

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, JAMMU
QUESTION BANK FOR HALF YEARLY EXAM (CLASS IX)
SESSION: 2018-19

HISTORY : CHAPTER 1 FRENCH REVOLUTION

Q. What were the taxes paid by the 3rd estate members of French society.

A. The taxes paid by the 3rd estate members were-

- i) Tithes- It was a tax levied by the church comprising of one-tenth of the agricultural produce.
- ii) Taille- It was a tax to be paid directly to the state.

Q. What led to the emergence of the middle class in the 18th century?

- A.**
- i) The middle class earned wealth by an expanding overseas trade and manufacture of goods like woolen and silk textiles.
 - ii) The middle class got access to education and new ideas put forward by philosophers.
 - iii) These ideas were discussed intensively in salons and coffee houses and spread among people through books and newspapers.
 - iv) This is how the middle class emerged.

Q. Write a short note on the fall of Bastille.

- A.**
- i) On the morning of 14 July 1789, Paris was in a state of alarm.
 - ii) The king had commanded troops to move into the city. Rumours spread that he would soon order them to fire upon the citizens.
 - iii) Some 7000 people formed a people's militia and broke into government buildings in search of arms.
 - iv) A group of several hundred people stormed the fortress-prison Bastille where they hoped to find hoarded ammunition.

Q. Describe the main features of the constitution of 1791 drafted by the National Assembly.

- A.**
- i) The constitution separated powers and assigned them to different institutions- legislature, executive and judiciary.
 - ii) It made France a constitutional monarchy.
 - iii) It vested the powers to make laws in the National Assembly which was indirectly elected.
 - iv) Active citizens chose a group of electors who in turn chose the Assembly. Passive citizens had no voting rights.

Q. Write a short note on the Jacobins club.

- A.**
- i) The Jacobins club was the most successful political club in France, which got its name from the former convent of St. Jacob in Paris.
 - ii) The members of this club were mainly artisans, watch makers, printers etc.
 - iii) Their leader was Maximilian Robespierre.
 - iv) They were also known as *sans culottes* because of their unique style of clothing.
 - v) In summer of 1792, they planned an insurrection of a large number of Parisians who were angered by short food supplies and high prices.

Q. Write a short note on the slave trade.

- A.**
- i) The slave trade began in the 17th century between Europe, Africa and Americas.
 - ii) French merchants sailed from ports like Bordeaux or Nantes to the African coast where they bought slaves from the local chieftains.
 - iii) These slaves were transported across the Atlantic to Caribbean colonies like Martinique, Guadeloupe and San Domingo and sold to plantation owners.
 - iv) These were important suppliers of tobacco, sugar, coffee and indigo, but the reluctance of Europeans to go and work there caused shortage of labour on the plantations.
 - v) The slave trade fulfilled this demand for labour.

Q. Who was Robespierre? Why is his reign referred to as "The Reign of Terror"?

A. Maximilian Robespierre was the leader of the Jacobins Club or the 'sans-culottes'. His reign, 1793-1794, is referred to as the reign of terror because:

- Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment. All those whom he saw as being 'enemies' of the republic - ex-nobles and clergy, members of other political parties, even members of his own party who did not agree with his methods - were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary tribunal. If the court found them 'guilty' they were guillotined.

- Robespierre pursued his policies so relentlessly that even his supporters began to demand moderation.

- Finally, he was convicted by a court in July 1794, arrested and on the next day sent to the guillotine.

Q. What were the changes introduced by Napoleon Bonaparte in France?

A. Changes introduced by Napoleon were-

- Laws ensuring protection of private property
- Uniform system of weights and measures provided by the decimal system
- Reintroduction of slavery

Q. What were the causes of empty treasury at the time of Louis XVI?

A. i) Long years of war had drained the financial resources of France.

ii) There was the cost of maintaining an extravagant court at the immense palace of Versailles.

iii) France's involvement in the American war of independence against Britain had added more than a billion *livres* to a debt which had already risen to 2 billion *livres*.

CHAPTER 2 SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

QUE 1 What was the cause for the French Revolution?

ANS: The demand for individual rights was the cause for the French Revolution. The Church and the Aristocracy dominated the society. The peasants, businessmen and the rest of the society who were called the 3rd estate were dissatisfied. When living conditions became harsh the poor among the 3rd estate revolted. This led to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France.

The French Revolution (1789–1799) was a period of political and social upheaval and radical change in the history of France, during which the French governmental structure, previously an absolute monarchy with feudal privileges for the aristocracy and Catholic clergy, underwent radical change to forms based on Enlightenment principles of citizenship and inalienable rights. These changes were accompanied by violent turmoil which included the trial and execution of the king, vast bloodshed and repression during the Reign of Terror, and warfare involving every other major European power. Subsequent events that can be traced to the Revolution include the Napoleonic Wars, two separate restorations of the monarchy, and two additional revolutions as modern France took shape.

QUE 2 Who were the Liberals, Radicals and Conservatives?

ANS. The Liberals, Radicals and Conservatives were totally opposed in their views.

The Liberals wanted individual rights for the citizens, religious tolerance, and an elected parliament. They were not in favour of giving women the right to vote and they wanted only men with property to vote.

In contrast to the Liberals the Radicals were opposed to only wealthy men having the right to vote. They were in favour of women's rights and wanted a Government that represented the majority of the population.

The Conservatives were truly conservative in their views. They wanted changes for the better, but wanted the changes to take place slowly, giving due respect to the past.

Question-1

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Ans:

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Question-2

Who were the Liberals, Radicals and Conservatives?

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QUE 3 What was the impact of Industrialisation?

ANS. Due to rapid industrialisation men, women and children were forced to work in factories as there was a great demand for labourers. Labourers were made to work long hours and were paid poorly. Though industrialisation was rapid the demand for industrial goods was low. This resulted in poor working conditions. The rapid growth in towns also caused problems in housing and sanitation.

QUE 4 List out the Socialist Ideas of the mid 19th century.

