic and weak, a corrupt and worldly church, a nobility growing increasingly parasitical, a bankrupt exchequer, an irritated bourgeoisie, an oppressed peasantry, financial, administrative and economic anarchy, a nation strained and divided by misgovernment and mutual suspicion”, these according to Ketelby were the causes of the French Revolution of 1789.

Social Causes:

“The Revolution of 1789 was much less a rebellion against despotism than a rebellion against inequality”. French society was based on the principle of inequality. The French society was divided into three Estates- the privileged First and the Second Estate and the non- privileged Third Estate.

The First and the Second Estate - comprised of the rich and powerful clergy and nobility, who enjoyed certain privileges and positions by virtue of their birth. They owned 60% of the land in France, which yielded large revenue. In addition the clergy exacted tithes (a tax for providing community service) while the nobility collected feudal dues (tax on land). On the other hand they were exempted from paying any taxes.

The Third Estate - The Third Estate was the most unprivileged class and had three divisions - the bourgeoisie, the artisans and the peasantry.

- The bourgeoisie comprised of lawyers, physicians, teachers, literary men, bankers, merchants and all those who were not manual labourers. They were rich, intelligent, educated and resented the existing system of privilege and dominance of the nobles in public life. They favoured a political organization which would enable them to participate in the government and control its finances.
- The artisans were a comparatively small class organized in guilds while the peasants made up about 90% of the population. They were obliged to render services to the lord- to work in his house ad fields and to serve in the army. They were heavily taxed and lived in extreme poverty. They paid tithes to the clergy and feudal dues to the nobility. They also paid many indirect taxes to the state, which were levied on articles of daily consumption like Gabelle or salt tax, Corvee or road tax. After paying all this he was left with only 20% of his earnings to support his family. He thus lived on the verge of disaster and starvation.

Political Causes:

- Another cause of the French Revolution was the rottenness of the French administrative system. France had an absolute monarchy where the king was the head of the state. He claimed to rule by the will of God - made laws, levied taxes, declared war, made peace. He lived a luxurious life outside the city of Paris in Versailles.
- The government of France was a highly centralized monarchy. There was no question of people’s participation in government. In all administrative matters the king’s orders were final, although, he was totally cut off from the plight of the masses. The ministers simply carried out the king’s directives.
- King Louis XVI of the Bourbon monarchy, who ascended the throne in 1774, was of mediocre intelligence, inefficient and unpopular and not interested in the affairs of the state. (Brainwork, it is said, depressed him). He was married to the Austrian princess Marie Antoinette, who was equally extravagant and squandered away all the wealth in festivities. She interfered in state appointments to promote her favourites.

Economic Causes:

The financial condition of France was deplorable and dangerous. Upon his accession, Louis XVI found an empty treasury. France was on the verge of bankruptcy –

- Long years of wars fought in the reign of Louis XIV and Louis XV had drained the financial resources of France.
- The cost of maintaining an extravagant court at Versailles.
- Under Louis XVI, France helped the 13 American colonies to gain independence from Britain which led to a further drain on her resources.

Almost half of the national income was devoted to the payment of interest on the national debt. Lenders who had given credit to the state began to charge 10% interest on loans. Expenditure was always larger than receipts resulting in an annual deficit which had to be met by contracting new loans thus increasing the debt and interest charges. People were unwilling to loan money to the state.

The only alternative was to increase taxes, which was impossible as the taxes were already very high and oppressive being paid by only one section of the society.

There was an acute shortage of food grains in the months preceding the Revolution, which led to a subsistence crisis. As population increased rapidly, demand for food grains also increased, but the production could not keep pace with the demand. The price of bread, which was the staple diet of the people, also rose rapidly. But wages did not keep pace with the rise in prices. As a result the gap between the rich and the poor widened.

Influence of French Literary Men “ The philosophers”:

The sufferings of the common people were by no means confined to France. On the other hand, in countries like Austria and Russia, the condition of the common people was still more miserable. Yet, the revolution started in France. For this, the primary reason was the influence of the French philosophers.

The revolution was greatly influenced by the writings of Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot and others, who criticized the prevailing conditions.

The revolution was not caused by the philosophers. In fact, most of them had died even before the revolution began. However, they exposed the causes, focused attention upon them, compelled discussion and aroused discontent and passion.

They educated a group of leaders who would eventually lead the revolution inspired in them new hopes and prepared them to rebel against political tyranny, and socio-economic injustice.

The revolution had another source so far as ideology was concerned. The French soldiers returning from America brought with them an example of successful revolt against royal autocracy and social injustice. They placed before the people of France, the concrete possibility of improving their lot by open revolt.

Results or Significance of the Revolution:

- It accomplished the transition from the feudal and absolutist system of the Ancient Regime to the democratic system of the modern world.

- It removed class distinctions, abolished privileges of the higher classes and introduced the principle of equality of men
- The revolutionary ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity inspired several nations of Europe and became the basic principle of political development in Europe in the 19th century.



Chapter 1

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

I. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. How did the society of 18th century France create a revolutionary climate?
2. How did the economic condition of France force a change in its government?
3. Reason played an important role in triggering off the French Revolution. Explain.
4. Why did Louis XVI call a meeting of the Estates General? How did the meeting end and what were its repercussions?
5. Why was 4th August 1789, significant for France?
6. How was the Constitution of 1791 designed to limit the power of the king and expand the power of the common man? Do you think the Constitution had its limitations? Discuss.
7. Who were the Jacobins? Why did they believe that France was in danger?
8. Do you think that the Constitution of 1791 was different from that of 1792? Discuss.
9. "The Reign of Terror tried to establish a state based on equality and yet has been described as martial law gone mad." Discuss.
10. Draw a comparison of the lives of French women before and after the Revolution.
11. Why was slavery so important to the prosperity of France? How was it reflected in the drafting of the Constitutions?
12. How was freedom of thought expressed after the Revolution?
13. For one marker note the following:
 - a) Old Regime
 - b) Tithe
 - c) Taille
 - d) Subsistence crisis
 - e) Names of the philosophes and the books authored by them
 - f) Mirabeau and Abbe Sieyès
 - g) What is the Third Estate?
 - h) Political symbols
 - i) Marseilles
 - j) San culottes
 - k) Palace of Tuileries
 - l) Place de la Concorde
 - m) Napoleon Bonaparte
 - n) 1793
 - o) Bordeaux, Nantes
 - p) Martinique, San Domingo and Guadeloupe

II. Activity:

1. The French Revolution saw the rise of newspaper. Collect information and pictures on any women's issue and write a newspaper article.

OR

- Divide the class into groups.
- Each group represents a section of French society such as peasants, lords, teachers, banker, clergy etc.

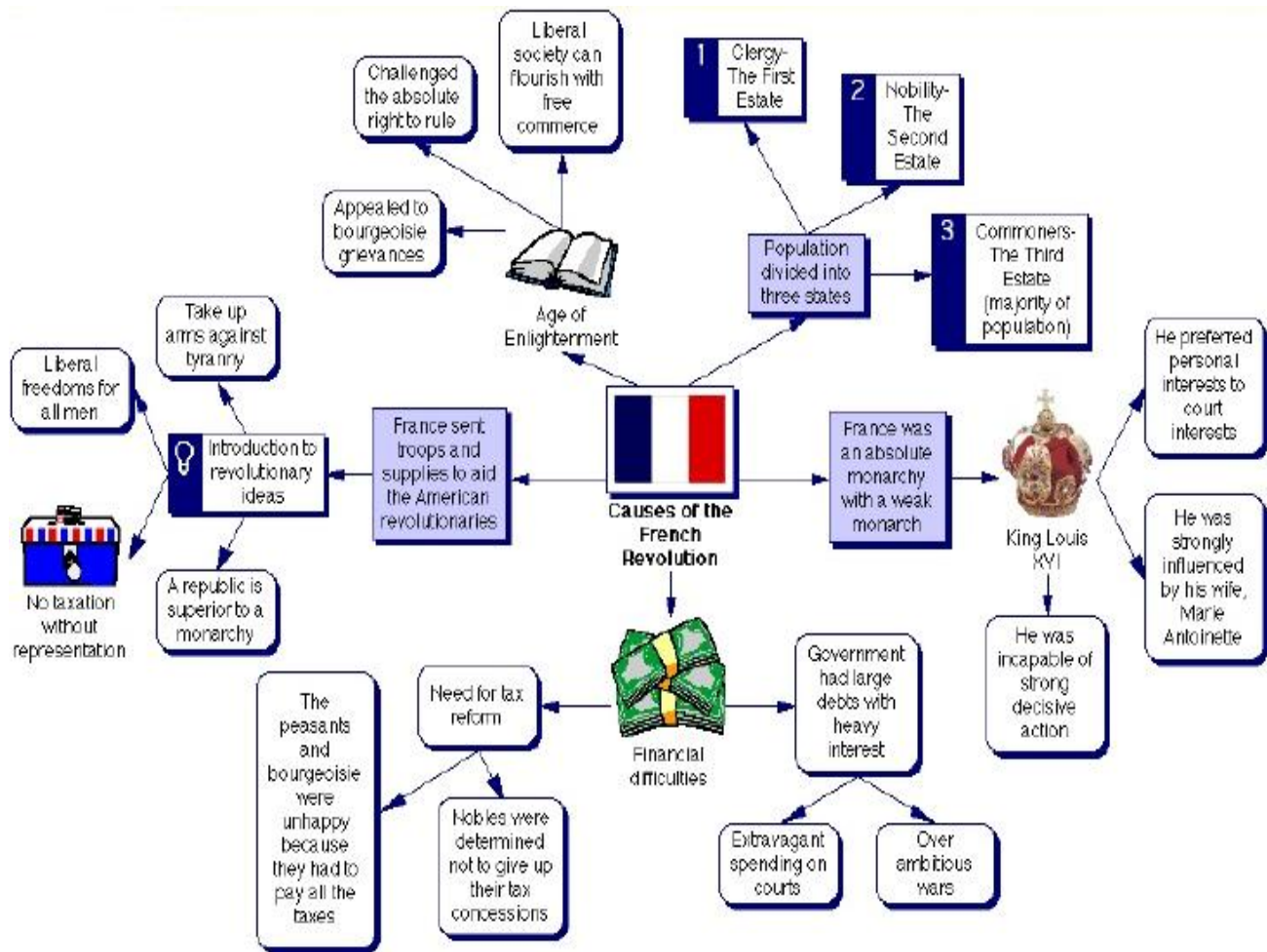
- Each group writes their personal views about French society.
- Once the views are written, create wallpaper.

MAP WORK

On a political map of France cities have been indicated. Use these hints to identify the cities.

1. The Estates General was located here.
2. Volunteers from this place marched to Paris singing a patriotic song that later became the country's national anthem.
3. In 1789 women brought the king back to this city.
4. These 2 port cities owed their prosperity to slave trade.

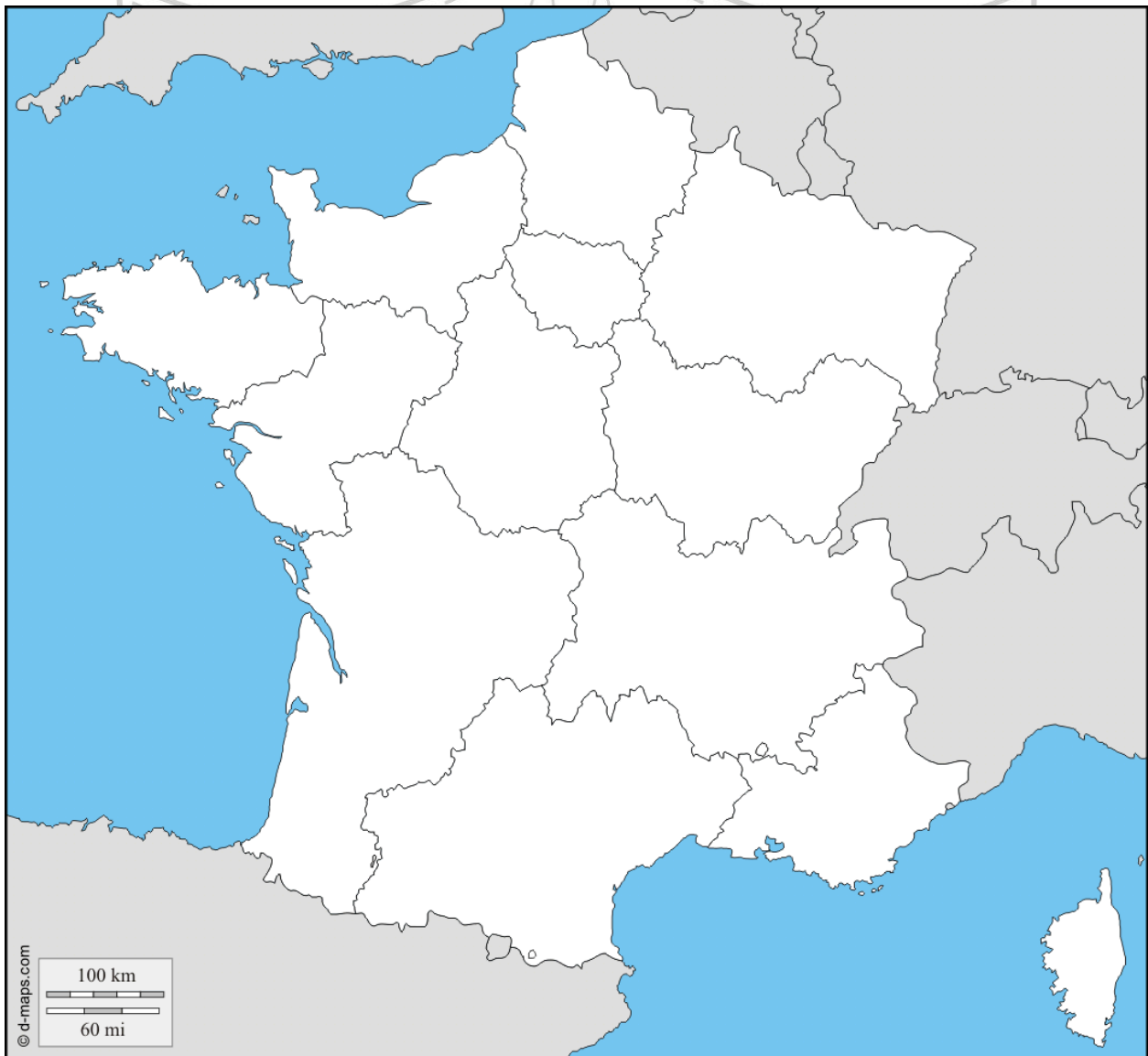




MAP WORK PRACTICE

Hints :

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



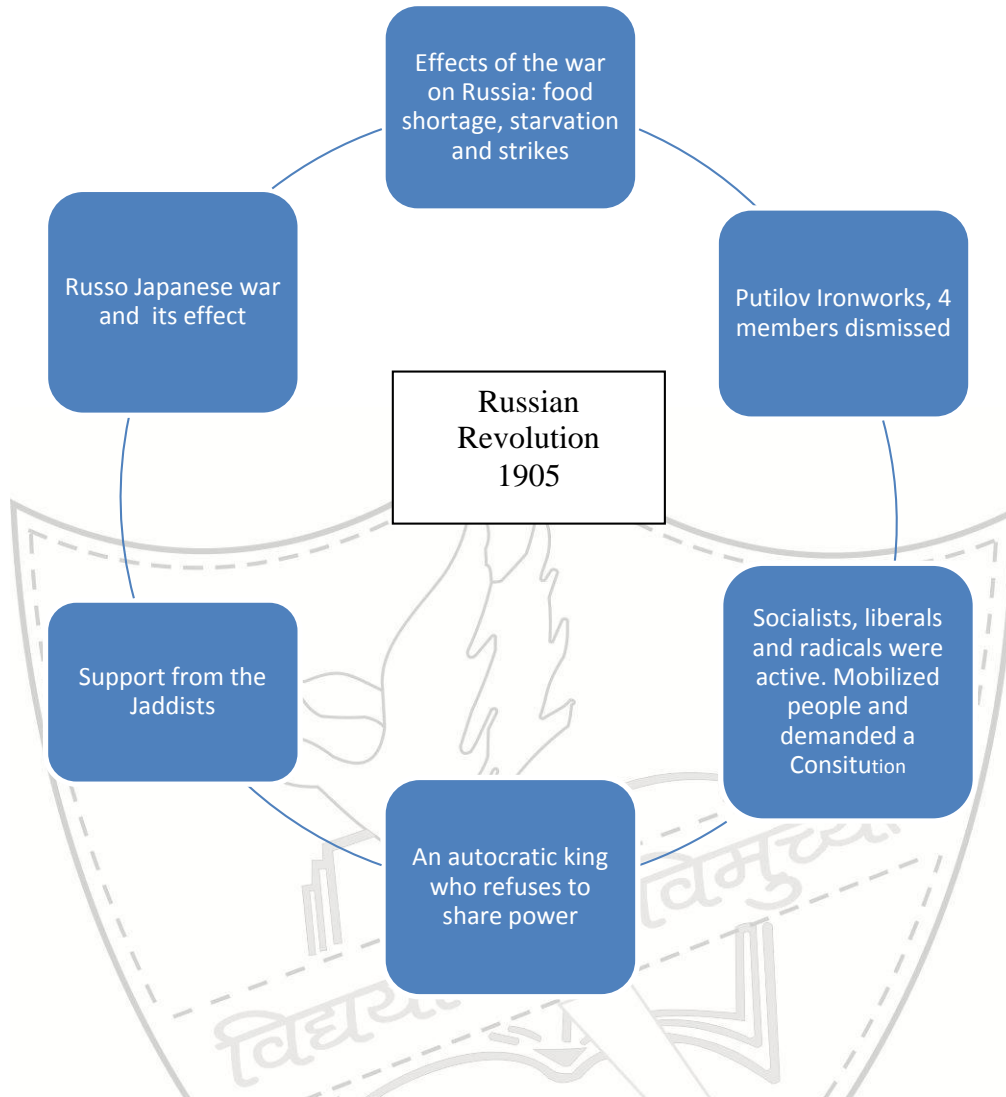
Chapter- 2

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Answer the following questions:

- Q1. What were the views of the Radicals?
- Q2. How were the conservatives opposed to the Liberals and Radicals?
- Q3. What was the impact of industrialization on Russia?
- Q4. What kind of a society and economy did the Radicals and Liberals envision with the changes that were taking place as a result of urbanization and industrialization?
- Q5. What was the Socialist view on property? How could a society without property operate? What would be the basis of this society?
- Q6. How was the economy of the Russian Empire structured?
- Q7. How were the ideas of the Socialist Revolutionary Party different from the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party?
- Q8. What was the difference between the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks?
- Q9. What were the main reasons behind the Revolution of 1905?
- Q10. How did Russia's involvement in the war sound the end of the Tsarist regime?
- Q11. Discuss the events that led to the formation of the Provisional Government in February 1917.
- Q12. The summer of 1917, saw an increase in workers and peasants movements. Explain briefly.
- Q13. How did the Bolsheviks ultimately overthrow the provisional government?
- Q14. How was a Socialist society set up by the Bolshevik party once it took over the government?
- Q15. How did the Bolsheviks regain control over the Russia?
- Q16. What was the impact of industrialisation in USSR as a result of the five year plans?





