

# Delhi Public School, Jammu

## Question Bank

**Class: IX**

**Subject: Social Studies**

Q1. Which tax was directly paid to the state in France under Old Regime.

Ans: 'Taille'.

Q2. What were the conditions which compelled the people of France to revolt ?

Ans: French rulers spent recklessly on the luxuries, which resulted in bankruptcy of the state. Moreover, the long years of war drained the financial resources of France, which forced French government to increase taxes.

French society was divided into three estates and only the members of the third estate paid tax, while the first and second estates were exempted from paying tax.

The population of France rose from 23 million to 28 million within eight years, which resulted in the shortage of food grains, but nothing was done to increase the production of food grains.

Finally, the rumor spread that lords of the manor had sent troops to the food grains in the forms, which enraged the anger of the people and they attacked the baker shops and the revolt began.

Q.3 Explain the chief features of Nazism?

Ans: The major features of Nazism are:-

- 1 According to Nazi ideology, all powers should be vested in the State, as people exist for the state, not the state for the people.
- 2 Nazism believed in complete dictatorship and rule of one leader and it aimed at ending up all types of parliamentary institutions and glorified the rule of a great leader-Hitler.
- 3 The Nazism considered Germany superior to all other nations as it believed in racial hierarchy and wanted to have her influence all over the world.
4. It aimed at increasing the German empire and acquiring all the colonies snatched from it.
- 5 It glorified war and glorified the use of force and wanted to denounce the disgracing Treaty of Versailles.

Q4. What happened in the revolution of 1905?

Ans: The Russian Revolution was 1905 wave of mass political and social unrest that spread through vast areas of the Russian Empire, some of which was directed at the government. It

Included worker strikes, peasant unrest ,and military mutinies.

On 22<sup>nd</sup> January 1905 a peaceful procession of workers and peasants marched towards the Winter Palace of Czar Nicolas II of Russia under the leadership of a priest Father Gapon .

They wanted the king to help them but as they marched through St Petersburg to the winter palace, they were confronted by the troops and they fired on the peaceful crowd

Hundreds of workers were injured and 100 people died as this incident took place on Sunday ,so it is also known as bloody Sunday in history.

Q5 What is Political Equality ?

Ans: It is the basic principal of democracy, which is based on universal adult franchise.

Q6. What is reserved constituency?

Ans: It is the constituency which is reserved for economically and socially backward classes.

Q7. What is an Election?

Ans: It is a process through which voters elect their representatives.

Q8. What is the importance of Elections?

Ans: 1 .Elections enable voters to select leaders and to hold them accountable

2 .Elections keep check on the working of the government ,as they take place at regular Intervals.

3 .As elections take place at regular intervals so government is compelled to fulfill the Expectations and the Aspirations of the people, in order to form government again.

Q.9. What are the powers of Election Commission?

Ans:1 Election commission issues guidelines for the election ,which includes code of conduct, Declaration of the date of election etc.

2 It is responsible for free and fair elections in the country, for that election commission issues orders which all the political parties have to obey even the government in the Power.

3. The commission settles the disputes between the different political parties. If the election commission on the basis of information and findings, comes to the decision that

The elections have been rigged at any polling booth, it has the power to cancel the elections of those booths and can order fresh re-poll in those booths. Even the election commission can cancel the election result of a constituency and order fresh poll.

Q10. How would you agree that Himalayas are the most recent landforms?

Ans. The whole mountain system of Himalayas represents a very youthful topography with high peaks, deep valleys and fast flowing rivers.

Q11. In which regions are mangrove forests found?

Ans. Mangrove forests are found in the delta region of Ganga, the Mahanadi, and the Krishna.

Q12. In Lakshadweep, there is a bird sanctuary on Pitti Island. This island is uninhabited. Should some people be allowed to live on Pitti Island? If they are allowed, what can be the harmful effects?

Ans. Humans should not be allowed to inhabit Pitti Island, as this will affect the breeding of the birds on it; the presence of humans along with their activities will disturb them, resulting in the birds moving elsewhere. The harmful effects of human activity are: (i) Pollution of freshwater sources on the island due to human activity. The birds will not get clean water to drink. (ii) Hunting of birds for food by the humans will reduce the birds' population on the island.

Q13. Explain any three reasons for the significance of rivers for the economy of a country.