ANS. The Socialist Ideas of the mid 19th century are as follows:

1. They were against private property.
2. Private property was the root cause for all social ills.
3. The propertied individual owners were concerned only about their own profits.
4. The welfare of the workers was neglected.
5. They wanted a society controlled property rather than the individual owned as that would pay more attention to the social interest.

QUE 5 Give a brief note on the following personalities.

- a. Robert Owen
- b. Louis Blanc of France
- c. Karl Marx.

ANS. a. Robert Owen (1771 – 1858)

Robert Owen was an English Manufacturer. He advocated a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana (USA).

b. Louis Blanc of France (1813 – 1882)

Louis Blanc wanted the government to encourage cooperatives and replace the capitalist enterprises. He advocated that people who produced the goods should form an association and the profit should be divided according to the work done.

c. Karl Marx (1818 – 1883)

Karl Marx called the industrial society as the 'Capitalist' society. He championed the cause of the workers and said that the condition of the workers would improve only if the workers overthrow the capitalists and the rule of private property. So, Marx said that the workers had to create a society where the property was socially controlled. Only in such a radically socialist

society the workers would be freed from the capitalist exploitation. According to him such a society would be a communist society and he called it as the natural society of the future.

QUE 6 List out Lenin's early measures.

ANS. Lenin's early measures were ...

- (i) He seized the properties of large landowners and the capitalists
- (ii) Lands which belonged to the people, were distributed to the poor peasants
- (iii) Factories were taken over by the government and handed over to the committee members, elected by workers who were to run it.
- (iv) The banks were nationalized and the depositors lost their money
- (v) The New Economic Policy (NEP) was implemented in 1921
- (vi) A stable currency was introduced
- (vii) A new constitution was drawn up in 1923.

QUE 7 What caused the rise of many revolutionary parties?

ANS. Russia was defeated by Japan, a tiny Asiatic country, in the Russo-Japanese war that took place in 1904. Discontentment rose to a new height. The Czarist government stood exposed for its inadequacy at the war. The Russians suffered a humiliating defeat and signed a number of secret treaties with Japan. As a result of this a large number of secret revolutionary parties sprang up. The Social Democratic Party was most radical in its character. The Social Democrats turned to catch the attention of industrial workers in the Russian cities and their moral mentor was Karl Marx.

QUE 8 What is the difference between the Mensheviks and the Bolsheviks

ANS The Mensheviks were less radical and less totalitarian. Unlike Bolsheviks, led by Lenin, they didn't plan physical extermination of "hostile classes" and were more likely to collaborate with "bourgeoisie". The Mensheviks, unlike Bolsheviks, didn't declare Russia's defeat in WW1 their goal.

When Bolsheviks came into power, most Mensheviks either were exterminated or emigrated. However some Mensheviks who changed their views, were accepted by Bolsheviks. For example, Andrey Vyshinsky, who later became Stalin's state prosecutor.

QUE 9 Explain any five objectives of the Russian revolutionaries

ANS. The five reasons of Russian revolution were as follows:-

1. The event of "Sunday" where the Tsar ordered the cops to open fire at the people who were conducting a peaceful protest.
2. The first and second dumas were diminished or rejected by the Tsar afraid of reduction in his powers.
3. The first world war had caused several damages to Russia both physically and economically and the people held the Tsar responsible for it.
4. The working labours faced a major unemployment due to Tsar.
5. The Tsar was not ready to listen to the needs of the people of his own empire. leading to making people angry.

QUE 10 Write three similarities between February and October revolution ?

ANS. 1. both revolutions were held in Russia .

2. both revolutions were against Russian empire.

3. In both revolutions, people got nothing for their welfare

Sub: Geography

Chapter-2 (Physical Features of India)

Question 1. What are tectonic plates?

Answer : As per theory of Plate tectonics, large sheet of rocks in the earth's mantle are called tectonics plates. These large sheets of rocks make the earth's surface move slowly. There are some major and some minor plates which have formed the crust (upper part) of the earth.

Question 2. Which continents of today were part of the Gondwana land?

Answer : These were: (i) India (Subcontinent) (ii) Australia, (iii) South Africa and (iv) South America.

Question 3. What is the bhabar?

Answer : A narrow belt of land measuring 8 to 16km. in width has been formed at the slope of the Shiwalik and levelled plain land. The bhabar has been formed of pebbles brought by the rivers flowing down from mountains.

Question 4. Name three major divisions of the Himalyas from north to south?

Answer : These are: The Greater Himalyas, the Lesser or Middle Himalyas and the Shiwalik or outer Himalayas.

Question 5. Which plateau lies between the Aravali and the Vindhyan ranges?

Answer : It is Malwa plateau.

Question 6. Name the island group of India having coral origin?

Answer : Small group of islands known as laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive was renamed in 1973 as Lakshadweep.

Question 7. The Distinguish between:

Question (i). Converging and diverging tectonic plates?

Answer :

Converging plates	Diverging plates
1. The plates are moved to each other by the force of convection currents.	1. These plates regress to and back side of them viz. more reverse to each other thus, create an even increasing gap .
2. They determine the converging limitations.	2. They determine diverging limitations
3. As a result of motion towards each other, either they collide or slide. Plates may slide under the other.	3. As a result of adverse motion, these plates create void between them and get immediately filed with water body.

(ii). Bhangarg and Khadar

Answer :

Bhangarg	Khadar
1. These are low plains with old alluvial soil mixed with pebbles.	1. The fresh deposits of alluvium every year brought down by the Himalyans rivers makes this belt of Northern plains.
2. This belts at falls at higher elevation than the flood plains	2. This belts is actually flood- plains.
3. The belts end in Khadar.	3. This belt of Northern plains ends in Tarai.

(iii). Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

Answer :

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1. They are on reverse side of Eastern Ghats i.e. west to Deccan plateau.	1. They are situated in the east to Deccan Plateau.
2. They are parallel to western coast Konkan,	2. They are parallel to eastern coast i.e.