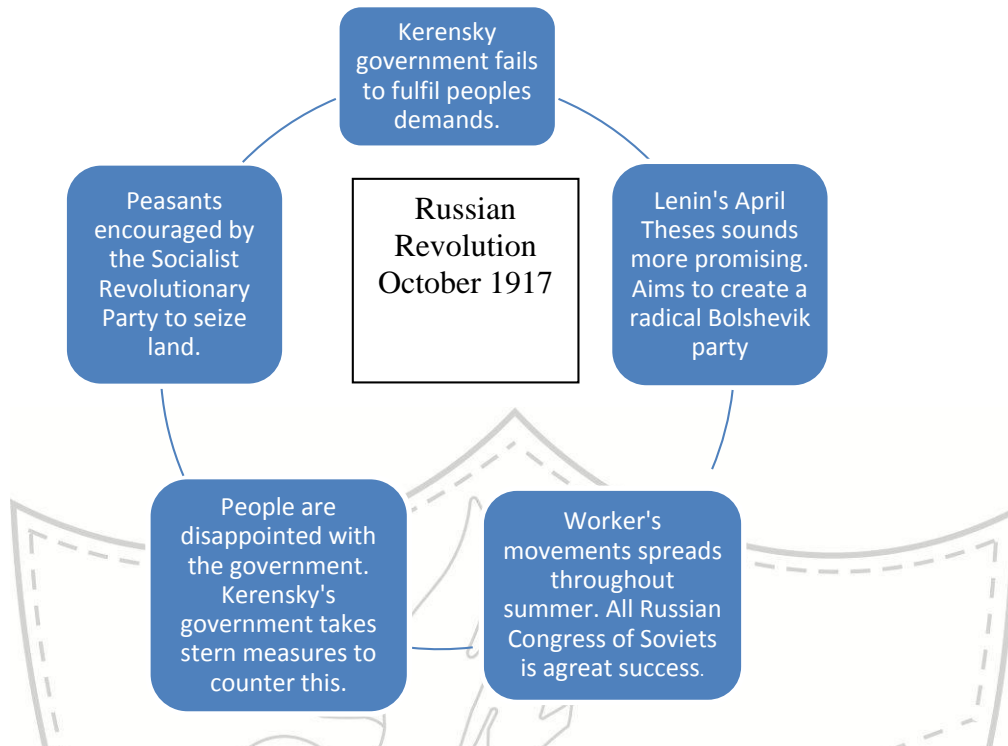
Czar Nicholas II and his family



Rasputin, a Siberian-born *muzhik*, or peasant, who underwent a religious conversion as a teenager and proclaimed himself a healer with the ability to predict the future, won the favor of Czar Nicholas II and Czarina Alexandra through his ability to stop the bleeding of their hemophiliac son, Alexei, in 1908. From then on, though he was widely criticized for his lechery and drunkenness, Rasputin exerted a powerful influence on the ruling family of Russia, infuriating nobles, church orthodoxy, and peasants alike. He particularly influenced the czarina, and was rumored to be her lover. When Nicholas departed to lead Russian forces in World War I, Rasputin effectively ruled the country through Alexandra, contributing to the already-existing corruption and disorder of Romanov Russia. Fearful of Rasputin's growing power (among other things, it was believed by some that he was plotting to make a separate peace with the Germans), a group of nobles, led by Prince Felix Youssupov, the husband of the czar's niece, and Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovich, Nicholas's first cousin, lured Rasputin to Youssupov Palace on the night of December 29, 1916.

First, Rasputin's would-be killers gave the monk food and wine laced with cyanide. When he failed to react to the poison, they shot him at close range, leaving him for dead. A short time later, however, Rasputin revived and attempted to escape from the palace grounds, whereupon his assailants shot him again and beat him viciously. Finally, they bound Rasputin, still miraculously alive, and tossed him into a freezing river. His body was discovered several days later and the two main conspirators, Youssupov and Pavlovich were exiled.

Not long after, the Bolshevik Revolution put an end to the imperial regime. Nicholas and Alexandra were murdered, and the long, dark reign of the Romanovs was over.



Stalin

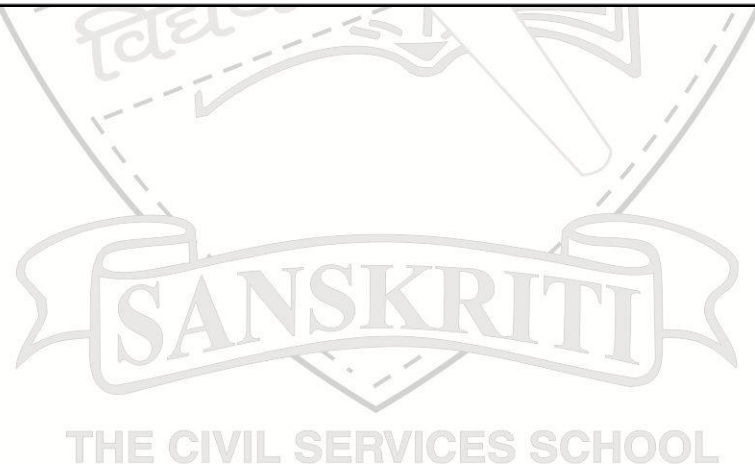
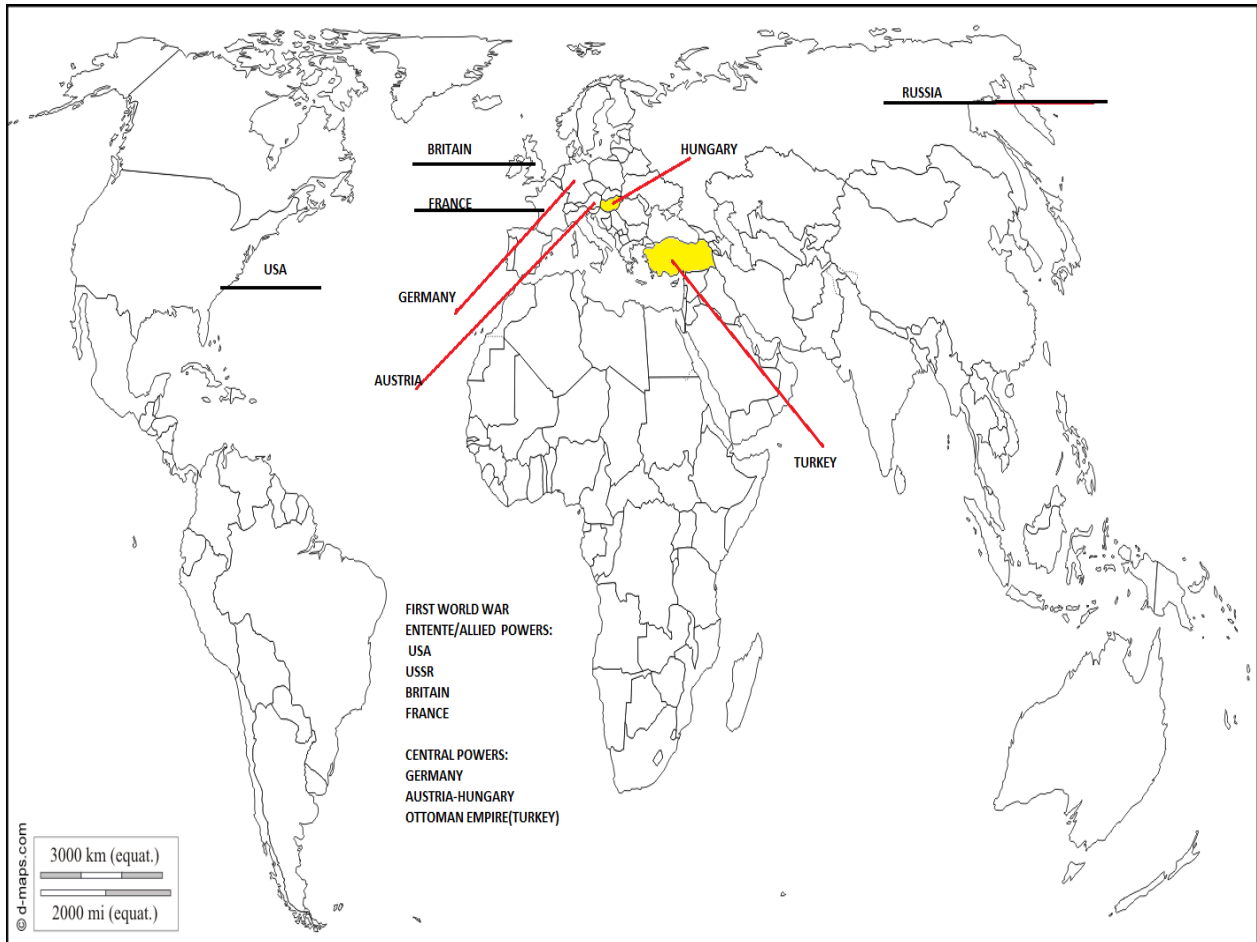
Lenin

Trotsky

The three leaders of the Russian Revolution

THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

FIRST TERM MAP SYLLABUS



PRACTICE MAP



Chapter 3

NAZISM AND THE RISE OF HITLER

Answer the following questions briefly.

- Q1. How was the Weimar Republic organised?
- Q2. What were the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?
- Q3. What were the reasons behind the unpopularity of the Weimar republic?
(Treaty, war propaganda, revolutionary uprising, hyperinflation, defects)
- Q4. Who were the November Criminals and why were they so called?
- Q5. What was the cause of hyperinflation? How was Germany affected by it?
- Q6. What were the different factors that set the stage for Hitler's rise to power?
- Q7. Discuss the events that helped Hitler to establish himself as the great dictator.
(Chancellor, Fire Decree, Enabling Act, security measures, economic reconstruction)
- Q8. "In foreign policy also Hitler acquired quick successes" Discuss.
- Q9. Discuss the events that changed the course of the Second World War.
- Q10. "The crimes that the Nazis committed were linked to a system of belief and a set of practices." What were these beliefs and practices? (superior race and lebensraum)
- Q11. How did the Nazis eliminate the undesirables?
- Q12. What was the treatment given to Poland once it was occupied by the Nazis?
- Q13. How did Nazi ideology penetrate into schools in Germany?
- Q14. 'Children in Nazi Germany were told that women were radically different from men.'
Explain.
- Q15. Explain how Nazi propaganda was effective in creating a hatred for Jews.

I. **Make a Time-line on Hitler from 1889 to 1939**

II. **Activity**

The Holocaust was a human tragedy on a global scale. Millions of lives were exterminated by Hitler and the Nazis, and many more people died trying to stop them. Do you believe it's possible that a similar tragedy could still happen in the world today, even though the human race has already experienced it before? Why or why not? Are similar, smaller events going on right now (and in the recent past)? If so, why do you think they are happening?

Many observers argue that the Indian Constitution protects the actions and speech of hate groups.

For your information:

Read the following thoughts of Hitler on India and the colonial rule:

1942:

"The wealth of Great Britain is the result less of a perfect commercial organisation than of the capitalist exploitation of the three hundred and fifty million Indian slaves. The British are commended for their worldly wisdom in respecting the customs of the countries subject to them. In reality, this attitude has no other explanation than the determination not to raise the natives' standard of living. If we took India, the Indians would certainly not be enthusiastic, and they'd not be slow to regret the good old days of English rule! The climax of this cynical behavior of the English is that it gives them the prestige of liberalism and tolerance.

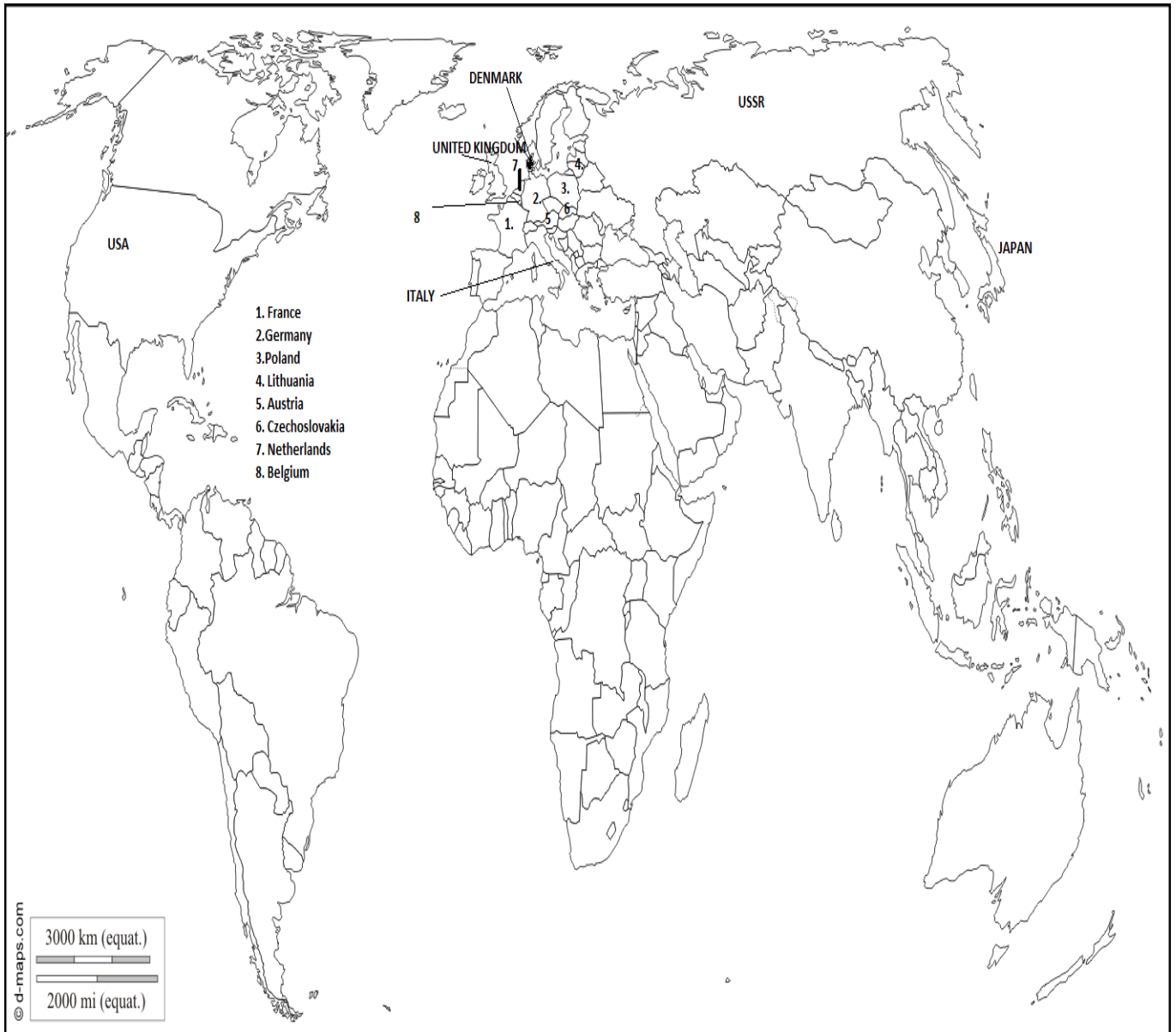
The prohibition of suttee for widows and the suppression of starvation-dungeons were dictated to the English by the desire not to reduce the labor-force, and perhaps also by the desire to economize wood! They set so cleverly about presenting these measures to the world that they provoked a wave of admiration. That's the strength of the English: to allow the natives to live whilst they exploit them to the uttermost.

