

SOCIAL SCIENCE WORK BOOK

CLASS - IX



State Council of Educational Research and Training
Govt. of Tripura

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SOCIAL SCIENCE WORK BOOK

Class - IX

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রতন লাল নাথ

মন্ত্রী

শিক্ষা দপ্তর

ত্রিপুরা সরকার



শিক্ষার প্রকৃত বিকাশের জন্য, শিক্ষাকে যুগোপযোগী করে তোলার জন্য প্রয়োজন শিক্ষাসংক্রান্ত নিরন্তর গবেষণা। প্রয়োজন শিক্ষা সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে সময়ের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে প্রশিক্ষিত করা এবং প্রয়োজনীয় শিখন সামগ্রী, পাঠ্যক্রম ও পাঠ্যপুস্তকের বিকাশ সাধন করা। এস সি ই আর টি ত্রিপুরা রাজ্যের শিক্ষার বিকাশে এসব কাজ সূনামের সঙ্গে করে আসছে। শিক্ষার্থীর মানসিক, বৌদ্ধিক ও সামাজিক বিকাশের জন্য এস সি ই আর টি পাঠ্যক্রমকে আরো বিজ্ঞানসম্মত, নান্দনিক এবং কার্যকর করবার কাজ করে চলেছে। করা হচ্ছে সুনির্দিষ্ট পরিকল্পনার অধীনে।

এই পরিকল্পনার আওতায় পাঠ্যক্রম ও পাঠ্যপুস্তকের পাশাপাশি শিশুদের শিখন সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধির জন্য তৈরি করা হয়েছে ওয়ার্ক বুক বা অনুশীলন পুস্তক। প্রসঙ্গত উল্লেখ্য, ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের সমস্যার সমাধানকে সহজতর করার লক্ষ্যে এবং তাদের শিখনকে আরো সহজ ও সাবলীল করার জন্য রাজ্য সরকার একটি উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করেছে, যার নাম 'প্রয়াস'। এই প্রকল্পের অধীনে এস সি ই আর টি এবং জেলা শিক্ষা আধিকারিকরা বিশিষ্ট শিক্ষকদের সহায়তা গ্রহণের মাধ্যমে প্রথম থেকে দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য ওয়ার্ক বুকগুলো সুচারুভাবে তৈরি করেছেন। ষষ্ঠ থেকে অষ্টম শ্রেণি পর্যন্ত বিজ্ঞান, গণিত, ইংরেজি, বাংলা ও সমাজবিদ্যার ওয়ার্ক বুক তৈরি হয়েছে। নবম দশম শ্রেণির জন্য হয়েছে গণিত, বিজ্ঞান, সমাজবিদ্যা, ইংরেজি ও বাংলা। একাদশ দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য ইংরেজি, বাংলা, হিসাবশাস্ত্র, পদার্থবিদ্যা, রসায়নবিদ্যা, অর্থনীতি এবং গণিত ইত্যাদি বিষয়ের জন্য তৈরি হয়েছে ওয়ার্ক বুক। এইসব ওয়ার্ক বুকের সাহায্যে ছাত্র-ছাত্রীরা জ্ঞানমূলক বিভিন্ন কার্য সম্পাদন করতে পারবে এবং তাদের চিন্তা প্রক্রিয়ার যে স্বাভাবিক ছন্দ রয়েছে, তাকে ব্যবহার করে বিভিন্ন সমস্যার সমাধান করতে পারবে। বাংলা ও ইংরেজি উভয় ভাষায় লিখিত এইসব অনুশীলন পুস্তক ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের মধ্যে বিনামূল্যে বিতরণ করা হবে।

এই উদ্যোগে সকল শিক্ষার্থী অতিশয় উপকৃত হবে। আমার বিশ্বাস, আমাদের সকলের সক্রিয় এবং নিরলস অংশগ্রহণের মাধ্যমে ত্রিপুরার শিক্ষাজগতে একটি নতুন দিগন্তের উন্মেষ ঘটবে। ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে আমি চাই যথাযথ জ্ঞানের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে শিক্ষার্থীর সামগ্রিক বিকাশ ঘটুক এবং তার আলো রাজ্যের প্রতিটি কোণে ছড়িয়ে পড়ুক।

(রতন লাল নাথ)

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History

Chapter – 1

Section I : Events and Processes

FRENCH REVOLUTION

Summary :

The years following 1789 in France saw many changes in the lives of men, women and children. A strong change happened as a result of the French Revolution. And this change caused a havoc in the political and economic life of France.