Kannad, Malabar etc.	Coromandal, Northern Circar, etc.
3. Konkan (Mumbai to Goa), Kannad (Goa to Kerala) and Malabar (Kerala to Kanyakumari) are the coastal plains here.	3. Northern Circar (between Mahanadi and Krishna rivers) and Coromandal (between Krishna and Kaveri rivers) are the coastal plains here.
4. Bhima, Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri, Narmada, Tapi, Mahi etc, rivers are the main rivers of this lands form.	4. Godavari, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Mahanadi, Kaveri etc, are the main rivers of this lands form.
5. Anai Mudi with an altitude of 2695 is the highest peak here	5. Mahendragiri with an altitude of 1501 metres is the highest peak here.
6. They constitute western coastal plains.	6. They consist of eastern coastal plains.
7. Average height from sea level is 900 – 1600 m	7. Average height from sea level is 600 m

Question 8. Describe how the Himalayas were formed.

Answer : The collision of the Indian plates against the Eurasian plate, about 45 million year ago, lead to the formation of the Himalyas. it is an example of continent convergence of tectonic plates. Prior to the collision, the landmass were seperated by oceanic crust, which in the case of Himalya was the tethys sea. In due course, the sea floor of the tethys was consumed but the sediments on the sea floor were compressed, crumbled and folded to give rise to Himalyas. This youngest fold mountain of the world continues to rise even today.

Question 9. Which are the major physio-graphic divisions of India? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular plateau.

Answer : The major physiographic divisions of India are as follows:

The Himalyan Mountains
The Northern Plains
The Peninsular Plateau
The India Desert
The Coastal Plains
The island

Relief of Himalayan region

The Himalyan consist of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. they are: (a) Himadri, (b) Himachal, Shiwaliks

The Himalaya has lofty peaks, glaciers and valleys. It gives rise to many snow fed rivers
The folds of Great Himalyas are a symmetrical in nature. It is composed of a granite core, flanked by metamorphised sediments.

Relief of Himalayan region

Peninsular plateau is a tableland, composed of the old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks.

The plateau has broad and shallow valleys and rounded hills.

The plateau consists of two broad divisions, namely the Central Highlands and Deccan Plateau
Central Highlands are wider in the west, but narrower in the east.

The Deccan plateau is a triangular landmass that lies to the south of the Narmada river. The plateau is higher in the the west and slopes gently eastwards.

Question 10. Give an account of the Northern Plains of India.

Answer : The Northern Plains of India are one of the most important features of physiography of India. Himalyan and peninsular rivers have made up this vast Plain by depositing alluvial soil. It has been formed by the three major river systems-the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. it is most densely populated physiography division. Agriculturally, It is most productive area because of rich soil combined with adequate water supply and favourable climate. The Northern Plains

are about 2400 km long and 240 to 320 km broad. The Northern plains are classified into four sections due to difference in relief: Bhabar, Terai, Bhangar and Khadar.

Chapter-1 (India:Size and Location)

Question 1. Answer the following questions briefly.

Question (i).Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian sea.

Answer : Lakshadweep in Arabian sea.

(ii). Name the countries which are larger than India.

Answer : Russia,Canada, USA, China, Brazil, Australia.

(iii). Which island group of India lies to its south-east?

Answer : Andaman and Nicobar island.

(iv). Which island countries are our southern neighbours ?

Answer : Lakshadweep in Arabian Sea.

Question 2. The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?

Answer : India has longitudinal extent of 30° . Due to this there is a time lag of two hours between the sunrise on the easternmost and the westernmost horizons of India. due to rotation, the earth takes 4 minute to rotate through 1° of longitude. In covering 30° of longitudinal extent, there is difference in time lag of 2 hours. When it is 6 a.m in Arunachal Pradesh, it is still 4 a.m in Gujarat and Jaisalmer. but the watches in all parts are run according to standard time measured from $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E longitude. So the watches in Arunachal Pradesh and Jaisalmer show the same time despite to different sunrise.

Question 3. The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?

Answer : The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance because :

It provides India with abundant extended sea routes to apply her trade and common devices/strategies with developed countries (West European) at her left hand and developing countries. (Orient Asian) at the right.

It helps India, flowing her stream of wisdom in physical, mental, emotional and psychological fields everywhere in Africa, Asia and Europe continents. It includes spiritual, technical, physiological, anatomical and material (bilateral trade on goods, metals etc.) Knowledge also. India is Jagatguru and Rigveda is the foremost pre-historic scripture in the world - these couple of facts prevail.

India holds title authority on India Ocean. In fact, India only has the longest coastline (West and East) in the above said ocean in the world.

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Things to remember About India:

Total Geographical Area: 32,87,263km.²

Latitudinal extent: $8^{\circ}4'$ North to $37^{\circ}6'$ North.

Longitudinal extent: $68^{\circ}7'$ East to $97^{\circ}25'$ East.

North-South extent: 3214 km.

East-West extent: 2933 km.

Land Frontiers: 15,200 km.

Coastline: 7,516 km.

Standard Meridian: $82^{\circ}30'$ East longitude.

Southern most point: Indira point.

Southernmost tip of mainland: Kanyakumari.

Number of States: 28

Number of Union Territories: 7

The Largest State: Rajasthan.

The smallest State: Goa.

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Sub: Pol.Science

Chapter : What is democracy? Why Democracy?

Q.1. What was the designation taken by Pervez Musharraf for himself when he overthrew the democratic govt of Pakistan in 1999?

Ans. General Pervez Musharraf declared himself the Chief Executive of Pakistan when he overthrew the democratic Government of Pakistan in 1999.

Q.2. What is the name of the Chinese Parliament?

Ans. The name of the Chinese Parliament is National People's Congress ('Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui' in Chinese Mandarin Language).

Q.3. What is peculiar about rule in Zimbabwe?

Ans. Zimbabwe has been ruled since independence in 1980 by only one party and one person, Robert Mugabe of the ZANU-PF party. Recently Emmerson Mnangagwa became the President after Robert Mugabe. Zimbabwe African National Union- Patriotic front.

Q.4. How did Musharraf establish his rule in Pakistan?

Ans. General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in Pakistan in October 1999. He overthrew a democratically elected Government and declared himself the Chief Executive of the country. Later he changed his resignation to President. In 2002, he held a referendum in the country that granted him a five year extension.