There's not a single Englishman, at this moment, who isn't thinking constantly of India. In India, revolt is an endemic condition. Gandhi tried to succeed by pacific methods, but whatever be the methods chosen, the Indians are unanimous in their desire to shake off the British yoke. "



Hitler meets Subhas Chandra Bose, leader of the Indian National Army which fought for Indian independence from colonial rule. Germany forms the Indische Legion, made up of Indian volunteers and British-Indian POWs.

SECOND TERM MAP WORK

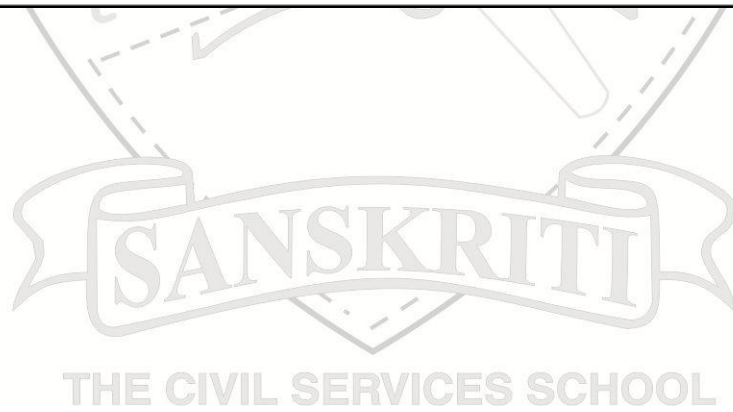


ALLIED POWERS: USA, UK, USSR and FRANCE

AXIS POWERS: GERMANY, ITALY and JAPAN

AREAS OCCUPIED BY GERMANY: Netherlands, Belgium, Lithuania, Austria, Denmark, Poland and Czechoslovakia (Only Slovakia has been marked as per CBSE guidelines)

PRACTICE MAP



Chapter - 4
PEASANTS AND FARMERS

Explain the following:-

- Q1. Strip Cultivation.
- Q2. Opium Trade
- Q3. Enclosure Movement.
- Q4. Triangular Trade
- Q5. Open Field System

Answer the following briefly:-

- Q1. Draw a comparison between the enclosures of the 16th and the 18th centuries.
- Q2. How was land cultivated before the enclosure movement?
- Q3. Why was there rioting in the 19th century in England? What action did government take against the rioters?
- Q4. Why did urban population grow in 18th and 19th century in England?
- Q5. What was the effect of enclosures on people of Midland and around?
- Q6. After the Napoleonic Wars, an Agricultural Depression set in. Explain.
- Q7. How did Western merchants finance the tea trade in China? Why was there a need to balance their trade?
- Q8. Why was there a need to grow opium in India? How was opium production organized?
- Q9. How were unwilling cultivators made to produce opium?

Assignment:

1. Divide the class into groups and organize a presentation on the unit Bread Basket and Dust Bowl. Discuss the impact on the environment as a result of the overuse of land in this region.

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Chapter: 2
What is Democracy? Why Democracy?

I. Answer the following questions briefly.

Q1. Define and classify Democracy.

Q2. Do you know of any other government other than a Democracy? Name them.

Q3. Mention three instances where people are denied the right to vote.

Q4. What kind of government does Myanmar have today? What kind of a government did it have in the 1970s?

II. Answer the following questions.

Q1. Give reasons to show that Pakistan's government (2007) cannot be called a Democracy.

Q2. Why are the elections in China and Mexico neither free nor fair?

Q3. Why is the ZANU-PF the most undemocratic political organization Zimbabwe?

Q4. How can you say that democracy improves the quality of decision making?

Q5. What is a democratic decision?

Q6. Which according to you is a better form of government-Democracy or Dictatorship? Give reasons for your answer.

Q7. Discuss the merits of a democratic government.

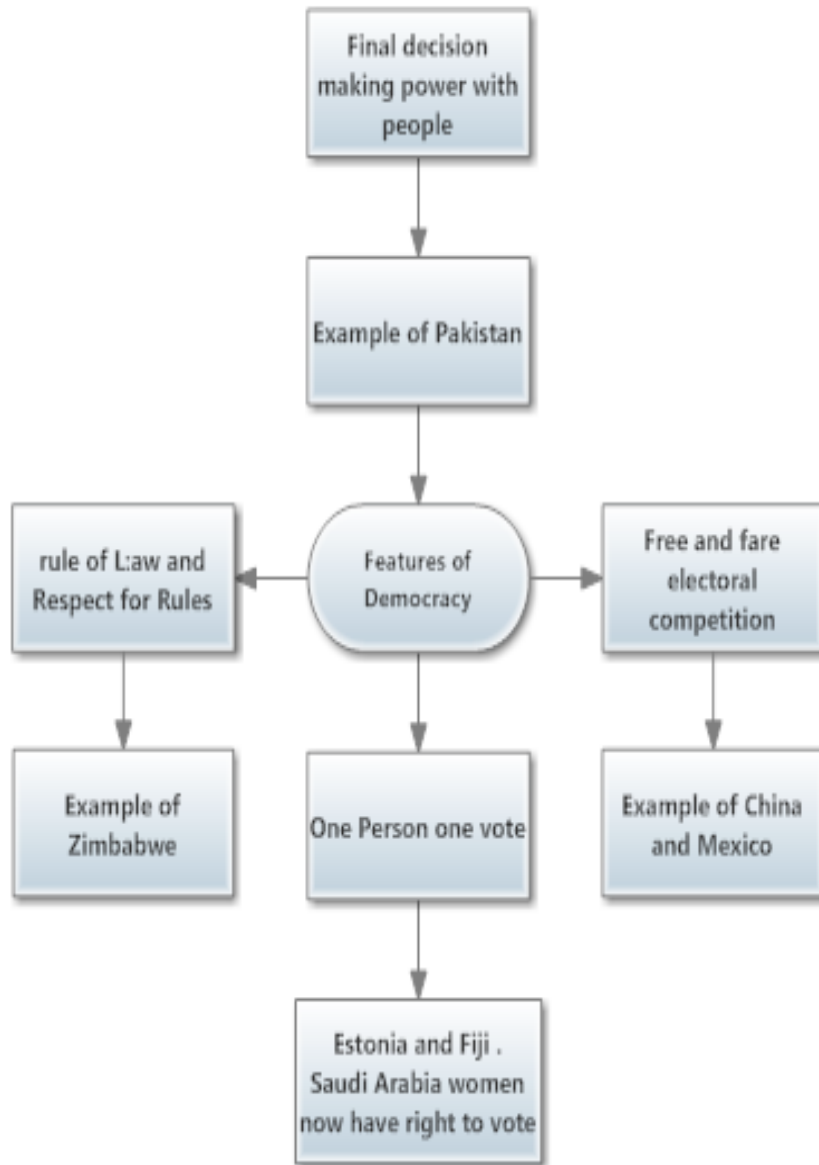
Q8. Why are democratic governments criticized?

Assignment

Complete the Table

COUNTRY	FORM OF GOVERNMENT	POLITICAL PARTY IN POWER	UNIVERSAL ADULT FRANCHISE	PARTY SYSTEM
Pakistan				
China				
Zimbabwe				
Sri Lanka				
Saudi Arabia				
Mexico				

Features of Democracy



Chapter: 3
Constitutional Design

I. Answer the following questions briefly.

Q1. Define apartheid \ segregation.

Q2. Define the following principles of the Indian Constitution:

- a. Sovereign
- b. Socialist
- c. Secular
- d. Democracy
- e. Fraternity
- f. Constitutional amendments

Q3. What do you understand by the term rainbow nation?

Q4. When South Africa win its freedom? Name the first President of a free South Africa.

II. Answer the following questions:

Q1. How was the majority population in South Africa treated by the minority white government?

Q2. How was apartheid opposed by both the international community and the people of South Africa?

Q3. What kind of understanding did the two communities come to prior to the drafting of the Constitution?

Q4. Why was it not difficult for India to draft its Constitution?

Q5. What is a Constitution? Why do we need a Constitution?

Q6. Why hasn't our Constitution been challenged?

Answer in one word.

1. The prison where Mandela was imprisoned.
2. South African Independence Day.
3. Our Constitution begins with this which is a short statement of its basic values.
4. These are changes in the Constitution.
5. This government does not favour any particular religion.
6. In this form of government the head of state is elected.
7. This means that people should live like brothers and sisters.
8. This means that wealth is generated socially and should be shared equally.
9. In this case there is no unreasonable restriction on the citizens.
10. In this form of government citizens enjoy equal political rights and elect their rulers.

Assignment

Discriminatory laws continue to exist across the world even today. Men and women, black and white, rich and poor-continue to be treated differently. Invisible walls divide races, communities and religions.

Read the following extract from an article written by Vir Sangvi :

“A no good son of a politician walks into a bar carrying a gun. The girl behind the counter is well educated, well brought up, models and anchors TV shows for a living. She is bartending for a lark and so refuses to treat the politician’s son with deference he is so accustomed to. Angered by the girl’s insolence the boy pulls out his gun and shoots her dead.

From that point on, the political class closes ranks. Favours are called in, phone calls are made, and instructions are issued. The police contaminate the crime scene and damage the evidence. The forensic guys are nobbled. Bullets are switched and lies are told. When the case comes to court, the boy is acquitted.”

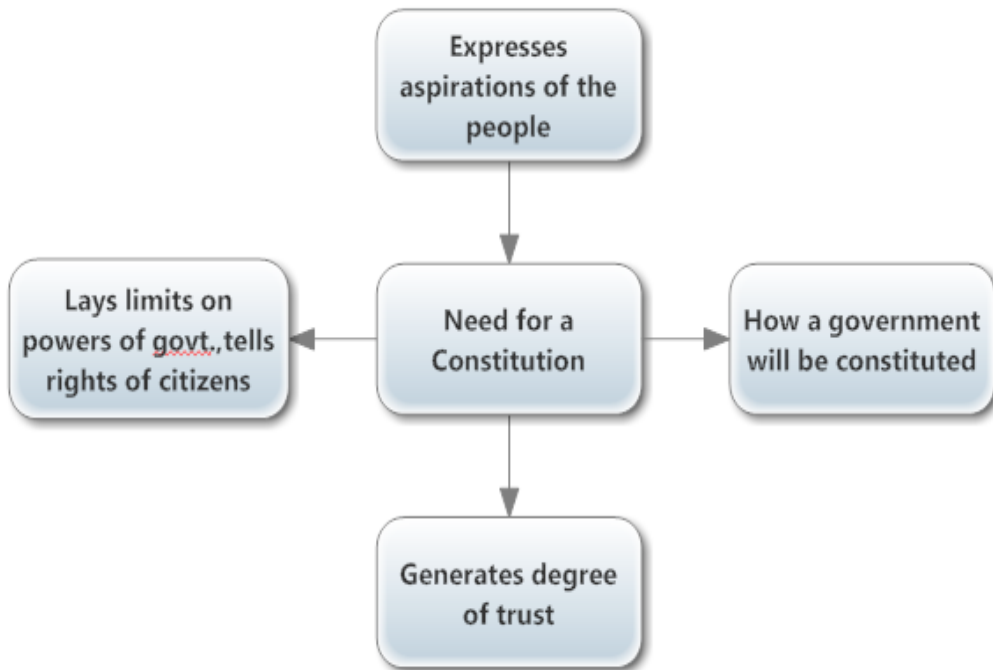
Later he writes “When it comes to its children the political class is united. It’s them first. And it is the rest of us afterwards. But I don’t think that any of us will let it be. We recognize what they are up to.”

Hindustan Times, November 15 2009.

Find out what happened to this “no good son of a politician”, how he was finally nailed and how he managed parole. Who do you think has the REAL power to fight injustice?



Why do we need a Constitution?



Chapter: 4
Electoral Politics

Answer the following questions.

- Q1. What is a representative elected from a parliamentary constituency called?
- Q2. What do you understand by the term general election?
- Q3. What is the importance of an election photo identity card?
- Q4. Which institution is responsible for conducting elections in India? Who is the current head of this institution?
- Q5. What kind of powers does the Election Commission enjoy?
- Q6. What is the Model Code of Conduct?
- Q7. Name the leader of the ruling party in India and at least two members of the opposition.
- Q8. What do you understand by the term booth capturing?
- Q9. Mention any 5 activities associated with election campaigns.
- Q10. What are reserved constituencies? Why have they been created? How has this system of reservation been extended?
- Q11. What qualifications must an Indian have in order to cast their vote?
- Q12. Once a person has been nominated, what must he declare before the Supreme Court?
- Q13. How are campaigns regulated in our country?
- Q14. Discuss the final stage of polling and counting of votes.
- Q15. Discuss the different challenges to free and fair elections.
- Q16. How can we say that elections in India are free and fair?

Activity

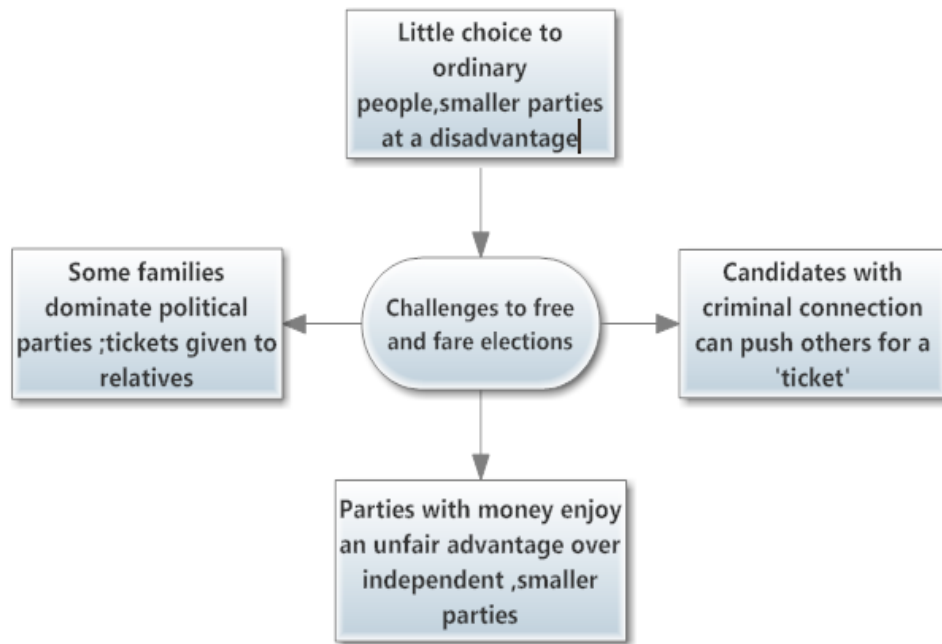
Mock Elections

Guidelines to include:

- Classes to be allowed 1 political party each
- Political parties to register with the EC. EC to assign them political symbols.
- Strict vigilance by EC on campaigning strategies
- Campaigning to happen only during lunch break
- Class to prepare a chart on their political party, with the symbol, their representatives and their ideology. (to be stuck outside their class)
- Inform political parties of the Day and date of election
- Campaigning to end 2 days before elections
- EC to prepare Voter' List, Ballot Paper and Ballot Boxes.(3)

EC to ensure that voters carry some form of identification on Election Day

Role of Election Commission



Chapter 5

Working of Institutions

Answer the following questions in about 100 words.

- Q1. Why was the Mandal Commission constituted in 1979? Did it help the Janata Dal in any way?
- Q2. Why did people oppose the Mandal Commission?
- Q3. What was the outcome of the Indira Sawhney and others VS the Government of India Case?
- Q4. What are institutions? Why are they needed in democratic set ups?
- Q5. What is the composition of the Parliament? What are its functions?
- Q6. How is the Lok Sabha more powerful than the Rajya Sabha?
- Q7. Why is the political executive more powerful than the non- political executive?
- Q8. How is the PM appointed? Can a person who is not a Member of Parliament become a minister?
- Q9. Explain the term Council of Ministers. Find out names of important ministers of the Indian government.
- Q10. What are the executive and legislative powers of the President?
- Q11. Show two instances where the President is able to exercise power without consulting the PM.
- Q12. What is the Cabinet Secretariat? What is its role in the government?
- Q13. Why is the Judiciary independent and integrated?
- Q14. How are the judges of the High Court and Supreme Court appointed? Who is the present Chief Justice of India?
- Q15. What is Judicial Review?

Q1. Complete the table

	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
No. of members		
How are they elected?		
Term		
Presiding officers		
Bills introduced		

Q2. Complete the table

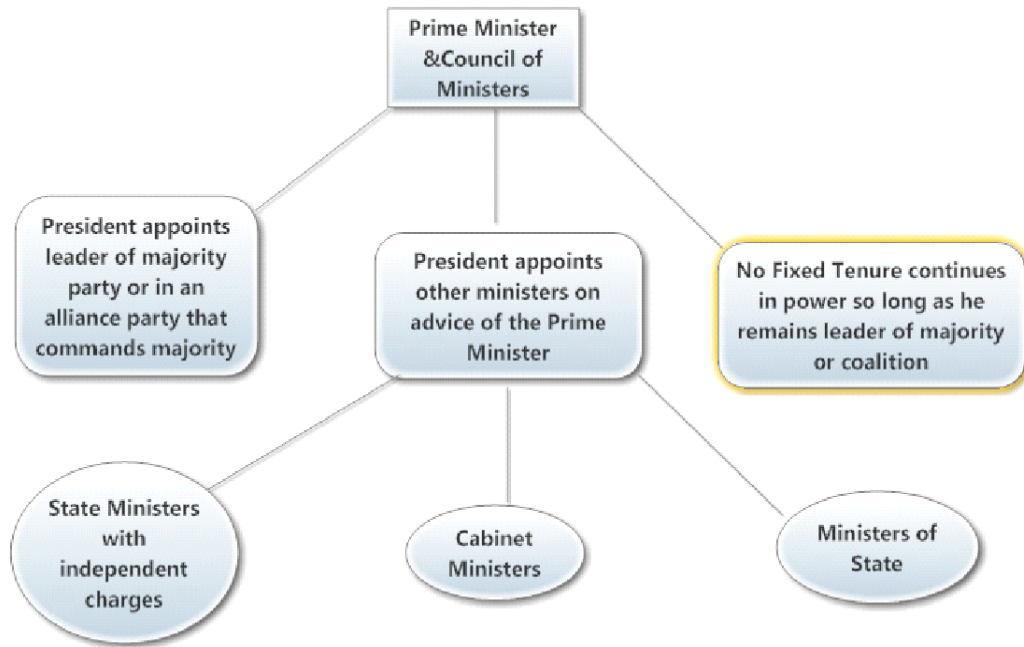
	Prime Minister of India	President of India
Qualifications		
Elections		
Term		
Removal		
Powers		

Q3. Compare the powers of the President of USA with that of the President of India

President of USA	President of India



Prime Minister and his Council



Chapter 6

Democratic Rights

Answer the following questions briefly.