Administration in France :

There was autocratic kingdom in France. Louis XIV, Louis XV, Louis XVI – they were the autocratic administrators. The expensive war policy, luxurious life and wrong policies of Louis XVI were causes for the empty treasury of France.

Parliament of France :

The representative court of the parliament were corrupt that time.

Society before French Revolution :

The French society was divided into three estates- Clergy, Nobility and the Third estate. The first two classes were the beneficiary and the Third Estate was the rightless class. They were the drivers of the revolution.

Contribution of Philosophers in the French Revolution :

The autocratic administrator was criticised by French philosophers. The philosophers were – Rousseau and Montesquieu.

Girondist and Jacobin :

The Estate General's meeting had been closed for a long time in France (1614-1788). The session was held on the 5th May, 1789. There was a conflict when the session started. This conflict was between the Girondist and the Jacobin parties.

Fall of, Bastille Fort :

On 14th July, 1789, some agitated people destroyed the Bastille Fort which was the symbol of autocratic rule in France.

National Assembly :

The National Assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791.

Right of Citizens :

The French National Assembly had announced the right of the man and citizens that marked the end of feudal system.

Feudal System :

The revolt had spread out all over the places of France in the month of August, 1789. The Assembly had decided to abolish the feudal system.

A. Choose the correct answer :

(Mark- 1)

(1) The French Revolution was occurred in –

- (a) 14th July of 1798 (b) 14th July of 1789
(c) 14th June of 1798 (d) 14th June of 1789

Answer : 14th July of 1789

(2) Number of prisoners in the Bastille Fort were –

- (a) 7 (b) 17
(c) 700 (d) 7000

Answer : 7 prisoners.

(3) Bastille Fort was the symbol of –

- (a) Democracy (b) Autocracy
(c) Socialism (d) The king who thinks about tenants.

Answer : Autocracy

(4) Louis XVI was the king of –

- (a) Mourya dynasty (b) Chandra dynasty
(c) Bourbon dynasty (d) Sen dynasty

Answer : Bourbon dynasty

(5) The French society was divided in the 18th century into –

- (a) two classes (b) three classes
(c) four classes (d) five classes

- (6) The writer of the book – “Two Treaties of Government” is –
(a) Rousseau (b) Montesquieu
(c) Voltiere (d) John Locke
- (7) The writer of the book – “The Spirit of the Laws” is –
(a) Montesquieu (b) Rousseau
(c) John Locke (d) Voltaire
- (8) Religious Tax in France was called –
(a) Karvi (b) Tithe
(c) Gebella (d) Taily
- (9) The land tax in France was called –
(a) Tithe (b) Taille
(c) Vingtiem (d) Desime
- (10) The remarkable Salt Tax in France is –
(a) Karvi (b) Gebelle
(c) Tith (d) Capitation
- (11) Percentage of farmers in France was –
(a) 60% (b) 70%
(c) 80% (d) 90%
- (12) The Bastille Fort was destroyed in –
(a) 1789 (b) 1889
(c) 1689 (d) 1900
- (13) The Feudal System was abolished in France in –
(a) 1789 (b) 1889
(c) 1790 (d) 1871

B. Very Short answer type questions :

Mark- 1

- (1) What is Tithe?

Ans. : A type of tax paid by the farmers to the Church.

(2) What is Taille ?

Ans. : Direct tax paid to the state.

(3) What is Livre ?

Ans. : A unit of currency in France which was discontinued in 1794.

(4) Who were the clergy ?

Ans. : Clergy belonged to the first estate of the French Society with special functions in the church.

(5) The French people were divided into how many estates and what were those?