In August, 2002, he issued a 'Legal Framework Order' that amended the Constitution of Pakistan. According to this order, the President can dismiss the national or provincial assemblies.

After passing the "Legal Framework Order", elections were held to the national and state assemblies. But the final power was in the hands of military officers and General Musharraf. Elected representative had only some powers.

Q.5. Explain the relationship between fair and free election and democracy.

Ans. Holding elections of any kind is not sufficient for a democracy. For example, in China, only those who are members of the Chinese communist Party or eight smaller parties allied to it are allowed to contest elections. But the elections must offer a real choice between political alternatives.

In democracy, people must have the choice to remove the existing rulers, if they wish so. Thus, in a democracy those currently in power have a fair chance of losing if there is free and fair election.

Q.6. Mention three essential features of democracy?

OR

What is democracy? Which are its two features?

Ans. Democracy is a form of govt in which the rulers are elected by the people. Some features of democracy are:

(i) Democracy is a form of Govt in which the rulers are elected by the people.

(ii) A democracy must be based on a free and fair election, where those currently in power have a fair chance of losing.

(iii) In a democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.

(iv) In a democracy, Govt rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizens' rights.

Q.7. Explain the meaning of representative democracy. How is it significant in the contemporary world?

Ans. Representative democracy is a form of Govt founded on the principle of elected individuals representing the people, as opposed to autocracy and direct democracy.

The representatives form an independent ruling body charged with the responsibility of acting in the people's interest. Today representative democracies are much more common than direct democracies. Representative democracy usually has a Parliament. The

members of Parliament are elected through universal adult franchise. This democracy enhances the dignity of citizens. For these reasons, it is the most practiced form of democracy.

Q.8 Elections in China do not represent people's verdict. Explain.

OR

Why can't the democratic set up in China be called a true democracy? Explain.

Ans Elections in China are held regularly every five years for electing the country's Parliament, called the People's Congress. However in China, a candidate standing for election needs the approval of the Chinese Communist Party. He must belong to the party or to one of its affiliates.

Thus, the elections do not offer the people any serious choice, as it is a one party, election and all voters must vote for this party only. The people's Congress also includes some members elected by the Chinese army. This parliament, having 3000 members elected from all over China, appoints the President of the country. Thus, it cannot be called a true democracy.

Q.9 Write any five arguments in favour of democracy.

OR

Why is democracy better than any other form of Govt? Write five arguments to support your answer.

Ans. Five arguments in favour of democracy are:

(i) A democratic form of Govt is a better Govt because it is a more accountable form of Govt. A democracy requires that the rulers have to attend to the needs of the people.

(ii) Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. Although it takes time, this process reduces the chances of rash and irresponsible decisions. Thus, democracy improves the quality of decision – making.

Q.10 What are the difficulties people face in non democratic countries?

Ans People face the following difficulties in non democratic countries.

(i) The people have no security of life. For example, in Chile, thousands of people were killed by military rulers.

(ii) People are free to express their opinions. Criticizing the Govt or rulers in a non democratic country would lead to severe punishments.

(iii) There is no freedom for the people either to elect their Govt or to be elected. Even if they find any Govt or rulers not benefitting them or looking after their well being, they cannot change them.

(iv) No opposition parties or opposition leader is tolerated.

(v) As we have seen in Poland during the regime of a non democratic Govt, the workers are not allowed to form independent trade unions. Only such unions can survive which support the policies of the Govt.

(vi) In the absence of a democratic Govt, there is no socio economic equality. Societies in such countries remain divided among privileged and non privileged classes, which results in corruption in every department of the Govt.

(vii) Ordinary people cannot aspire for any post, People are always at the mercy of the autocratic ruler or the dictator.

Q.11 Describe any five dirty tricks used by PRI to win elections in Mexico.

Ans. The Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) of Mexico won all the elections from 1930 to 2000. The opposition parties did contest elections, but never managed to win. The PRI used many dirty tricks to win the elections. These are

(i) Govt employees were forced to attend the party meetings of PRI

(ii) Teachers of Govt schools advised and sometimes forced the parents for casting their votes in favour of PRI.

(iii) Media always criticized the opposition parties but ignored their good efforts.

- (iv) Sometimes the polling booths were shifted from one place to another without prior notice. Thus the party tried to hamper the election procedure.
- (v) Media largely ignored the activities of the opposition political parties.
- (vi) Being in power, the PRI spent a large sum of money to manipulate the elections and the campaign for the candidates.

Q.12 Democracy is better than any other form of Govt, because it allows to correct its own mistakes. Justify the statement with the help of three examples.

Ans. Democracy always offers scope for correction, which is impossible in any other form of Govt. No form of Govt is free from mistakes. Democracy also involves many mistakes. But the good thing is that it allows us to correct our own mistakes. The Advantage of democracy is that, if there is any mistake, it cannot remain hidden for long. Sooner or later the public comes to know about it. There is always scope for public discussion on these mistakes. And there is a room for correction. Correction of mistakes make either the rulers to change their decision or the rulers themselves can be changed through election. This cannot happen in a non-democratic Govt.

Q.13 What do you mean by Political Equality?

Ans Political equality means that each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.

Chapter : Constitutional Design

Q.1. What was the main contribution of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel just after independence?

Ans Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played a decisive role in the integration of the Indian princely states just after independence.

Q.2 How much time did it take the Constituent assembly to complete the Indian Constituting?

Ans. The Constituent Assembly took 2 years 11 months and 18 days, during which 114 days of deliberations were held in framing the Constitution of India, which was adopted by it on 26th November, 1949.

Q.3 What are 'Constituent Assembly Debates'?

Ans Each and every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent Assembly has been recorded and preserved as 'Constituent Assembly Debates'.

Q.4 What is meant by the term 'socialist'?

Ans The term 'socialist' in the context of the Indian Constitution means a person who believes that the wealth generated by society should be shared equally by all members of the Society.