- Q1. Why did Guantanamo Bay attract the attention of the international community?
- Q2. How has the PIL made the courts more accessible to the people?
- Q3. What are the different provisions mentioned in the Right against Exploitation?
- Q4. How has the Constitution protected us from violation of rights?
- Q5. Discuss Cultural and Educational Rights as provided by the Constitution.
- Q6. What is the 'Amnesty International? What role did it play in exposing Guantanamo Bay to the world?
- Q7. Give an example to show, how a democratically elected leader in East Europe, violated the principles of democracy in a most inhuman way.
- Q8. Define rights. Enumerate the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.
- Q9. Do you think the government's policy of reservations is against the Right to Equality?
- Q10. Discuss a few limitations to the Right to Freedom.
- Q11. Why did Dr. Ambedkar refer to the Right to Constitutional Remedies as the heart and soul of the constitution?
- Q12. What do you understand by the term secular? How is secularism practiced in India?

Assignment:

The class will be divided into 5 groups of 5-6 members each. Each group will be assigned a topic on human rights violation. The class will be given a weeks' time to prepare the presentation after which they will be asked to showcase the same in their respective classes.

Topics include:

Jews in Nazi Germany

Kosovo Crisis

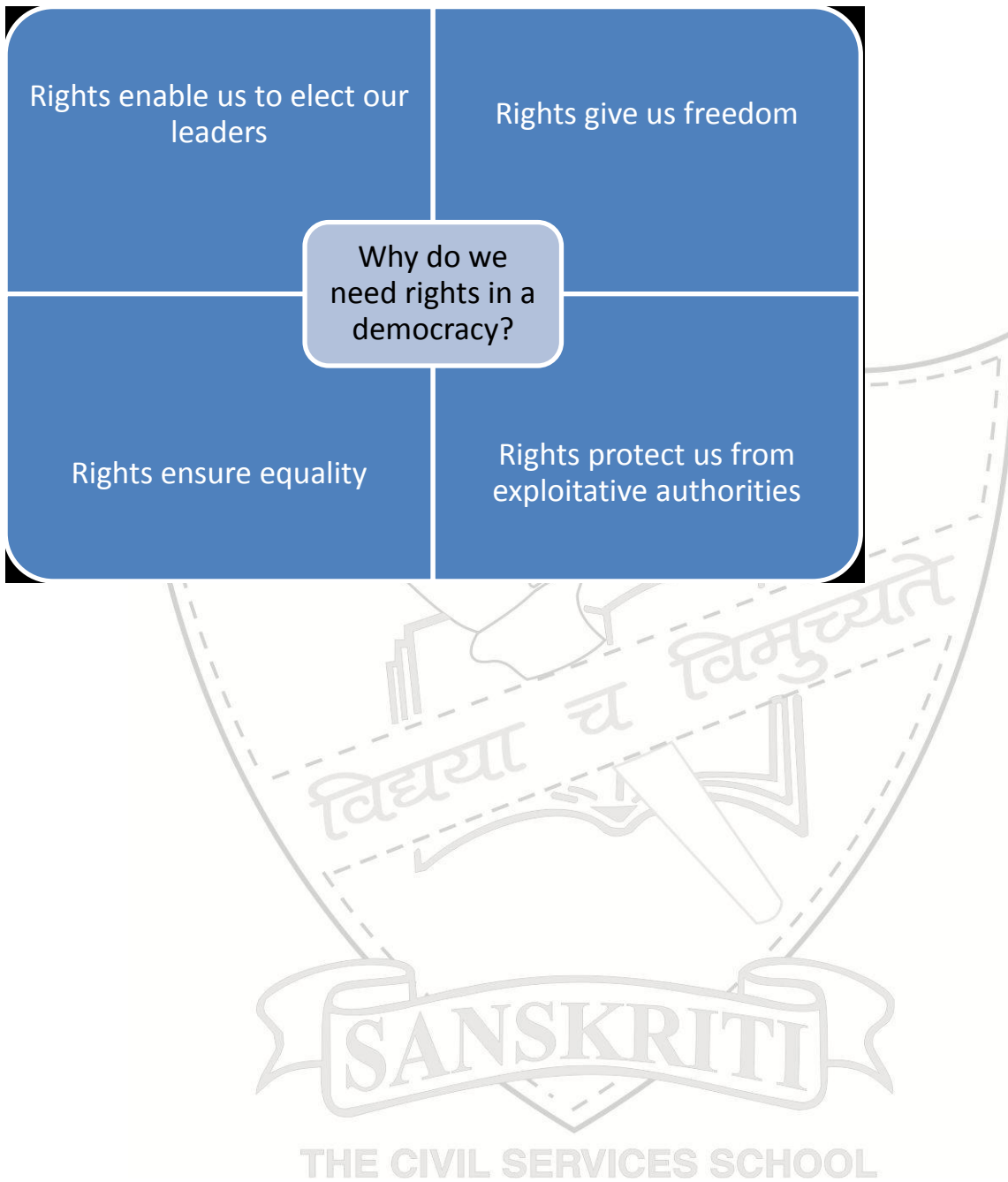
Dafur

Guantanamo Bay

Godhra Massacre

Apartheid

Why do we need rights in a democracy?



Term Practice Paper

Section A

- Q1. Mention two measures introduced by Napoleon Bonaparte in an attempt to modernise Europe. 1
- Q2. What was Bloody Sunday? 1
- Q3. What do you understand by the terms Republic and Secular state? 1
- Q4. In which group of islands of India is the Pitti islands located? 1
- Q5. What is the time difference between the easternmost point of India and the westernmost point of India? 1
- Q6. Give one distinguishing feature of the bhangar alluvial soil 1
- Q7. Why is health an important factor for a developed human resource? 1

Section B

- Q8. How did the French Revolution translate the ideals of liberty and equality into everyday practice? 3
- Or
- How was the French government of 1791 different from that of 1792?
- Q9. Mention any three effects of industrialisation in USSR as a result of the five year plans. 3
- Or
- Why did a civil war break out in Russia after the October Revolution of 1917?
- Q10. How did our Constitution fathers, despite various obstacles draft the most comprehensive Constitution in the world? 3
- Or
- How was our Constitution drafted?
- Q11. How do democratic governments resolve conflicts vis a vis non democratic ones? 3
- Q12. Why is a Constitution necessary? 3
- Q13. Explain the three types of plate boundaries. 3
- Q14. Give any three features of the Himadri ranges of the Himalayas 3
- Q15. What are the characteristic features of the Himalayan rivers? Write about three major features 3
- Q16. Tejpal Singh is a large farmer from Palampur who sells surplus wheat from his land and has good earnings. What are the three major things he is most likely to use his earnings on? 3
- Q17. What is unemployment? What are the two main features of seasonal unemployment? 1+2=3

- Q18. What are the three types of economic activities? How would you differentiate between market and non market activities? 1+2=3

Section C

- Q19. The Reign of Terror tried to establish a state based on equality and yet has been described as martial law gone mad. Discuss. 5

Or

The economic system has been rightly described as the museum of economic errors. Explain in this context the economic condition of France in the eve of the French Revolution.

- Q20. How did Russia's involvement in the war spell doom for the Tsarist regime? 5

Or

Why did Stalin introduce his collectivisation programme in 1929? What was this programme?

- Q21. In what different ways was the apartheid government opposed both in the country and outside? 5

Or

What was the compromise arrived at between the white minority and the black majority in South Africa? Why did the compromise between the governed and minority government require documentation? 4+1

- Q22. Define democracy and state the origin of the word democracy. Give any three features of a democratic government. 2+3=5

Or

Mention any two features of a direct democracy. Why do you think this form of democracy cannot exist in India?

- Q23. Why are lakes considered to be economically important to mankind? 5

- Q24. Explain two merits and three demerits of the Green Revolution. 2+3=5

- Q25. "Unemployment has a detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy". Explain the statement with 5 relevant points 5

Section D

- Q26. On an outline map of the world
a) Mark any one Entente Power.
b) Identify the place marked on the map. 2

- Q27. On the outline map of India provided to you answer the following questions 2+1

a) **Locate and label**

i) The northern most point of India

ii) The Karakoram range

b) **Identify and label**

i) A River

UT Practice Paper

- Q1. Name the leader of the Jacobin Club. 1
- Q2. Why did the Jacobins believe that the Revolution was in danger? 1
- Q3. How far was the Constitution of France democratic? Point out at least one undemocratic element. 2+1
- Q4. Discuss the events leading to the formation of the National Assembly. 5
- Q5. How was the voting system unfair in Estonia and Fiji? 1
- Q6. Differentiate between direct and representative democracy. (any 1) 1
- Q7. There are reasons why Pakistan in 2002, China and Mexico till 2000 could not be called democracies. Explain giving one reason for each. 3
- Q8. How can we say that democracy is the best form of government? 5
- Q9. Which country is India's smallest neighbor? What is the name of its capital? ½ + ½
- Q10. What is the value of the Standard Meridian of India? Name one place in India through which it passes. ½ + ½
- Q11. How could the naming of an ocean after India, be justified? 1
- Q12. Why do Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh have different times of sunrise? 2
- Q13. What concrete proofs do we have of India's contact with the rest of the world in "ancient" times? Give three examples. 3
- Q14. On the outline map of India provided to you along with the question paper, locate and label the following variables. **Map labeling must be done on the map and not on the answer paper** 2
- a) The northern most point of India
- b) Telangana with its capital.
- Q15. What secondary activity is practised in Palampur? 1
- Q16. Where does Palampur get its working farm labour from? Why have they remained poor? 1+1
- Q17. What is human capital? Why is it an important factor of production? 1+1

- Q18. Some traditional methods of cropping have ensured larger production of crops. In Palampur what traditional method is used for this purpose? What crops do the farmers grow using this method? 1+1
- Q19. The Green Revolution has had a number of negative effects. What are they? 3

Term Practice Paper

Section A

- Q1. Who were the king and queen of France when the people organised their revolution in 1789? 1
- Or
Why was the Tsarina the most hated person in Russia during the First World War?
- Q2. How did the Enabling Act change the government of Germany? 1
- Q3. What are constitutional amendments? Why are they necessary? 1/2+1/2
- Q4. What is Birth Rate? 1
- Q5. Name the rivers between which the Nepal Himalayas are located. 1
- Q6. What do you understand by the 'burst of the monsoon'? 1
- Q7. What are non- market activities? 1

Section B

- Q8. Children in Nazi Germany were repeatedly told that women were radically different from men. In this context explain how women were treated in Nazi Germany. (Any 3 points) 3
- Q9. What was the blandongdiensten system? Where and by which colonial power was it practised? 1+1+1
- Q10. What were different rights denied to the inmates of Guantanamo Bay? (Any 3) 3
- Q11. How was the Mandal Commission both beneficial and non-beneficial for the people of India? 3
- Q12. What are the challenges to free and fair elections in India? (Any 3) 3
- Q13. Write short note on Mangrove forests covering the following points- 1*3
- Area of occurrence.
 - Features of trees with examples.
 - Animal life found here.

- Q14. What is sex ratio? Why is it an important social indicator? Name two places with positive sex ratio in India? 1+1+1
- Q15. Why is Thar a desert? Give 3 points 3
- Q16. Explain the causes of poverty in India under the following heads- 1+1+1
 a. Historical reasons.
 b. Socio-cultural reasons
 c. Economic causes.
- Q17. Distinguish between chronic and seasonal hunger. 'A high incidence of malnutrition prevails among women'. What does this reflect about Indian society? 2+1
- Q18. What is famine? Who are the people most vulnerable to food insecurity in rural and urban areas? 1+2

Section C

- Q19. Name 2 French colonies in the Caribbean. How were these colonies linked to the prosperity of cities in France? Explain. 1+4
 Or
 Name the party that took over Petrograd and later Moscow in October 1917. Who was the leader of the Government? Mention at least 4 steps taken by the new government. 1/2+1/2+4
- Q20. In what different ways did Nazi ideas influence the educational system in Germany? 5
- Q21. Discuss the provisions of the Right to Equality. 5
- Q22. Compare the political executive and the permanent executive keeping in mind who they are, how they are appointed, who they are responsible to and their powers. 5
- Q23. Describe the journey of River Indus from the place of its origin to sea. 5
- Q24. Give any five steps taken by the government for providing universal access to education in India. 5
- Q25. 'Although there has been a substantial reduction in global poverty, it is marked with regional differences'. Explain these regional variations with the help of examples from all over the world. 5

Section D

- Q26. On an outline map of the world 1+1
 c) **Locate and label** an axis power
 d) **Identify and label** the country.

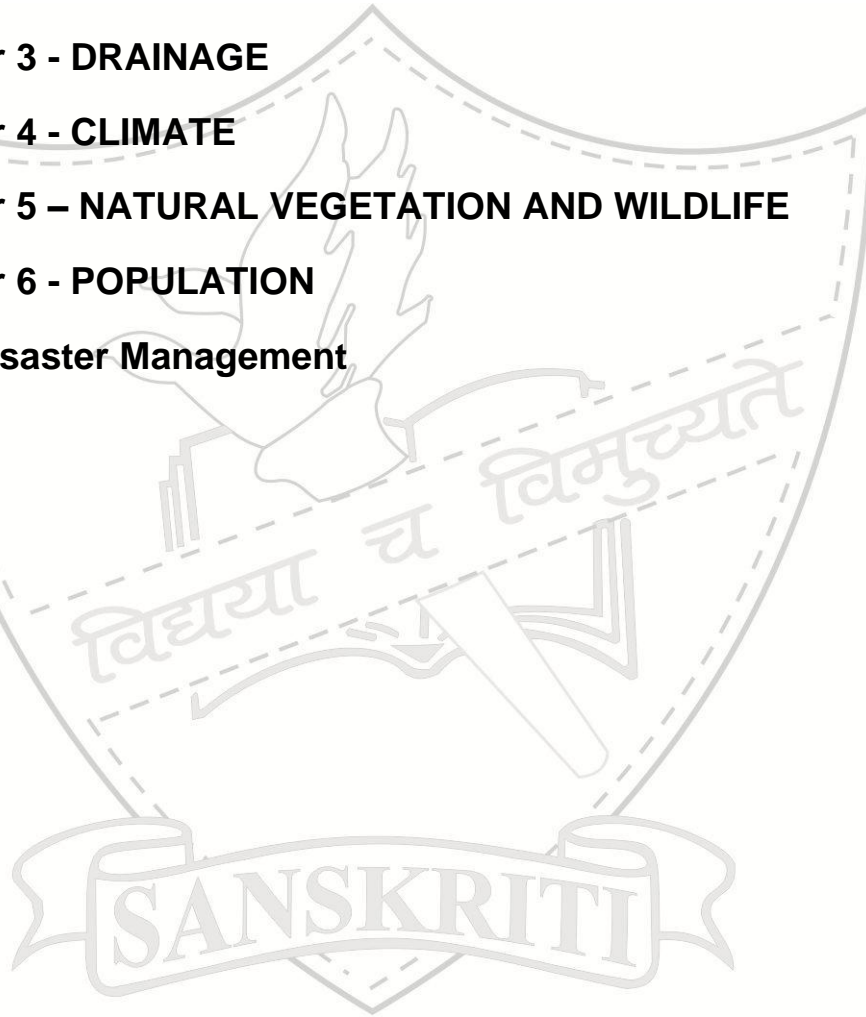
- Q27. On the outline map of India provided to you answer the following questions 2+1
- a) **Locate and label**
- i) State having lowest density of population
ii) Meteorological Station in Karnataka.
- b) **Identify and label**
- i) A Lake



STD IX GEOGRAPHY

CONTENTS

1. Chapter 1 - INDIA – LOCATION AND SETTING
 2. Chapter 2 - PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA
 3. Chapter 3 - DRAINAGE
 4. Chapter 4 - CLIMATE
 5. Chapter 5 – NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE
 6. Chapter 6 - POPULATION
- Project on Disaster Management



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Chapter 1

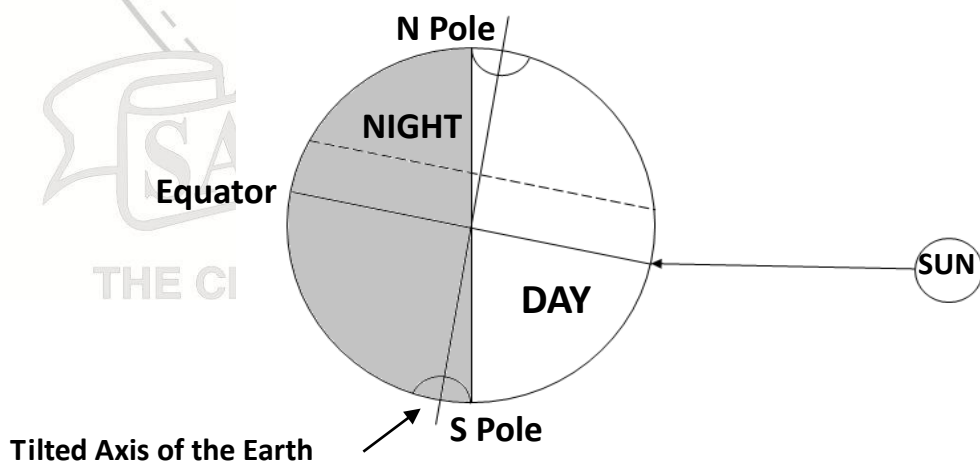
INDIA – LOCATION AND SETTING

Some important facts about India:

1. India lies in the Northern and the Eastern Hemispheres.
2. It is a part of the continent of Asia.
3. Because of its eminent position in the Indian Ocean the ocean has been named after it. No other ocean has been named after any country.
4. India is surrounded by three large water bodies – The Arabian Sea in the west, The Bay of Bengal in the east and the Indian Ocean in the south.
5. India's latitudinal extent is 8°N to 37°N and the longitudinal extent is 68°E to 97°E .
6. The Tropic of Cancer divides the country into two halves.
7. India is the 7th largest country in the world and the largest democracy in the world.
8. The southern most point of mainland India is Kanyakumari and the southernmost point of the Indian Union is Indira Point.
9. The Palk Strait separates India from Sri Lanka.
10. India has two sets of islands – The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea.
11. The Andaman and Nicobar islands are volcanic in nature and the Lakshadweep Islands are coral islands.
12. India's only active volcano is in the Barren Islands in the Andaman and Nicobar.
13. India has 28 states and 7 Union Territories.
14. The meridian of $82^{\circ}30'\text{E}$ is the Central Meridian of India, and the standard time of India is fixed according to this meridian
15. The Central Meridian passes through Mirzapur.
16. Rajasthan is the largest state of India.
17. Maldives is India's smallest neighbor.
18. India has one of the world's oldest civilizations.
19. The world's tallest mountains lie in the Indian sub-continent – Himalayas.
20. India's immediate neighbours include Pakistan Afghanistan, China(Tibet), Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, SriLanka and Maldives.