Ans.: Three types – (i) Clergy, (ii) Nobility, (iii) Third Estate

(6) When did Louis XVI ascend the throne?

Ans.: In 1774.

(7) Why did the agitated people enter into the Bastille Fort?

Ans.: To get the secret arms.

(8) What was Bastille Fort a symbol of ?

Ans. : Autocratic Rule.

(9) What was the Electoral system of France before revolution ?

Ans. : There was the right of casting vote. Each estate had one vote.

(10) What was the opinion of the Third Estate about the election process?

Ans. : The third Estate people had demanded that each member would have one vote.

Do Yourself

Mark – 1

21. Who composed the book - 'The Social Contract' ?

22. Name the Salt tax paid by the Farmers' Society in 1789 ?

23. "I am the state" – Who said this ?

14. What was the land tax of France called ?

15. What did the third Estate demand ?

16. Who presided over the "Oath of Tennis Court" ?

17. When did Napoleon become the Emperor of France ?
18. Who is Marat ?
19. Who was the leader of the Reign of Terror in France?
20. Who played the main role in the fall of the Bastille Fort?
21. When did Louis XVI dismiss his Finance Minister – Jacques Necker?
22. When was the feudal system abolished in France ?
23. When was the new Constitution adopted in France?
24. What was the name of the paper currency of France?
25. Who invented the tool – Guillotine ?
26. What is a Revolution ?
27. What is ‘Lettre De Cachet’?

C. Short Questions :

Mark - 3

- (1) Write about the Third Estate of France.

Ans.: The Third Estate was made of everyone from peasants, farmers to the bourgeoisie – the wealthy business class. The first and second classes did not pay any tax. They enjoyed each and every advantage of the government. The third Estate was deprived of all things. The farmers also had to pay taxes. The farmers had to work in the houses of the landlords. They were deployed to the making of roads for soldiers. The Third Estate also paid Salt Tax.

- (2) What rights of people were announced by the Court of French Constitution?

Ans.: The Constitution began with a declaration of the rights of man and citizens. Rights such as the right to life, freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, equality before law etc. were established. These rights were considered as natural rights which belonged to each human being by birth and could not be taken away. It was the duty of the government to protect these natural rights of the citizens.

Do Yourself

Mark – 3

3. How was Louis XVI responsible for the French Revolution ?
4. Discuss briefly the privileges enjoyed by the clergy and the nobility.
5. What do you know about the ‘Reign of Terror’?

6. Briefly explain the rise of Napoleon.
7. What was the event of 'Tennis Court Oath' ?
8. Write in brief about Estate General.
9. Who were the Sans-culottes in France ?
10. What was the role of Montesquieu in the French Revolution ?
11. What were the steps taken by the revolutionary government to improve the lives of women in France ?

D. Long answer type Questions :

Mark - 5

- (1) Give any five accomplishments of the National Assembly of France from 1789 to 1791.

Ans.: Important accomplishments of National Assembly of France were :-

- i) Adoption of the Declaration of Rights of Man and citizen.
- ii) The declaration upheld the equality of all before law; eligibility of all for public offices; freedom of speech and expression.
- iii) It denied special privileges to the nobles and clergy and stressed that the burden of taxation must be borne by all without distinction.
- iv) Church was nationalised and people were guaranteed religious freedom.
- v) The new constitution provided for constitutional monarchy and separation of power between the legislature, executive and judiciary.

This was the first genuine democratic constitution of France.

Do Yourself

Mark – 5

2. What was the role of philosophers in the French Revolution ?
3. What were the main causes of French Revolution ?
4. What is Guillotine ? Who invented it ? When and why was it used ?
5. How did the fall of Bastille prison become the immediate cause of French Revolution ?
6. Describe the impact of French Revolution on the nineteenth century world.
7. What is meant by the 'Triangular slave trade' ? How was it abolished in French colonies?
8. Why did king Louis XVI call the meeting of Estates General ?

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Summary :

After the French Revolution the Russian Revolution was a ground-breaking revolution, the effect of which was not only confined in Russia, it was also found in the economic and social process of whole Europe.