Q.5 What does the term 'liberty' signify as mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

Ans It signifies that the citizens are free to express their opinions and there are no unreasonable restrictions on their liberty.

Q.6 What is the meaning of the term 'fraternity' in the Indian Constitution?

Ans Fraternity in the Indian Constitution means that all of us should behave as if are members of the same family. No one should treat a fellow citizen as inferior.

Q.7 Outline the agreements made by both ethnic groups of South Africa for their Constitution.

Ans. The agreement taken by both ethnic groups of South Africa for their Constitution were

(i) There will be packages for the disadvantaged groups.

(ii) There will be freedom to practice any religion and speak any language.

(iii) Power will be shared by various groups so that there will be no racial or ethnic domination.

Q.8 Why do we accept even today the Constitution made by the Constituent Assembly more than 60 years Ago? Explain any three reasons:

Ans Due to following reasons we accept even today the constitution made by the Constituent Assembly more than 60 years ago:

(i) India is a land of diversity which is visible in the matters of caste, religion, region, language, economic status etc. In such a huge diversity conflicts are inevitable. But, the Constitution of India protects the interests of every section of society and lays the foundation for a harmonious society.

(ii) India has an experience of long colonial past and it remained a victim of colonial exploitations for centuries. But after the implementation of the Constitution, we are sovereign which means no external powers can regulate us in any matters.

(iii) The Constitution of India has a flexible nature which opens enough scope for amendments, if required for the welfare of its citizens. To maintain law and order, the dignity and rights of the citizens, the Constitution made some provisions for amendment from time to time.

Q.9 Evaluate how the white minority and the black majority agreed to draw up a common Constitution for South Africa. OR

How was the new Constitution of South Africa formed?

Ans. After the emergence of the new democratic South Africa, black leaders said, "Let us build a new South Africa based on equality of all races and men and women, democratic values, social justice and human rights".

The party that ruled through oppressed and brutal killings and the party that led the freedom struggle sat together to draw up a common Constitution.

After two years of debate and discussion, they came out with a Constitution which gave its citizens the most extensive rights available in any country.

The Constitution makers decided that everybody should become a part of the new South Africa, despite whatever they had done in the past.

Q.10 Why is the Preamble very important?

Ans The Constitution of the Republic of India is introduced to us through a wisely formulated and well written Preamble.

It makes the intentions of our Constitution makers quite clear through the following points:

(i) It declares India to be a sovereign, socialist, secular and democratic republic.

(ii) It envisages justice – social, economic and political for all the citizens of India.

(iii) It promises liberty of all types necessary for the individual i.e. freedom of thought and expression, freedom of faith, freedom of belief and of worship.

(iv) It would strive for equality of status and opportunity to all individuals.

(v) It promotes fraternity which assures the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.

Q.11 State three basic values that were accepted by all leaders before the Constituent Assembly began with the deliberations of framing the Constitution.

Ans The three basic values that were accepted by all leaders before the Constituent Assembly began with the deliberations of framing the Constitution were

(i) The value of universal adult franchise for choosing persons to govern the country i.e. how elections will be conducted.

(ii) The value of the right to freedom and equality of all citizens irrespective of community, caste, religion or gender.

(iii) The value of protecting the rights of minorities.

Q.12 How has the Indian Constitution embodied the basic values into institutional arrangements? Explain.

Ans The basic values embodied into institutional arrangements were

(i) The value of universal adult franchise was embodied by laying down a procedure for choosing persons to govern the country i.e. how elections will be conducted.

(ii) The value of right to freedom and equality was embodied by providing fundamental rights to all citizens, which will not be violated.

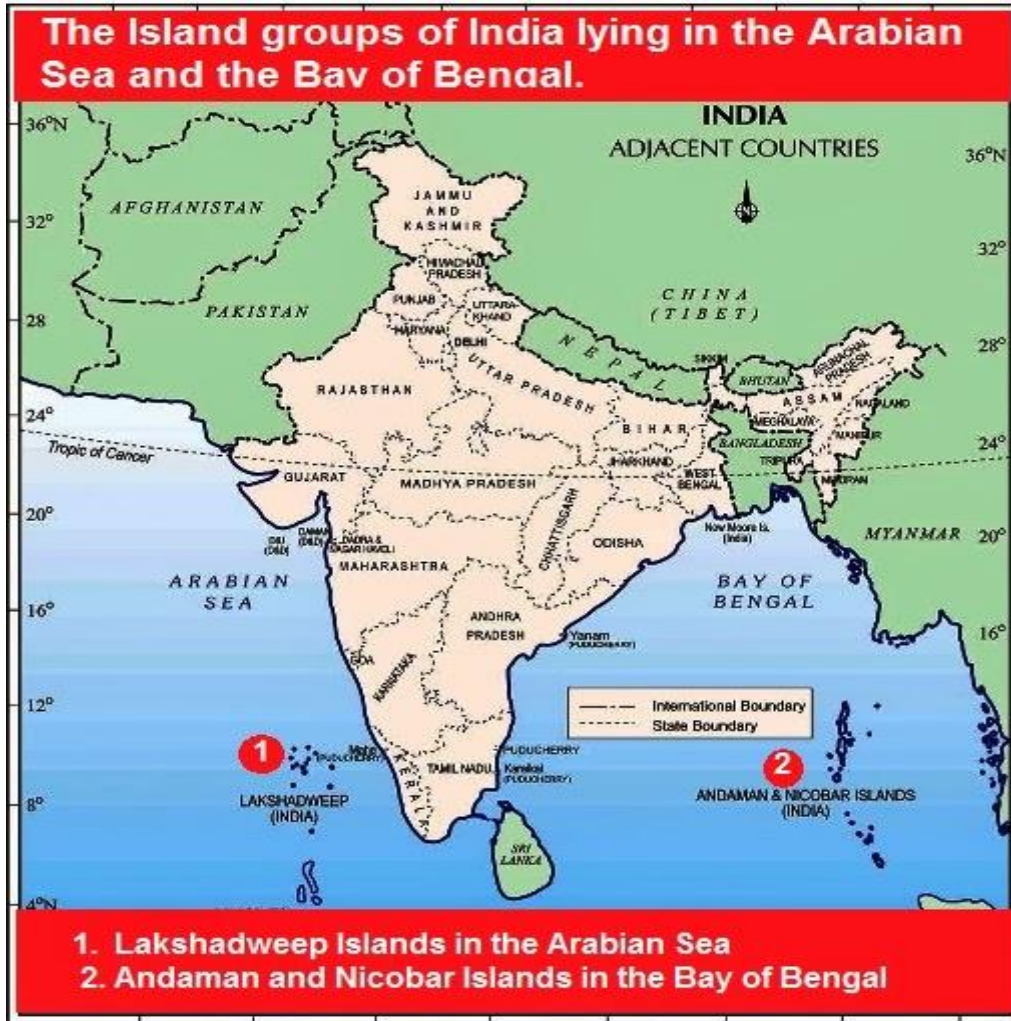
(iii) The value of being in accordance with people's aspirations and changes in society was embodied by provisions to incorporate changes from time to time, which are called constitutional amendments.