1. What is the longitudinal and latitudinal extent of India?
2. What is the total landmass of India?
3. What is India's position in the world according to size? Name the countries which are larger than India?
4. Explain five important features of India highlighting its supremacy among the countries of the world.
5. Area-wise which is the smallest and which is the largest state of India?

6. What divides India into almost two equal parts latitudinally?
7. Name the southernmost point of a) The Indian Union b) Mainland India.
8. What is the length of the land boundary and that of the coastline of mainland India including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep?
9. What are the implications of having a large land boundary and vast coastline of India?
10. The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean. What is the effect?
11. Why is it that inspite of having an almost equal latitudinal and longitudinal extent, the north south extent is greater than the east west extent in kilometers?
12. What is local time?
13. What is Indian Standard Time? Why do we need a standard time for India?
14. At 5 a.m. the sun has already risen in the eastern part of the country but places like Gujarat are still in darkness Explain.
15. Why has the $82^{\circ}30'$ E longitude been selected as the Standard Meridian of India?
16. Find out the number of Union Territories along the western and eastern coasts of India. Name them.
17. Why is the difference between the duration of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir ?
18. India's contacts with the world have continued through the ages . Justify the statement with suitable examples



Why do places near the Equator not feel the difference between the duration of day and night whereas places away from the equator have a vast difference between the duration of day and night? This phenomena would apply to places like Kanyakumari and Kashmir.

Reasons:

1. The earth axis is tilted.
2. The sun's rays only illuminate only half of the earth at a time.
3. Because of the tilted axis of the earth more area in the northern hemisphere remains illuminated in summer (remember that the northern hemisphere is closer to the sun in summer)
4. Around the equator only half of the equatorial circumference remains illuminated (i.e has daylight) so day and night would be of 12 hours each.
5. As we move away from the equator towards the north pole, the area which has light is more because of the tilted axis. So days are longer than nights (this is a summer phenomena).
6. The southern hemisphere experiences just the opposite of what is happening in the northern hemisphere because it is far away from the sun.

What is a subcontinent?

Subcontinent is a subdivision of a continent which has a distinct geographical, political and cultural identity and also a large land mass somewhat smaller than a continent. India is considered a subcontinent of South Asia because it has distinct geographical features not shared by other Asian countries, and has a unique system of governance as well. The Indian subcontinent is in south-central Asia, and forms the shape of a large peninsula. It contains a number of unique and distinguished topographical features and landmarks, including the Himalayan mountain range. The Himalayas are located in the northern region of the subcontinent, and help to form the border of India, Nepal and Pakistan. In the western part of the subcontinent are the Hindu Kush mountains, while the Arakan mountains lie to the east. The southern part of the peninsula is formed by the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.

Did you know that Even though New Delhi and Bengaluru are both In India, Bengaluru sees the overhead sun twice a year whereas New Delhi never sees the overhead sun. Why?

This is because

1. Bengaluru lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.
2. The sun's apparent movement is between these two Tropics every year. Once from the Tropic of Cancer to the Tropic of Capricorn and again back to the Tropic of Cancer from the Tropic of Capricorn.
3. The sun is overhead in Bengaluru twice a year – Once during its apparent journey to the Tropic of Cancer and again when it moves back to the Tropic of Capricorn.
4. Delhi never sees the over head sun because it lies beyond the Tropic Of Cancer
5. So all places lying beyond the tropics will never see the overhead sun while places lying between the tropics will see the overhead sun twice a year.

Have you wondered why that inspite of having an almost equal latitudinal and longitudinal extent, the north south extent is greater than the east west extent in kilometers?

This is because

1. Latitudes are parallel to each other hence the distance between 2 latitudes remain the same throughout from the equator to the poles.
2. Longitudes on the other hand are widest at the equator and converge as we move towards the poles.
3. The grids formed by these intersecting latitudes and longitudes get elongated as we move from the equator to the poles.
4. Since India lies in the Northern Hemisphere, the longitudes have already started converging by the time we reach the 22°N latitude (this is the widest part of the country).
5. Therefore the north south extent of India in kms is more than the east west extent despite having the same number of latitudes and longitudes.

Now to prove this mathematically:

1. Latitudinal extent is $27^{\circ}\text{N} - 8^{\circ}\text{N} = 29^{\circ}$

Longitudinal extent is $97^{\circ}\text{E} - 68^{\circ}\text{E} = 29^{\circ}$

2. The distance between two latitudes at the equator is 111kms and remains the same while the distance between two longitudes is 111kms at the equator but reduces as we move towards the poles.

3. The distance between each longitude at the widest point in India is 100kms.

4. The latitudinal extent in kms is $111 \times 29 = 3219\text{kms}$

The longitudinal extent in kms is $100 \times 29 = 2900\text{kms}$

The difference is $3219 - 2900 = 319\text{kms}$

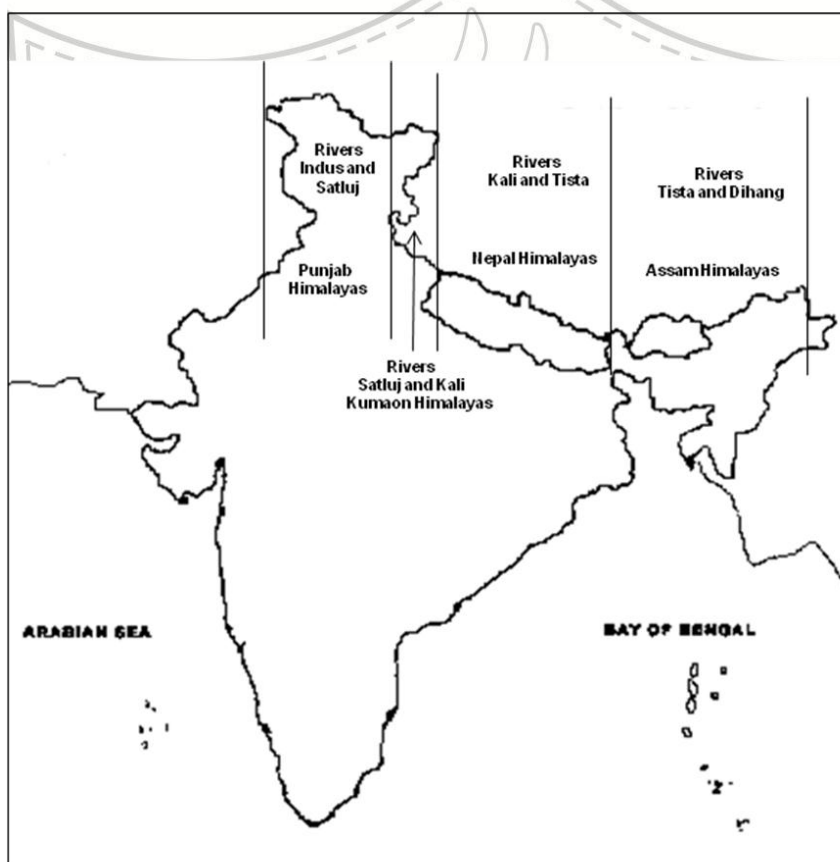
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Chapter - 2

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

1. Name the different types of physical features present in our country.
2. Why does the colour of soil vary from place to place?
3. Name the factors that have influenced the relief of India?
4. What is meant by Plate Tectonics? Explain the theory of plate tectonics?
5. What are the effects of converging and diverging crustal plates on the earth's crust?
6. Describe the formation of the Himalayas. What proof do we have about their origin?
7. Describe the Himalayas as they have been demarcated by river valleys.
8. Differentiate between the Himadri and the Himachal ranges of the Himalayas. Give three points of difference each.
9. Which range of the Himalayas are called the Lesser Himalayas? Describe the Lesser Himalayas.
10. Describe the Shiwalik ranges of the Himalayas. Why are they prone to landslides?
11. What are 'Duns'?
12. What are the Purvanchals? Why are they so called? Mention two features of the Purvanchals. What are Patkai, Naga, Manipur, and Mizo in relation to the Purvanchals?
13. Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular Plateau.
14. What do you understand by the term 'Doab'?
15. Describe the northern plains of India.
16. According to variations in relief features the northern plains can be divided into four regions. Explain?
17. Distinguish between
 - a) Bhangar and khadar alluvial soils
 - b) Bhabar and Terai regions
18. What are the two divisions of the Peninsular Plateau of India? How was the peninsular plateau formed? Describe its main features?
19. Describe main features of the eastern extension of the Central Highlands.
20. Why is the Deccan Trap so called? Where is it located? For what is this area important?

21. What are Aravalli hills ?
22. Distinguish between eastern and western coastal plain ?
23. Write a short note on corals ?
24. Distinguish between Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar islands ?
25. Where is India's only active volcano located?
26. Explain how the diverse physical features of India complement each other ?
27. The given map shows the longitudinal divisions of the Himalayas. Describe these divisions and name one major peak in each of these divisions



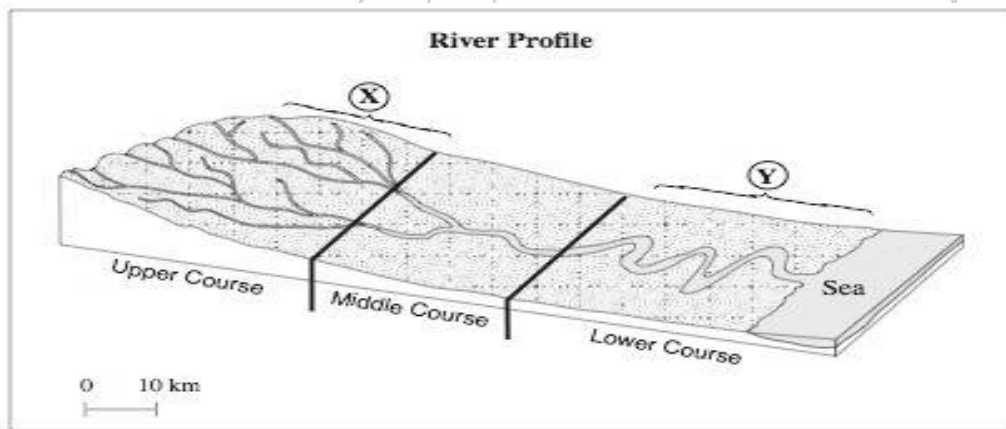
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Chapter 3

DRAINAGE

1. Geographically, what does the term 'drainage' mean?
2. What is a drainage basin?
3. What is a water divide? Name one such feature of India.
4. What are the different types of drainage patterns likely to be found among the Indian rivers.
5. Distinguish between dendritic and trellis patterns of drainage and give one example of each:
6. In the following diagram

- A) What type of drainage pattern is shown in the region marked X?
- B) What features would you find in the region marked Y?



7. Distinguish between the following and support your answer with an example of each:
 - i) A delta and an estuary
 - ii) A tributary and a distributary?
8. What are the basic differences between the Himalayan rivers and the rivers of Peninsular India?
9. Describe the journey of the Indus river keeping in mind its source, tributaries, direction of flow, areas it covers and special features.
10. What does the Indus Water Treaty state? How does this treaty help the states of Haryana and Punjab?
11. The Ganga is the lifeline of India. Among all the rivers flowing through the country she is the mightiest. Answer the following questions and refresh your knowledge about this river.
 - i) Where does this river originate?
 - ii) What are the two headwaters of the Ganga called? Where do they meet to form the Ganga?

- iii) Where does the Ganga descend to the plains?
 - iv) Which river is its major tributary and where does it meet the Ganga?
 - v) Name some of its Himalayan tributaries.
 - vi) Name the river that joins it from the Central Highlands.
 - vii) Exactly from where in West Bengal does it enter Bangladesh?
 - viii) What is the name of its major distributary? Name the city situated on this distributary.
 - ix) What is it called in Bangladesh? Which rivers form its tributaries in Bangladesh?
 - x) What is the unique geographical feature formed by this river at its mouth? What is special about this feature?
 - xi) What is the length of this river?
 - xii) Name the states the river crosses while in India.
12. Why does the Brahmaputra have less water while in Tibet?
 13. What are the different names by which the Brahmaputra is known and in which areas are they relevant?
 14. What kind of drainage pattern does the Narmada follow and why? What are some of the spectacular features formed by this river.
 15. Why is the Godavari also known as the Dakshin Ganga? Describe the basin of this river.
 16. What does the term "inland drainage" mean? Where in India would we find this feature?
 17. How are ox-bow lakes formed?
 18. "Lakes are of great value to human beings" – Justify the statement.
 19. Observe the following pictures carefully and identify the feature shown here.



A



B



C



D

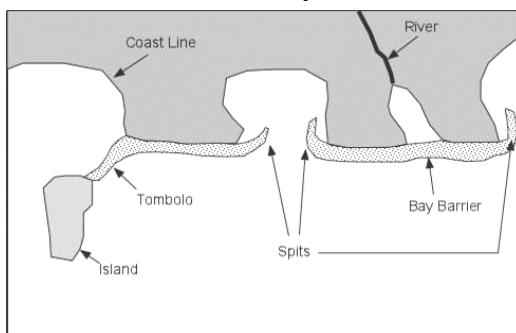


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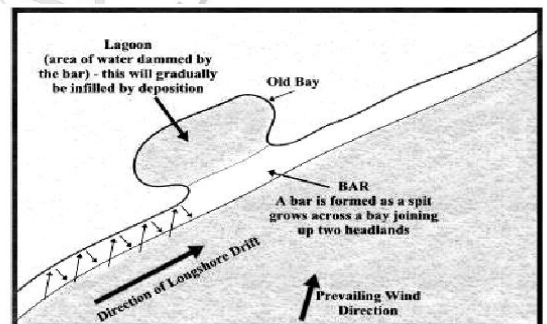
20. Give three reasons why rivers are considered to be lifelines of a nation?
21. What are the 2 major causes of river pollution and give two measures to prevent it?
22. What is the Ganga Action Plan? How far has it been successful?