Ans. The role and significance of rivers for the economy of a country are as follows: (i) Water from the rivers is a basic natural resource, essential for various human activities like agriculture, domestic use, industrial consumption etc. (ii) Rivers are used for hydro-power generation and irrigation. This is of special significance particularly to a country like India, where agriculture is the major source of livelihood of the majority of its population. (iii) Rivers are used for cheap transportation of people and goods. This also develops the trade capability of the country.

Q14. What is a lake? Explain the importance of lakes.

Ans. A lake is a large body of water that is entirely surrounded by land. Lake water can be fresh or sometimes salty or saline. The importance of lakes is stated in its benefits below: (i) Lakes help to regulate the flow of rivers. (ii) During heavy rainfall, lakes prevent flooding and during the dry season, lakes help to maintain an even flow of water. (iii) Lakes can also be used for developing hydel power. (iv) Further they moderate the climate of the surroundings, maintain the aquatic eco-system, enhance natural beauty, help develop tourism and provide recreation.

Q15. India lies in which climatic region? Explain.

Ans. A. There are many climatic regions in the world. B. India's climate has been characterized by Tropical as well as subtropical climates due to the Tropic of Cancer. C. This passes through the middle of the country from the Rann of Kutch in the west to Mizoram in the east. D. Almost half of the country, lying south

of the Tropic of Cancer belongs to the tropical area. All the remaining area lying north of the tropic of cancer belongs to the sub tropical area.

Q16. Can you list out the range of animals survive in extreme cold of the Himalayan Harbour?

Ans. A hardy range of animals survive in extreme cold of the Himalayan harbour:

A. The freezing high altitudes of Ladakh are a home to Yak, the shaggy horned wild ox weighing around tones.

B. The Tibetan antelope, the bharal (blue sheep), wild sheep are found here.

C. The kiang-the Tibetan wild ass is also found in this region.

D. The ibex, bear, snow-leopard and very rare red Panda are found in certain pockets.

Q17. Define multiple cropping.

Ans:It is the practice of growing two or more crops in the same piece of land in different growing seasons.

Q18. Differentiate between traditional and modern farming methods.

<b>Traditional Farming Methods</b>	<b>Modern Farming Methods</b>
1. Traditional seeds are used.	1. HYV seeds are used.
2. Natural fertilizers like- cow dung is used.	2. Chemical fertilizers and pesticides are used.
3. Irrigation is dependent on rainfall.	3. Irrigation is done through canals, tubewells, pump-sets etc.

Q19. Explain the three types of economic sectors.

Ans. 1.Primary sector- In this sector we exploit the natural resources to obtain the raw material. It is also called as agriculture and related sector. For eg- mining, fishing etc.

2. Secondary sector- In this sector we convert the raw material into finished products. It is also called as industrial sector. For eg- generation of electricity.

3. Tertiary sector- In this sector we donot produce any good but rather it provides aid and support for the development of primary sector and secondary. It is also called as service sector. For eg- transport, communication, store houses.

Q20. Write short note on the following-

- a) SGSY- It was launched in 1999. The programme aims at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organizing them into self-help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.

- b) REGP- It was launched in 1995. The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns. A target for creating 25 lakh new jobs has been set for the programme under the Tenth Five Year Plan.

Q21. What is poverty?

ANS Poverty is a situation in which a person is unable to get the minimum basic necessities of life that is food, clothing and shelter for his or her sustenance.

Q22. What are the four requirements of production?

ANS(I) Land-Contains natural resources, water, forests and minerals.

(II)Labour-People do the work and manufacture goods and services. Labourers may be skilled, unskilled, educated and uneducated.

(III)Physical capital-can be of fixed capital and working capital.

(IV)Human Capital-without human capital labour production cannot be done.

Q23. What is economics?

Ans It is a branch of knowledge concerned with the production consumption and distribution of goods and services.

Q24. What is poverty?

Ans The state of being extremely poor. Poverty is a multifaceted which may include social economic and political elements.

Q25. Name two types of poverty?

Ans Absolute and relative poverty.

Q26. How will you explain the term unemployment?

Ans It is calculated as a percentage by dividing the unemployed individual by all individuals currently in the labour force.

Q27. What is fixed capital?

Ans The capital which is used for many years is known as fixed capital .for eg land, machine, building etc.

Q28. What is working capital?

Ans The capital which is used for short period of time is called working capital .for eg labour, raw material, cash. Both fixed and working capital is essential for business.