Map Skills

Question.1: Identify the following with the help of map reading.

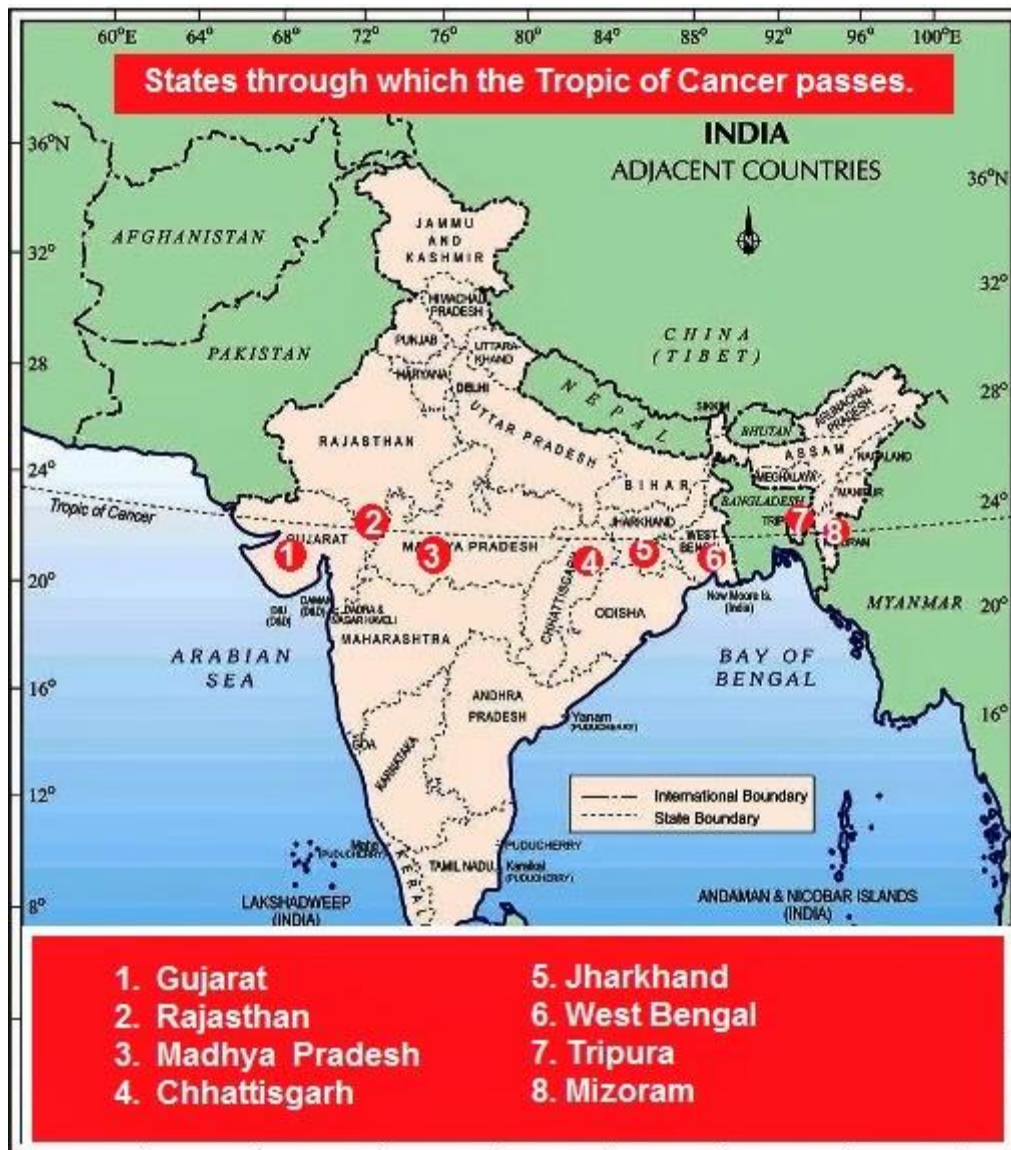
(i) The Island groups of India lying in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.

Answer : Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea; Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal



(ii) The countries constituting Indian Subcontinent.

Answer : Countries constituting Indian subcontinent are India at the core, Bangladesh in the east, Sri Lanka in the South (Island country in Indian Ocean), Maldives in South West (Island country in Indian Ocean), Nepal in the north, Bhutan in the north-east and Pakistan in the north-west.



(iv) The northernmost latitude in degrees.

Answer : 37°06' North

(v) The southernmost latitude of the Indian mainland in degrees.

Answer : 8°04' North

(vi) The eastern and the western most longitude in degrees.

Answer : 68°07' East to 97°025' East.

(vii) The place situated on the three seas.

Answer : Kanyakumari

(viii) The strait separating Sri Lanka from India.

Answer : The Palk Strait.

(ix) The Union Territories of India.