What are Spits, Bars and Lagoons

Formation of a Spit

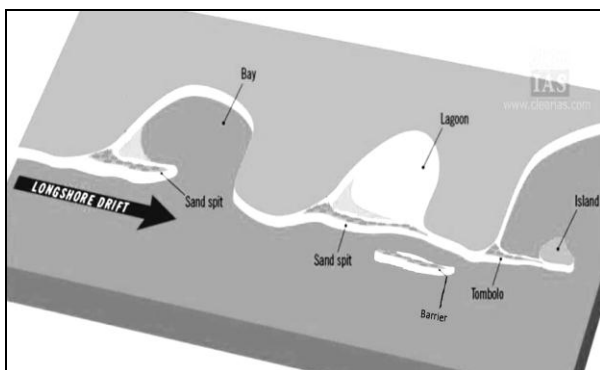


Formation of a Bar



Lagoons

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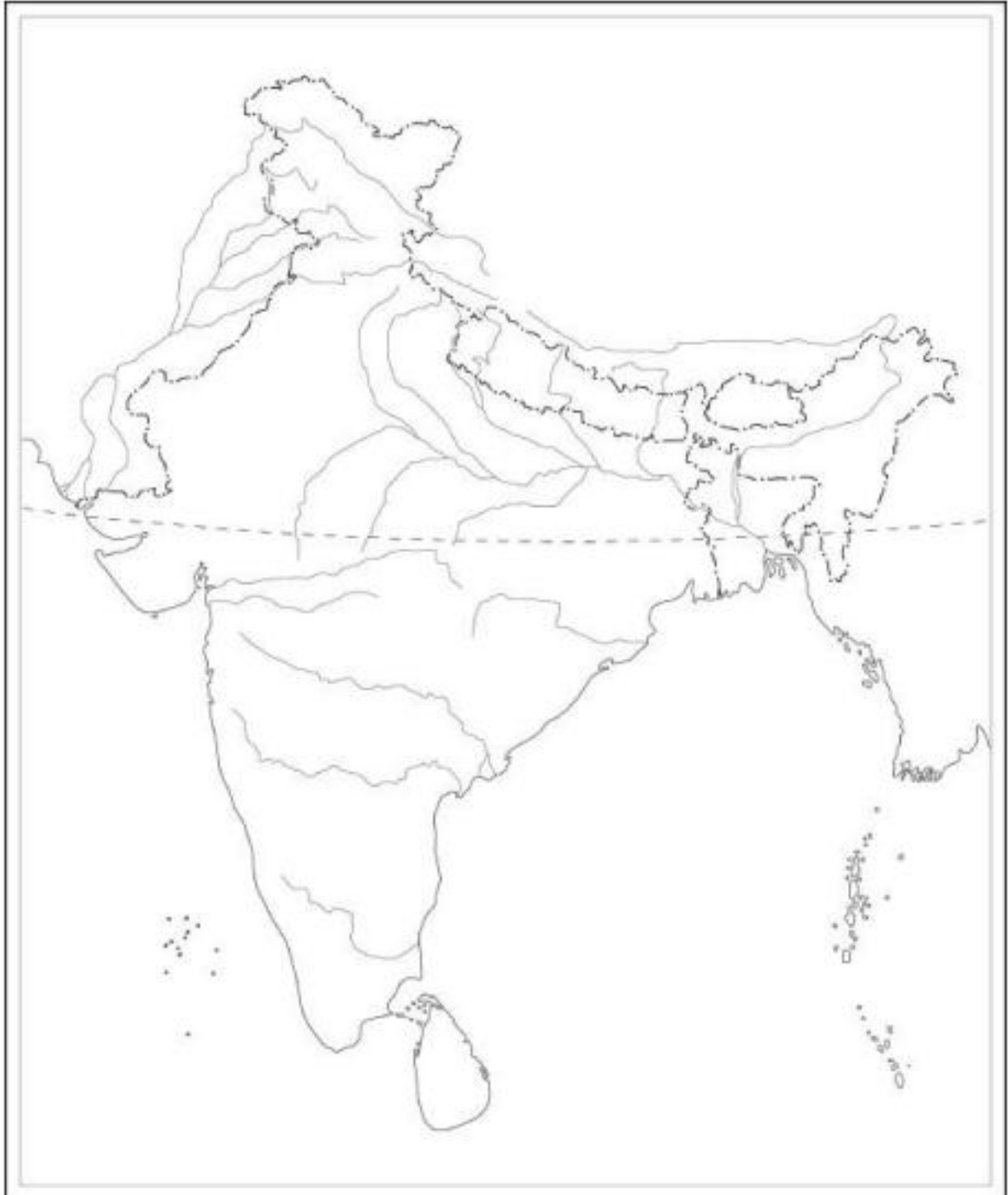


Spits Bars and Lagoons are different types of coastal features. They are features of wave deposition. These get formed when waves shift sand and pebbles along beaches. This process is called longshore drift. The beaches get longer. Some long beaches extend completely across the mouth of a river or a bay. The feature formed is called a bar. They form sandy banks with the sea on one side and lagoons on the other side. Lagoons are areas of shallow sea that have been separated from the main sea. Other long beaches continue out into the sea as narrow strips of land. These are known as Spits.



On the given map of India label the rivers

INDIAN RIVERS



RIVERS OF INDIA

RIVER SYSTEMS	TRIBUTARIES	SOURCE OF THE RIVERS	MOUTH OF THE RIVER	DRAINAGE BASIN	DRAINAGE PATTERN	FEATURES
INDUS RIVER SYSTEM 2900km (India)	Zaskar, Nubra, Shyok, Hunza (Kashmir) Satluj, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum (H.P, Punjab)	Tibet, near Mansarowar lake in the Kailash mountain range	Arabian Sea	China, India (J&K, H.P, Punjab) Pakistan	Dendritic pattern	Gorges (upper course), & gentle flood plains (middle & lower course)
GANGA RIVER SYSTEM 2500km	Yamuna, Kosi Ghagra, Gandak (Himalayan rivers) Chambal, Betwa, Son, Ken (peninsular rivers) but tributaries of the Yamuna	Ganga-Gangotri Glacier Yamuna-Yamunotri Glacier	Bay of Bengal	Uttarakhand Uttar Pradesh Bihar West Bengal	Dendritic pattern	Head waters-Bhagirathi joined by Alaknanda. Distributary-Bhagirathi-Hooghly. Largest Delta-Sunderban delta. Meanders, Oxbow lakes, Flood plains, levees. Names-Padma(Bangladesh)
BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER SYSTEM Tsangpo 1200km Brahmaputra 750km	Dibang, Lohit, Kenula	Tibet, east of Mansarowar lake.	Bay of Bengal	In India-Arunachal Pradesh, Assam	Braided with large riverine islands	Largest Riverine Island-Majuli in Assam. Floods during the Monsoons; Shifts channels frequently; Names Tsangpo (Tibet), enters India as Dihang. Brahmaputra (India) Jamuna (Bangladesh)
NARMADA RIVER 1312 km	Short tributaries Tawa, Banjar, Hiran	Amarkantak Plateau, MP	Arabian Sea	Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat	Rectangular pattern	Flows west through a Rift valley. Gorges. Marble rocks near Jabalpur. Waterfall- Dhuadhar falls. Sardar Sarovar dam. Forms an Estuary at the mouth of the river
TAPI RIVER 724 km	Purna, Girna, Panzara	Satpura ranges, in Betul dist.MP	Arabian Sea	MP, Gujarat, Maharashtra.	Rectangular pattern	Flows through a Rift valley. Narrow coastal plains. Forms an Estuary at the mouth of the river.
GODAVARI RIVER 724 km	Purna, Wardha, Pranhita, Manjra, Wainganga, Penganga	Western Ghats, Nasik Maharashtra.	Bay Of Bengal	Maharashtra, MP, Orissa Andhra Pradesh	Part Trellis, part Dendritic	Known as "Dakshin Ganga". Largest Peninsular River.
MAHANADI RIVER 860 km	Seonath, Jonk, Hasdeo,	Sihawa, Chattisgarh (extended part of the Eastern Ghats)	Bay of Bengal	Maharashtra Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa	Radial (upper course) & Dendritic pattern	Hirakud dam Large Distributary -Kathjori
KRISHNA RIVER 1400 km	Tungabhadra, Koyana, Musi, Ghataprabha, Bhima	Hills of Mahabaleshwar	Bay of Bengal	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh	Dendritic pattern	Fertile Delta 3rd largest river after Ganga & Godavari
KAVERI BASIN 760 km	Amravati, Bhavani, Hemavati, Kabini	Brahmagiri hills, in the Western ghats Karnataka	Bay of Bengal	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu	Dendritic pattern	Only perennial river among the Peninsular rivers 2 nd highest waterfall-Jog falls

Chapter 4 :

CLIMATE

1. Define a) Weather b) Climate.
2. What are the atmospheric elements that govern weather and climate?
3. What is the origin of the word 'monsoon'? What does monsoon mean?
4. There are regional variations in climatic conditions within the country. Write about any one such variation.
5. India is a land of climatic contrasts. Explain the statement.
6. Why are most of the world's deserts located along the western margins of continents in the sub tropics?

Note:

Very often we notice a difference between the daytime temperature and the night temperature of a place. In the desert of Rajasthan the daytime temperature may rise upto 50°C during the day and fall to 15°C at night. The difference is too great . This difference between the maximum temperature and the minimum temperature in an area in one day is known as the diurnal range of temperature.

In some places like Delhi the difference between summer temperatures and winter temperatures is vast. Delhi has summer temperatures like 45°C and the winter temperatures fall to 5°C. This difference between the summer and winter temperatures is known as seasonal range of temperature.

7. Which parts of India would have a low range of temperature between day and night?
8. Name one place in India other than Delhi that has a high seasonal range of temperature and one place that has a low seasonal range of temperature.
9. Thiruvananthapuram has an "equable" climate. What does the term equable mean?
10. What are climate controls? Name the different controls that affect the climate of a place.
11. What role do the Himalayas play in regulating the climate of India?
12. What are the three major factors that affect the climate of India?

Note:

There some facts we must always remember

a) When temperature is high pressure is low. When temperature is low pressure is high. So places that are very hot have low pressure and places that are cold have high pressure.

Temp \propto 1/Pressure

b) Winds always blow from high pressure areas to low pressure areas.

c) Temperature always decreases with height.

Some interesting facts about jetstreams:

Jet streams are formed by the temperature differences in the upper atmosphere, between the cold polar air and the warm tropical air. This abrupt change in temperature causes a large pressure difference, which forces the air to move. During the winter there is a greater difference in the temperature, so this is when the jet streams are at their fastest.

They generally move in a west to easterly direction due to the rotation of the earth. They move north and south too, following the boundary between warmer and colder air.

Jet streams flow approximately 5 to 10 miles above the surface of the earth, with speeds up to 310 miles per hour. With these kinds of speeds you see why the aeroplanes are so keen to use them. Flying along with a jetstream helps to reduce time as well as fuel consumption. However, to navigate in a jet stream is not as easy as you might think, as it is only a few hundred miles wide, just a few miles thick, and constantly moving. Entering and leaving a jet stream can be a turbulent time for any aircraft no matter how big it is, and most passengers will want to leave this roller coaster ride.

An easterly jet stream at a mean height of 14 to 16 Kms is formed towards the end of June over the Indian Peninsula in the south-west monsoon season over the latitudes of 10 to 15 degrees North. It has been found that when this jet stream is strong the monsoon is very active. However it has been found that when this jet stream jet stream shifts to the north, weak monsoon conditions prevail.

Another sub-tropical westerly jet stream is formed along the latitude of 27 degrees North during winter at an average height of 12 Kms. The velocity of this jet stream decreases as it migrates to north. This sub-tropical jet adds to the thunder activity in north and north-west India. We call this the Western disturbances. This brings snowfall in the mountains and light showers of rain to the northern plains and a cold wave condition prevails.

(Information has been compiled from the Internet)

13. What are jet streams? How do they affect the climate of India?
14. What are Western Cyclonic Disturbances? What effect do they have over India in the winter season?
15. Why does Tamil Nadu receive rainfall in winter?
16. Describe the Cold weather season in India keeping in mind the period of occurrence, temperature and pressure conditions, direction of winds and special features associated with this season.

Various questions arise about El Nino and its effects. Even scientists have not been fully convinced about its occurrence. Here are some opinions about the El Nino.

El Nino is a shift in ocean temperatures and atmospheric conditions in the tropical Pacific that disrupts weather around the world. It is a poorly understood recurrent climatic phenomenon that primarily affects the Pacific coast of South America, but has dramatic impacts on weather patterns all over the world. Under normal conditions the cold Peruvian current flows along the west coast of Peru and naturally gets deflected to the west towards Indonesia, on reaching the equator. Near the Equator the water also starts to warm up. Normally, trade winds blowing towards the west, across the Pacific, push warm surface water away from the South American coast towards Australia and The Philippines where they accumulate into a large, deep pool just east of Indonesia, and northeast of Australia.

The trade winds tend to lose strength with the onset of springtime in the northern hemisphere. By this time a large part of the ocean waters are already warm. This warm water from this large pool starts to move eastwards (towards South America) aided by surface winds and ocean currents. Over a period of four to six years the cold Peruvian current gets replaced by cover of warm water along the coast of Peru causing abnormal weather conditions which we commonly know as El Nino. Obviously evaporation is more from these waters which cause heavy rainfall to areas of South America which would otherwise have been dry. These conditions lead to extreme weather conditions.

Pronounced 'El-Ninyo', it means 'the boy' in Spanish and was named so by Peruvian fishermen after the Christ child since its effects are generally first felt around Christmas. The warm El Nino phase typically lasts for 8–10 months or so.

Along the Peruvian coast the water is cold and nutrient-rich, supporting high levels of primary productivity, diverse marine ecosystems, and major fisheries. Warm water accumulates on the surface, which causes the nutrients produced by the upwelling of cold water to significantly come down, leading to the killing of plankton and other aquatic life such as fish and the starvation of many seabirds.

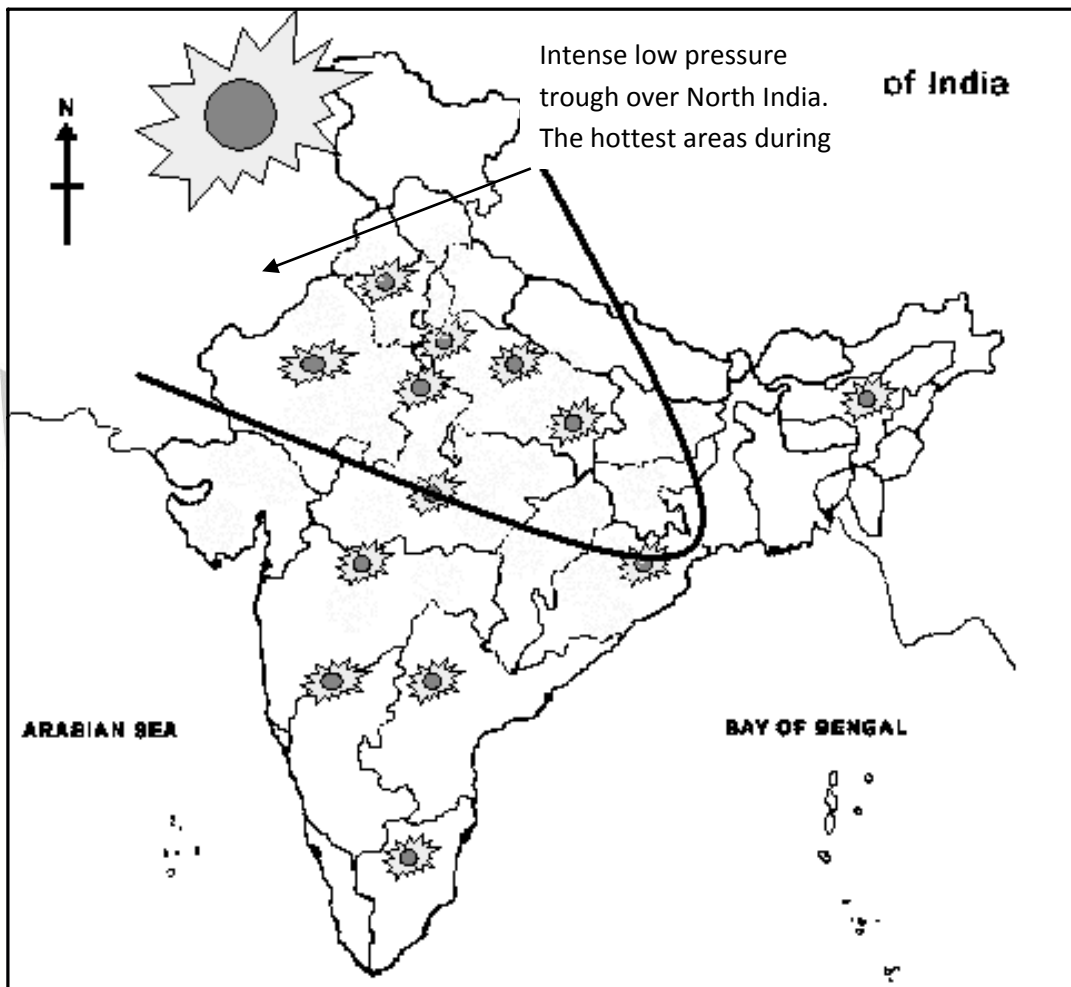
A wide variety of disasters have been blamed on the El-Nino effect including a famine in Indonesia in 1983, bush fires in Australia arising from droughts, rainstorms in California, and the destruction of anchovy fishery off the coast of Peru. During 1982/83 it is said to have led to the death of some 2000 people worldwide and caused losses amounting to approximately 12 billion dollars.