Answer : There are seven Union Territories in India

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Chandigarh

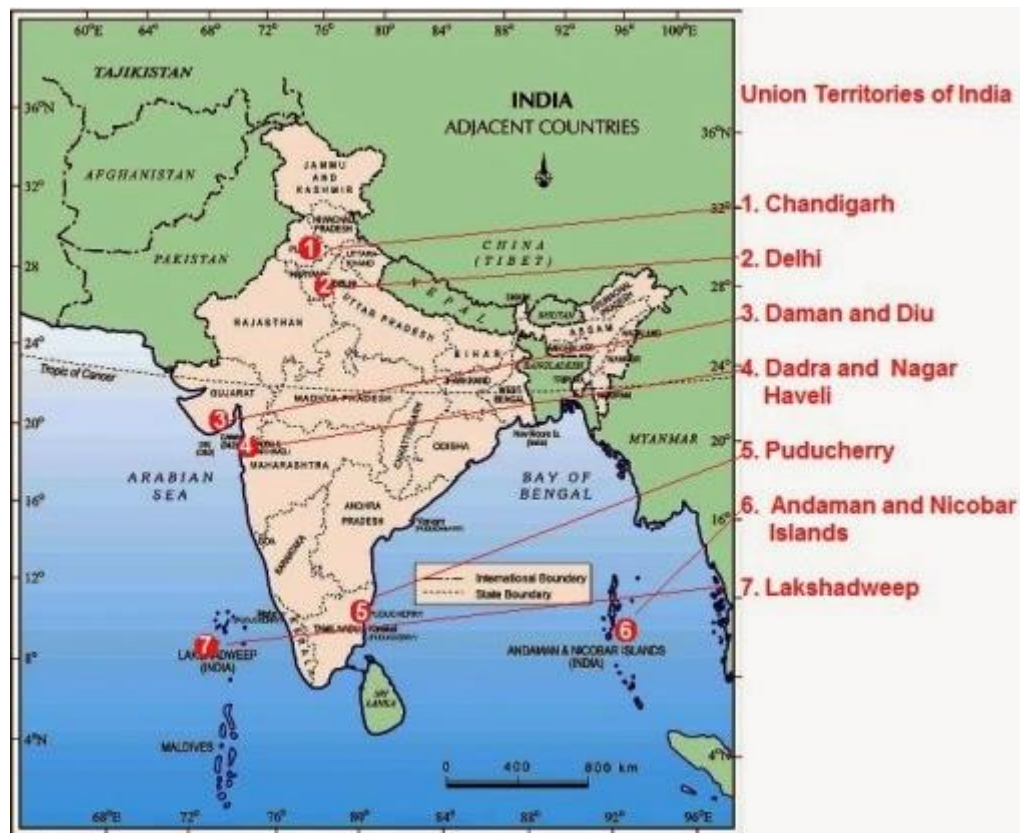
Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Daman and Diu

Delhi (National Capital Territory of Delhi)

Lakshadweep

Puducherry (Pondicherry)



Sub:Economics

Ch:01 Story of Village Palampur

Q1 Define the meaning and aim of production.

Ans1 Production is the process of combining factors of production of goods and services.

Aim: The aim of production is to produce the goods and services to satisfy human wants. There are four requirements for production of goods and services: land, labour, physical capital and human capital.

Q2 Write any four characteristics of labour as a factor of production.

Ans 2 (i) Labour is an active factor of production.

(ii) Efficiency of the labour can be increased through training.

(iii) Farm labourers come either from landless families or families cultivating small plots of land.

(iv) Wages are paid to the labour in lieu of the service.

Q3 Write any four characteristics of capital as a factor of production.

Ans3 (i) It is a man made factor of production.

(ii) The capital is of two types, i.e., fixed capital and working capital.

(iii) Modern techniques of production require a great deal of capital.

(iv) Capital is a scarce factor of production particularly for the small farmers.

Q4 Mention any four characteristics of rural labour in India.

Ans4 (i) Farm labourers come either from landless families cultivating small plots of land

(ii) They are paid very low wages or sometimes paid only in kind.

(iii) Wages of workers vary widely from region to region and from crop to crop.

(iv) There is a wide variation in the duration of employment.

Q5 How do small farmers obtain capital for farming? What is its consequence? Explain.

Ans5 Most small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for the capital. They borrow from large farmers or the moneylenders or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation.

Consequence :

The rate of interest on such loans is very high. The small farmers are put to great distress to repay the loan.

Q6 why do people migrate ? explain .

Ans (i) Economic factors: people migrate to cities due to low agricultural income, agricultural unemployment and underemployment, , lack of alternative sources of income . they move to cities in search of better facilities and greater job opportunities.

(ii) Education: rural areas lack educational facilities. There are very few schools ,colleges and universities for education in villages. So, the rural people have to migrate to cities to get good education.

Q7 What is physical capital ? What are its different types ?

Ans: The variety of inputs are required at every stage during production .

TYPES:

1 Fixed capital : The factors of production like tools, machines and buildings, which can be used over many years,are called fixed capital .

2 Working capital : the factors which are used up in production are called working capital .

Q8 ‘ capital is a basic need in agriculture. ‘ how is it arranged by Indian farmers ? explain.

Ans: 1 most of the small farmers borrow money from the moneylenders or traders to arrange the capital .

2 The moneylenders charge a high rate of interest from the farmers.

3 medium and large farmers have their own savings from the farming.

4 they also get loans from the banks .

Q9 What are non-farm production activities ? Give few examples . how can these lead to economic development in rural areas ?

Ans: All the economic activities which require little land are known as non farm production activities. Dairy, cottage and small scale industry, shops , etc. are some of the examples.

IMPORTANCE :

1 They can become the source of income for the farmers.

2 They can provide employment to landless workers .

3 They can help in establishing a market in the village .

Q10 what percentage of workforce is engaged in non farming activities in the rural areas .

suggest some measures to increase non farming activities .

Ans : 25 % of the total workforce is engaged in non farming activities .

NON FARMING ACTIVITIES :

1 Infrastructure : Infrastructure includes buildings of roads , establishing of banks and improving communication. All these are basic inputs for economic development.

2 Expansion of market : To increase non farming activities, rural markets should be linked to urban markets.

3 Education and health : Improvement in education will lead to human capital formation.

4 Cheap loan : Non farming activities can be promoted by providing cheap and affordable loan to the farmers .

CH:02 PEOPLE AS A RESOURCE

Q1. How has Japan become developed over the years?

A1. Japan has invested in human resource. Despite the lack of any natural resource, it has developed because-

i) Japan has invested on people especially in the field of education and health.

ii) These people have made efficient use of other resources like land and capital.

iii) Efficiency and technology evolved by people have made Japan developed.

Q2. Explain the importance of education.

A2. i) Education (along with health) determines a person,s quality.

ii) Education opens new horizons for people, provides new aspirations and developes values of life.

iii) It contributes towards the growth of society.

iv) It enhances the national income, cultural richness and increases the efficiency of government.

Q5. How does the youth get affected by unemployment?

A5. i) Unemployment is a wastage of human resource.

ii) A person might feel helpless, depressed, could lose confidence and could lack personality development due to unemployment.

iii) Unemployment leads to low capital generation.

iv) Gap between the rich and the poor increases.

v) Unemployment may lead to anti-social activities by the unemployed.

vi) It is the cause of basic socio-economic problems like illiteracy, malnutrition, poverty etc.

vii) An unemployed person becomes a liability on his/ her family as well as the country.

Q6. Which major changes indicate improvement in the public health of India?

A6. i) Life expectancy has increased to 66 years in 2011.

ii) Infant mortality rate has reduced from 147 in 1951 to 42 in 2012.

iii) Crude birth rates have dropped to 22.1 and the death rates to 7 within the same duration of time.

Q.7. Why is human resource the most important resource? What steps can be taken to improve the quality of human resource? How does an improved quality of human resource help in establishing a virtuous cycle?

Ans7. 1.Existing 'human resource' is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, which adds to the productive power of the country just like 'physical capital formation'. So human resource is the most important resource.

2.Steps to be taken to improve quality of human resource :

Quality of human resource can be improved through better education, food and health facilities.

The quality of population depends upon the literacy rate, health of a person indicated by life expectancy and skill formation acquired by the people of the country.

Role of improved quality of human resource in establishing a virtuous cycle :

1.Better contribution to productive power of country : Existing human resource with good educational background can acquire specific skills in a better way and can contribute to national productivity more efficiently.

2.Higher earnings and greater contributions to society : Improved quality of human resources can give higher rates of return in future in the form of higher earnings and greater contributions to society.

Q.8. What is the SarvaShikshaAbhiyan? What are its objectives?

Ans. SarvaShikshaAbhiyan' is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all the children of the age group 6-14 years by the year 2010. It is a time bound initiative of central government, in partnership with the states, the local government and the community for achieving the goal of universalisation of elementary education. They also took an initiative to increase the enrollment of students in elementary education by introducing the schemes like mid-day meal.

Q.9.What is meant by unemployment? Name the types of unemployment that exist in rural as well as urban areas.

Ans. Unemployment is said to exist when people who are willing to work at the prevailing wages rates cannot find jobs. When we talk of unemployed people, we refer to those in the age group of 15-59 years. Children below 15 years of age and the old people above 60 are not considered while counting the number of unemployed.

In India, unemployment is found both in rural and urban areas. In rural areas there is seasonal and disguised unemployment. In urban areas there is educated unemployment.

Unemployment in rural areas :

(i) Disguised unemployment : When more persons are working in a job than actually required, the situation is termed as disguised unemployment. For example, if in an agricultural activity eight people are engaged but this work activity actually requires the services of five people, then three persons are extra. If these three people out of eight are withdrawn, total production will remain unaffected.

(ii) Seasonal Unemployment : Seasonal unemployment occurs when people are able to find jobs only during some months of the year. This kind of unemployment is generally found in agricultural sector.

Unemployment in urban sector :

Educated unemployment : Many people who are unable to get employment even after having academic and professional qualification are called educated unemployed.

Q.10. What is Infant Mortality Rate? Why infant mortality rate is decreasing?

Ans. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the total number of children dying under one year of age in a particular period of time. IMR has come down from 147 in 1951 to 75 in 2000.

Infant Mortality Rate is decreasing due to following reasons :

(i) Increase in life expectancy due to improved medical facilities.

(ii) Better protection of children from infection, ensuring nutrition along with mother and child care.

Q.11. Give three measures taken by government to improve literacy condition in India.

Ans.(i) Opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas : Government has started to establish Navodaya Vidyalayas in each district vocational streams have been developed to equip large number of high school students with occupations related to knowledge and skills.

(ii) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan : It is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all the children of age group 6-14 years. It is an initiative of the central government in partnership with states, local government and the community for achieving the goal of universalisation of elementary education.

(iii) Mid-day Meal Scheme : It is a programme aimed to encourage attendance and retention of children in schools and improve their nutritional status.

Q.12. Suggest any three ways to transform population load into an asset.

Ans. The three ways to transform population load into an asset are :

(i) To improve literacy rate : Education provides new aspirations and developed values of life. Education helps in enhancing the national income, cultural richness and increases the efficiency of governance.

(ii) Health : The health of a person helps him to realise his potential and the ability to fight illness. Increase in longevity of life is an indicator of good quality of life marked by self confidence. It involves protection of children from infection, ensuring nutrition and along with mother and child care.

(iii) Formation of skills : Providing vocational and skilled based education helps the people to get employment and therefore they contribute to the national income later on.

Q.13. What are the two types of economic activity? State two characteristics of each.

Ans. Economic activities are those activities which add value to the national income. Economic activities have two parts : (i) Market activities. (ii) Non-market activities.

Market activities : (i) These are the activities performed for payment or profit. (ii) They include production of goods and services.

Non-market activities : (i) These involve production for self-consumption. (ii) It includes consumption of primary production and production of fixed assets.

Q.14. How are children of educated parents different from those of uneducated parents? Give three points of difference.

Ans.(i) Children of educated parents get better opportunity and support in their education.

(ii) Their nutritional values are taken more care by the educated parents in comparison to uneducated parents.

(iii) They do not lack in hygiene as the educated parents are conscious about it.