*The impact of the 1997/98 spell of the phenomena was very damaging. Floods devastated the Americas, storms hit China, drought parched Austria, and forest fires burnt parts of South-East Asia and Brazil. Indonesia experienced the worst drought in the last 50 years and in Mexico, the town of Guadalajara saw snow for the first time since 1881. In the Indian Ocean, it affected the movement of the monsoon winds. El Nino, is one part of what's called the **Southern Oscillation**. The Southern Oscillation is the see-saw pattern of reversing surface air pressure between the eastern and western tropical Pacific; when the surface pressure is high in the eastern tropical Pacific it is low in the western tropical Pacific, and vice-versa. Because the ocean warming and pressure reversals are simultaneous, scientists call this phenomenon the El Nino/Southern Oscillation or ENSO for short.*

(Information has been compiled from the Internet)

17. The map below shows the condition of the country during summer

THE HOT WEATHER SEASON

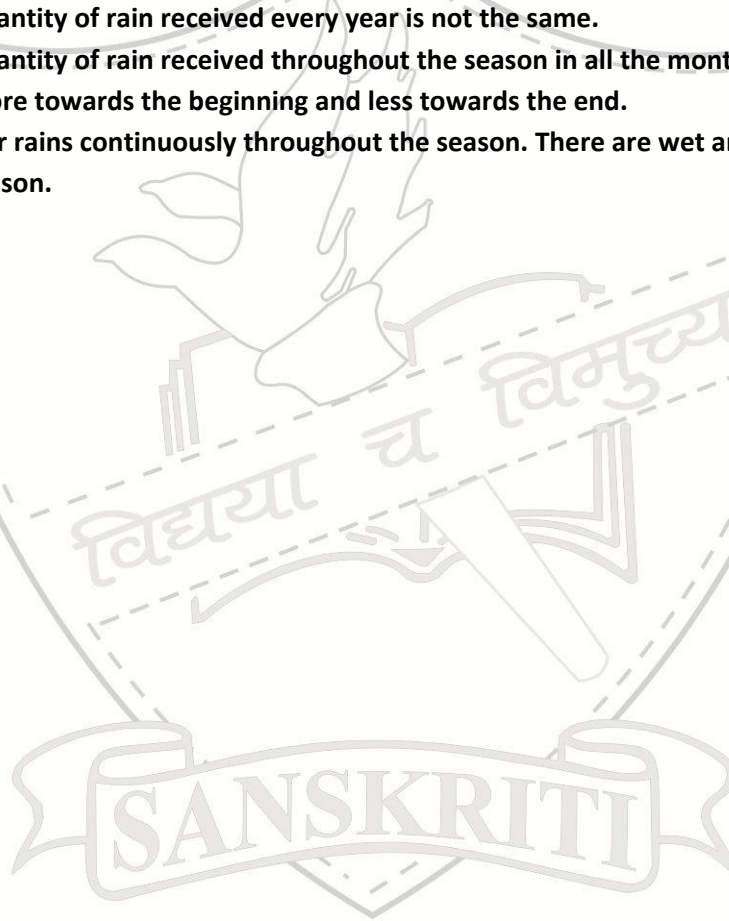


18. What is 'loo'? Which parts of India are under its effect? What are its features?
19. What are 'kaalbaisakhis? Why are they so called?
20. What are mango showers?
21. What does 'burst' of the monsoon mean?
22. What are the reasons for the occurrence of the monsoons over India?
23. Write a note on the onset of the monsoons in India.
24. Which relief feature is responsible for the heavy rains in India. Why does this happen?
25. What are wet and dry spells during the monsoon season?
26. Describe briefly the season of the advancing monsoons.
27. Why is the bulk of rainfall in India concentrated over a few months?
28. What does the term "transition season" mean?
29. What is "October Heat"?
30. Why does the coastal region of the eastern part of India frequently get struck by cyclones?

31. Describe the occurrence of tropical cyclones during the season of the retreating monsoon.
32. Name two states that get over 400cms of rainfall and two states that get less than 50cms of rainfall.
33. Why do we say that the monsoons act as a unifying bond for the country?

The monsoons in India have some peculiar characteristic features:

- a) The time of arrival and the time of departure from the country, does not remain fixed.
- b) The distribution of rainfall over the country is uneven. Some areas get so much rain that they suffer floods (Assam) and at the same time other areas get so little rain that they have droughts (Rajasthan).
- c) The quantity of rain received every year is not the same.
- d) The quantity of rain received throughout the season in all the months is not the same. It is more towards the beginning and less towards the end.
- e) It never rains continuously throughout the season. There are wet and dry spells during the season.



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Chapter 5

NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

1. What is “virgin vegetation”?
2. What is the difference between endemic and exotic species? Give an example of each type to prove your point.
3. What is a biome? How are biomes identified? Give an example of a biome?
4. How does land affect the growth of vegetation in a region?
5. What does photoperiod mean? How does photoperiod affect the growth of natural vegetation?
6. What role does temperature and rainfall play in the growth of plants?
7. Different types of soils support the growth of different types of natural vegetation. Explain this statement and support your answer with examples.
8. The southern slopes of the Himalayas and the western slopes of the Western Ghats are covered with thicker vegetation. Give reasons to support your answer?
9. “Forests are an essential part of our lives.” Justify this statement.
10. What are the environmental importance of forests?
11. What are the economic importance of forests?
12. How do human beings influence the ecology of a region?
13. Describe the Tropical Rain Forests of India. Lay emphasis on conditions for growth, features and types of trees, areas of occurrence and animal life.
14. Why are deciduous forests so called? What is the difference between dry and moist deciduous forests?
15. Observe the given pictures and answer the following questions



- a) What kind of natural vegetation is shown in the two pictures?
- b) Name two states of India where you would find this type of vegetation.
- c) Name four main plant species of this region.
- d) What are the special features associated with the plant species found in this region?

16. As we climb higher in a mountain region there is a distinct change in the type of vegetation. What are the reasons for this change? Name the types of vegetation according to their transition.
- 17.



This is a picture of a typical mangrove / tidal forest. Mangroves live life on the edge. With one foot on land and one in the sea, these botanical amphibians occupy a zone of desiccating heat, choking mud, and salt levels that would kill an ordinary plant within hours. Yet the mangroves are among the most productive and biologically complex ecosystems on Earth. Birds roost in the canopy, shellfish attach themselves to the roots, and snakes and crocodiles come to hunt. Mangroves provide nursery grounds for fish; a food source for monkeys, deer, tree-climbing crabs and a nectar source for bats and honeybees.

If the mangrove forests are destroyed, food chains for fish and prawns are degraded as well. Then the number of fish, prawns and crabs inhabiting the coastal area will decrease. Some sea animals cannot live without mangrove forests. For instance, crabs lay their eggs in the sea, but the newly born crabs come back to the mangrove forests. In fact all animals living in this region are dependent on the mangroves.

(Information has been compiled from the Internet)

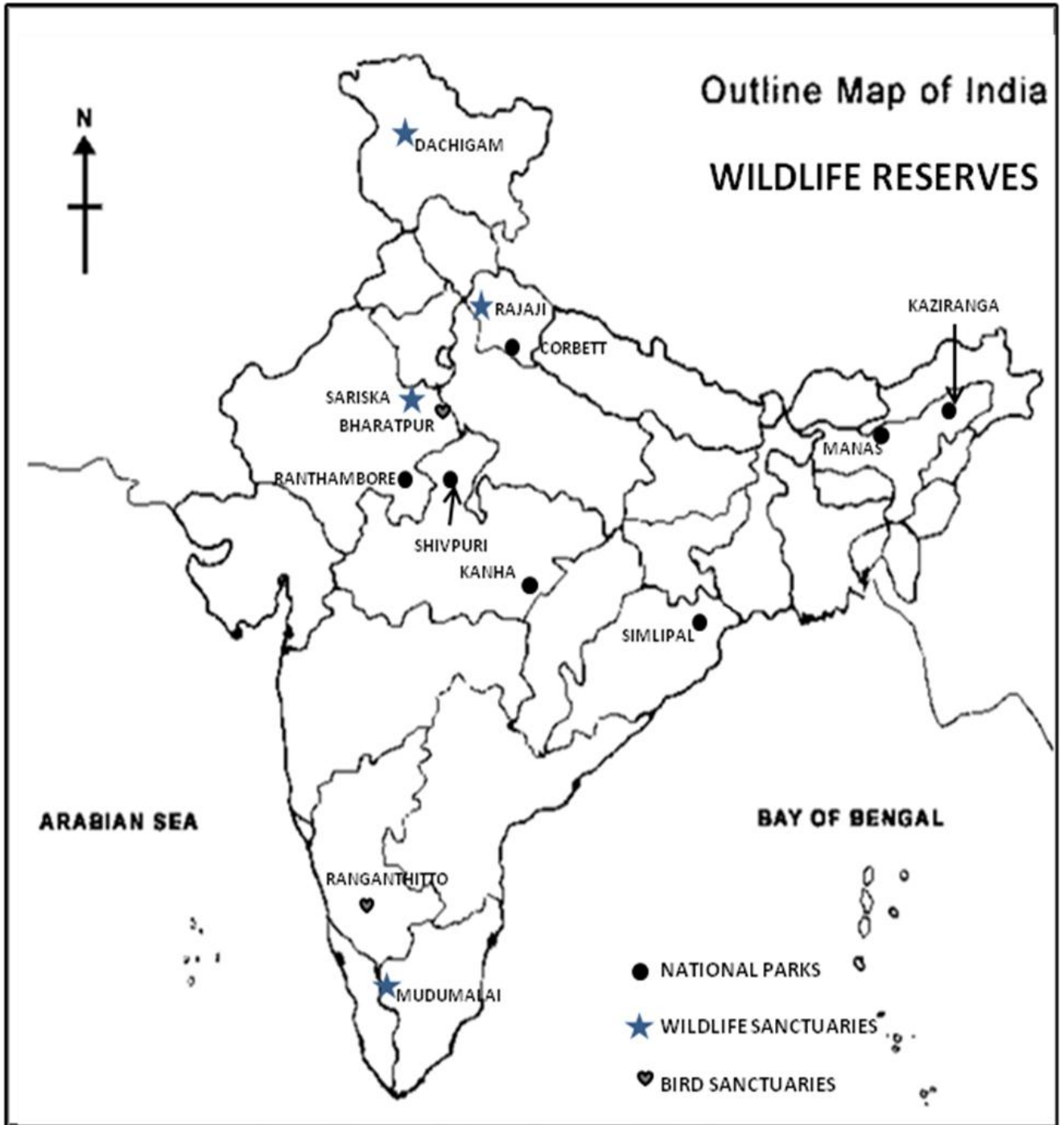
- Where in India are mangrove forests found?
 - Which famous place in India has the largest collection of mangroves in the world?
 - Which carnivore is associated with this forest?
 - Name two types of mangrove trees that are found in these forests.
18. Name one animal found in the hot wet tropical rain forests of India. Name two states where they are found.
19. How is wildlife distributed in India?

20. Distinguish between the following:-
- wild life sanctuary and national park
 - extinct and endangered species
21. Mention two medicinal plants with their utility?
22. Which biosphere reserves of India have been included in the world network of biosphere reserves?
23. Suggest some important measures for the conservation of natural vegetation on this earth?
24. What are biosphere reserves? Which is the oldest biosphere reserve of India and where is it located? Find out what the special functions of biosphere reserves are.
25. Here are some pictures of migratory birds that visit India:



Why do migratory birds visit India? Name some of these birds you would see in India.

26. "To protect the flora and fauna of the country, the government has taken many steps". What are some of these steps taken by the government?



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Chapter - 6

POPULATION

1. Why is the study of population necessary?
2. What does the term census mean?
3. Which is the most populous state in India?
4. Different regions have varying densities of population. Explain giving three reasons. Support your answer with examples.
5. Which factors have influenced the population density in Assam and the peninsular states?
6. What is population growth?
7. Why is the rate of population growth in India declining since 1981?
8. In spite of a decline in the growth rate of population, why is the total numbers so large?
9. Discuss the major components of population.
10. Define the following terms:-
11. a) Absolute increase of population b) Annual growth rate c) Sex ratio d) Age structure
12. How does migrations affect the population of a place?
13. India's migrations have been from rural to urban areas. What are its effects?
14. Why is literacy a very important quality of a population?
15. How is occupational structure different in developed and developing countries? Explain with reference to India.
16. What are the various problems that affect the health situation in our country?

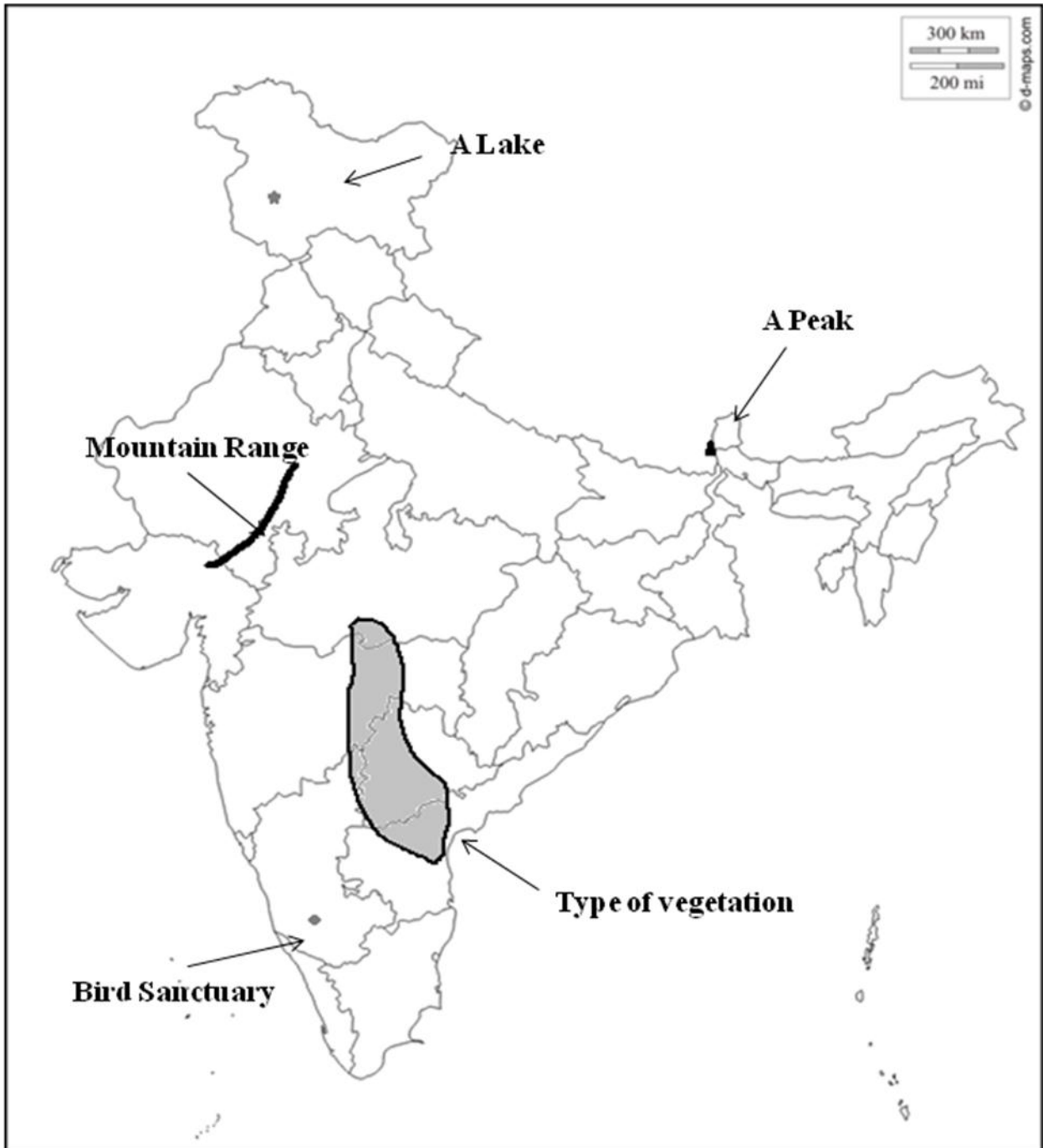
17. Read the comparative data about age composition of population of India and Japan and answer the questions that follow:

Age in years	India % of total population	Japan % of total population
0-14	38.33	23.5
15- 59	54.7	67.2
60 and above	6.9	9.3

- a) Which country has a large proportion of dependent population.
- b) What are its implications?
- c) What are the implications of the fact that there is a greater proportion of children in India?
- d) What can you infer from the table about the life expectancy of the two countries?
18. What are the significant features of the national population policy 2000 ?
19. What does the National Population Policy of 2000 provide within its framework for the adolescent in India?



Maps for practice

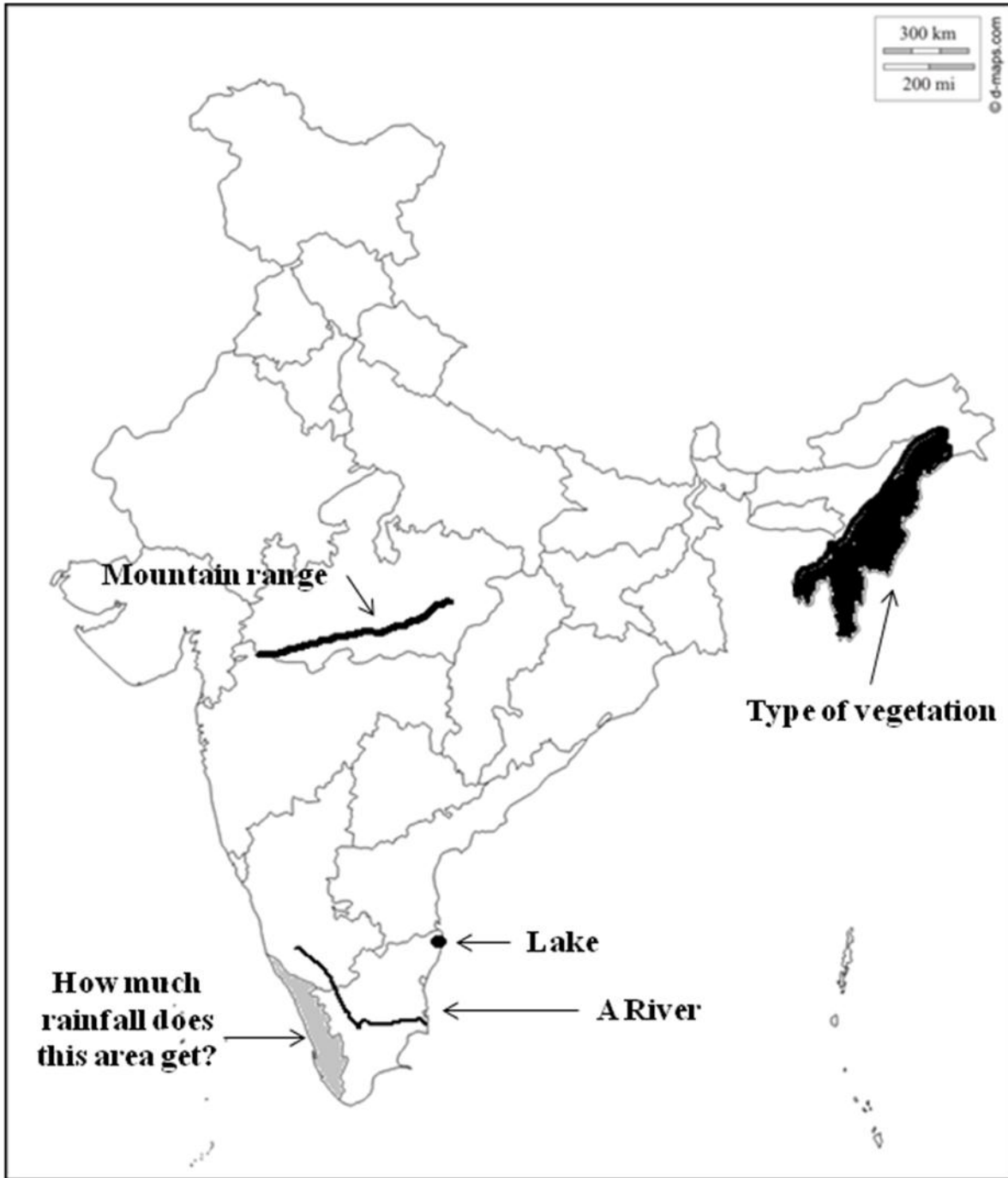


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Identify and name the features marked for you

On the map locate and label

- Malwa Plateau
- Konkan coast
- Easternmost point of India
- State having highest sex ratio
- Kaziranga National Park



Identify and name the features marked for you

On the map locate and label

- a) K2
- b) Goa with its capital
- c) Meteorological station Jodhpur
- d) Simlipal National Park
- e) Largest state according to area

STD 9 PROJECT**DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

Prepare a project on any **one** of the following topics

- a) Floods in Kerala
- b) Forest fires in Uttarakhand
- c) Air Pollution in Delhi

Guidelines for preparing the project:

1. The project must be hand written and not more than 10 pages (20 sides, includes both sides of the paper used).
2. Relevant material, pictures, newspaper clippings or any other material related to the topic may be used.
3. The project must have –
At the beginning
 - i) A cover page
 - ii) An acknowledgement
 - iii) Table of contents / index
At the end
Bibliography which includes a mention of the sources from where reference material has been obtained.
4. The project must contain –
 - i) An introduction to the topic
 - ii) Causes and consequences
 - iii) Contingency plans and prevention
 - iv) Rehabilitation
5. Marks will be allotted for –
 - i) Relevance of matter
 - ii) Aesthetics and presentation
 - iii) Timely submission.



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STD IX ECONOMICS

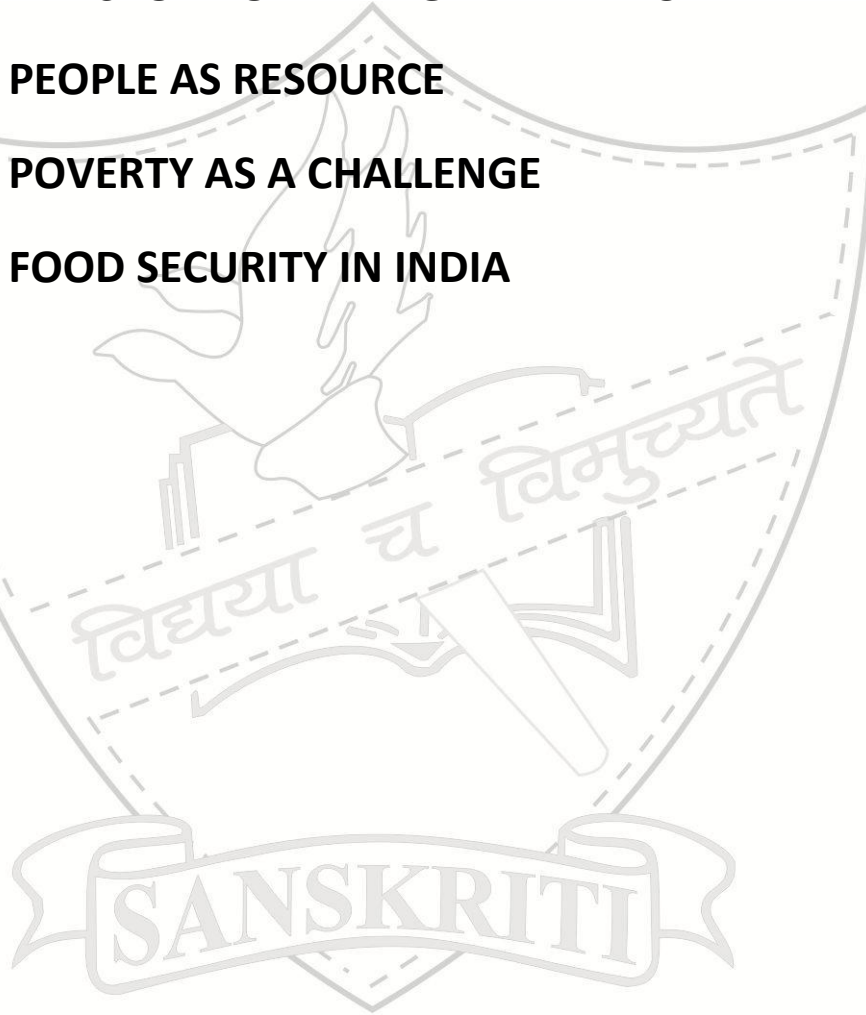
CONTENTS

Chapter 1 – THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

Chapter 2 – PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

Chapter 3 – POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

Chapter 4 – FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA



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Chapter 1

THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

1. What are the four requirements for the production of goods and services?
2. What is the importance of land in production?
3. What is the difference between fixed capital and working capital. Give 2 examples of each type to support your answer.
4. What is human capital? Why is human capital necessary for production of goods and services?
5. This picture shows a factory with several workers and heavy machines
6. Why is labour important as a factor of production?

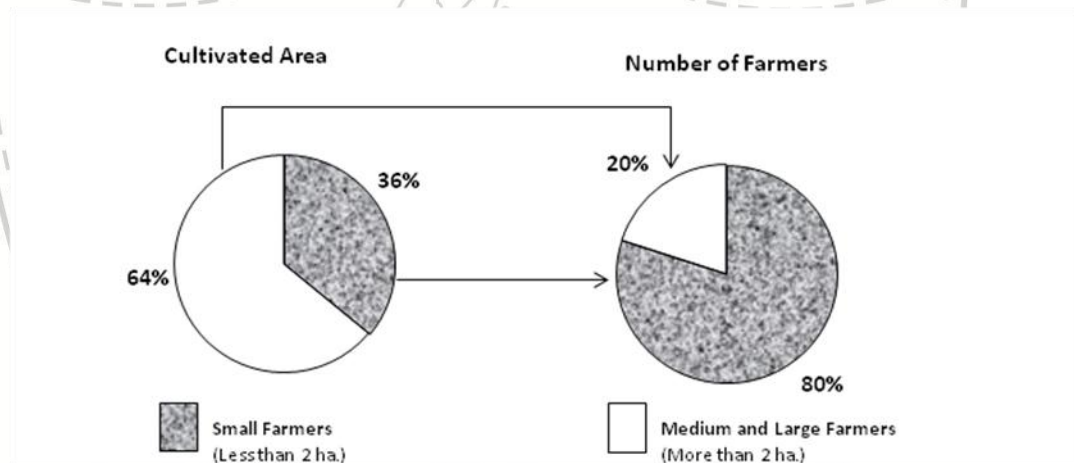


Which factors of production can you identify from this picture?

7. In what ways can land under cultivation be increased in a place like Palampur?
8. How is it possible to increase agricultural output from a fixed amount of land?
9. What is the difference between multiple cropping and modern farming methods?
10. Name the working capitals required by the farmer who uses modern farming methods.
11. Why is the Green Revolution considered a boon as well as a bane in modern agriculture?
12. *'The Green Revolution has been a boon to the farmers and the country. Yet it has some negative aspects.'* What are some of the negative aspects of the Green Revolution?
13. Even though chemical fertilizers have given a boost to crop production, in the long run they have led to disastrous effects on land. Explain the statement with examples.
14. What is land fragmentation? What effects does land fragmentation have on production?

15. What kind of farmers does Palampur have?
16. Where does Palampur get its labour from?
17. What kind of labour is occupied in the cultivation of most of the land?
18. Why are farm labourers poor?
19. Where does the capital needed for farming come from?
20. What do large, medium and small farmers do with the capital they earn?

21. The given graph shows you the distribution of farmers and cultivated area. Answer the following questions



- i) How much is the land cultivated by small farmers?
 - ii) From the pie diagram what is your observation?
22. Farmers sell the surplus produce in the markets. For what do they utilize the capital that they earn from their sales?
 23. How does an allied activity like dairy farming help the farmers?
 24. What kind of small scale manufacturing activities are common in villages?
 25. Other than farming and small scale manufacturing what are some of the tertiary activities that villagers can undertake to supplement their income?

Chapter 2

PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

1. Why are people called 'resource'?
2. When does the population of a nation become its resource?
3. Why is it said that human capital is more superior to other resources?
4. What kind of inputs are required for the formation of human capital? What are the returns from human capital?
5. Name two countries of the world whose progress is related to the development of human resource. Why have they seen it necessary to invest in human resource?
6. What are the different sectors of economy? Name two activities each belonging to these sectors.
7. What are economic activities? Give two examples of economic activities and two non economic activities.
8. Differentiate between market activities and non-market activities.
9. Define National Income.
10. What do you get to know about the growth of male literacy In India?
11. Why do you think female literacy has not grown remarkably in all these years?
12. What is 'Sarva Siksha Abhiyan? How does this programme plan to increase literacy in the country?
13. Why do employment firms recruit healthy people?
14. What is unemployment?
15. What is the difference between seasonal and disguised unemployment.
16. What is seasonal unemployment? What are the specific features of seasonal unemployment?
17. What is disguised unemployment? Why does disguised unemployment happen?
18. What kind of unemployment is prevalent in urban areas? How is this a problem?
19. In recent years how has the pattern of employment changed in the three sectors of economy?
20. "Unemployment has a detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy". Explain why this statement is true.

Chapter 3

POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

1. How would you define poverty?
2. List the factors that are indicators of poverty.
3. According to social scientists what are the social indicators of poverty?
4. How is poverty measured? What is taken into consideration while setting the poverty line in India?
5. Why do different countries use different poverty lines? Give an example to support your answer?
6. Study the table given below and answer the following questions:

Year	Poverty Ratio (%)			Number of Poor (in millions)		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1993-94	50.7	32	45	329	75	404
2004-05	42	26	37	326	81	407
2009-10	34	21	30	278	76	355
2011-12	26	14	22	217	53	270

- a) Between 1993 and 2012 which sector has shown the maximum decrease in % of poverty?
 - b) The poverty ratio declined between 1993 and 2005, yet the number of poor remained at about 407 million. Why is it so?
 - c) The number of poor in the rural sector have decreased from 329 million to 278 million between 1993 and 2010 but in the urban sector the decrease is not significant. Why do you think this has happened?
 - d) What is the total decrease in the number of poor in the rural and urban sectors?
 - e) Why do you think the urban sector shows an increase in the urban poor in 2004-05?
7. Make a list of the socially vulnerable and the economically vulnerable groups, to poverty. Explain why these groups remain poor.
 8. Name some states where the percentage of poverty is still very high.
 9. Poverty has resurfaced in some of the former socialist countries like Russia. Why has this happened?

10. What is a poverty line? How much is considered below poverty line in rural and urban areas? According to the census of 2011 at what level has the poverty line been set?

11. What does the international poverty line mean?

12. How is a poverty line formulated?

Explain how the following states have succeeded in reducing poverty

a) Punjab and Haryana:

b) Kerala:

c) West Bengal:

d) Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu:

How did poverty in India become an effect of the British Colonial administration?

12. Explain how a beneficial programme like the Green Revolution is being held responsible for the growing poverty in India.

13. Income inequalities are known to cause increase in poverty. Explain how it has been responsible for the growing poverty rate in India.

Explain how socio-cultural and economic factors add to the existing poverty rate in India.

Why do socially and economically vulnerable groups remain poor?

14. What are the two strategies by which the government has planned to combat poverty?

15. How will economic growth help in poverty reduction?

What does NREGA stand for? What are the features of this programme?

16. Give one aim of each of the following poverty reduction programmes:

- a. Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana
- b. Rural Employment Generation Programme
- c. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
- d. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana
- e. Antyodaya Anna Yozana

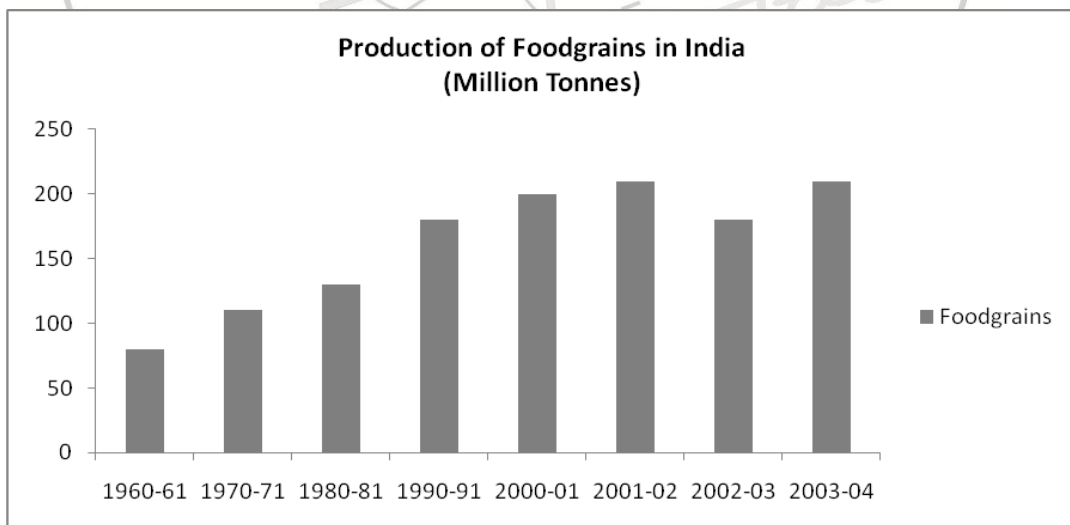
What are the setbacks faced by the various poverty alleviation schemes?

17. It is expected that poverty reduction will be expected to make better progress in the next ten to fifteen years. How will this be possible?

Chapter 4

FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA

1. What does food security mean?
2. What are the three requirements that need to be fulfilled to ensure food security? Explain each of them.
3. Under what circumstances does a country face food insecurity?
4. How is food security affected during a calamity?
5. What is famine? What are the features of a famine? Who are worst affected most during a famine?
6. In urban areas which group of people are worst affected by food insecurity?
7. What are the two dimensions of hunger? Explain these two dimensions.
8. What was the major step taken by the government to attain self sufficiency in food, since Independence?
9. Study the graph given below and answer the questions that follow:



- a. In which year did India cross the 200 million tones mark in foodgrain production?
 - b. In which decade did India experience the highest increase in foodgrain production?
 - c. What could be the reason for this remarkable steady increase?
 - d. What does the year 2002-03 show in foodgrain production?
10. What is buffer stock? Which government body is responsible for procuring buffer stock? Why is it necessary to keep buffer stock?
 11. What is issue price?
 12. What does PDS stand for? Why is PDS necessary?

13. What are ration shops also called? What is available at these shops? Who is entitled to avail of this facility?
14. In the wake of the high incidence of poverty levels, three important food intervention programmes were introduced. What were these programmes?
15. What are the salient features of the National Food for Work Programme?
16. The PDS has been revamped in recent years. According to the new system who are the beneficiaries of this system?
17. Study the following graph and answer the questions that follow:
18. Why is it not advisable to maintain a large amount of buffer stock?
19. What is Minimum Support Price? Why is MSP announced by the government?
20. Why did the government increase MSP ? What has this resulted in?
21. What are the effects of increased production of foodgrains, on land?
22. What is PDS? How has PDS helped in ensuring food security?
23. What are the drawbacks related to PDS?
24. What are some of the malpractices PDS dealers indulge in that have led to its decline?
25. How have co-operative societies helped in maintaining food security in India? Support your answer with examples.
26. Here are some pictures of 'Grain Banks'. Find out the answers to the questions given below



- a) What are grain banks?
- b) Who runs these grain banks?
- c) Which state is implementing this concept on a regular basis?
- d) What are the functions of these grain banks?