In this chapter we shall try to shed light on the movement of 1905. In addition to that we also attain the knowledge of the Russian Revolution. We shall try to know the main reasons of the Russian Revolution – the economic reason, social reason and political reason.

Along with this, we shall also try to get information about the creation of Socialism and establishment of it in Russia. In April 1917, the leader – Lenin of Russia, had opposed the war since 1914. Lenin had introduced his new economic policy to form a strong economic phase.

The effect of Russian Revolution of 1917 was spread out in the national and international level.

After this phase, freedom movement had been started far and wide.

A. Choose the correct answer :

(Mark- 1)

(1) Russian Revolution happened in –

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1905 | (b) 1912 |
| (c) 1917 | (d) 1914 |

Ans.: (c) 1917

(2) Nicholas II was the ruler of –

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Bourbon dynasty | (b) Tsar dynasty |
| (c) Manikya dynasty | (d) Mughal dynasty |

Ans.: (b) Tsar dynasty

(3) ‘April Theses’ was composed by –

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a) Stalin | (b) Karl Marx |
| (c) Kerenski | (d) Lenin |

Ans.: (d) Lenin

- (4) Comintern was formed in –
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1919 | (b) 1917 |
| (c) 1920 | (d) 1914 |

Ans.: (a) 1919

Do Yourself

Mark – 1

- (5) Revolution of 1905 in Russia was led by –
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Lenin | (b) Karl Marx |
| (c) Father Gapon | (d) Robert Owen |
- (6) Duma was –
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Russian Parliament | (b) Political party |
| (c) Co-operative Society | (d) None of the above |
- (7) New name of St. Petersburg was –
- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| (a) Moscow | (b) Petrograd |
| (c) Paris | (d) Jelenograd |
- (8) _____ was the Prime Minister of Russia during October Revolution –
- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| (a) Kerenski | (b) Lenin |
| (c) Stalin | (d) None of them |
- (9) First World War began in –
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1914 | (b) 1915 |
| (c) 1917 | (d) 1918 |
- (10) Leader of Bolshevik Party was –
- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (a) Kerenski | (b) Tsar Nicholas |
| (c) Lenin | (d) Robert Owen |
- (11) Special Secret Police appointed by Bolsheviks were
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) Duma | (b) Cheka |
| (c) Soviet | (d) Aurora |

B. Very Short Type Questions :-

Mark- 1

1. What was the name of the Russian Village Organisation in the 18th century ?

Ans.: Mir.

2. Which was the first Socialist State of the world ?

Ans.: Russia.

3. Alexander I was the King of which country ?

Ans.: Russia.

4. Who was the Leader of Bolsheviks ?

Ans.: Lenin.

5. Who was the creator of Scientific Socialism ?

Ans.: Karl Marx.

6. What does the word 'Revolution' mean ?

Ans.: A radical change.

7. By which name was the majority group of workers familiar in Russia ?

Ans.: Bolshevik.

8. Who was the founder of the Romanov Dynasty ?

Ans.: Mikhail Romanov.

9. What does the Russian word – 'Narod' denote ?

Ans. : The people.

Do Yourself

Mark – 1

10. Where was the winter palace of the Tsar situated ?

11. When did the event of Bloody Sunday occur in Russia?

12. Who was the king of Russia during the 1905 Revolution?

13. Who was the hero of November Revolution?

14. What was the title adopted by the Romanov Kings ?

15. When was the Communist Party of India formed ?

16. Who is the father of French Socialism?

17. Who wrote 'The Communist Manifesto'?

18. In which year was the Communist Manifesto composed?
19. Who edited the daily named – PRAVDA?
20. Who declared the New Economic Policy?
21. Who wrote the book ‘Das Capital’?
22. What was the name of the Russian currency?
23. Who were known as ‘The Cheka’?
24. By which name was the minority group of workers familiar in Russia?
25. Who was Trotsky?
26. Who were Nihilists?
27. What do you understand by the October Proclamation?
28. Who were known as The Gentry ?

C. Short Questions :

Mark - 3

- (1) Describe the theory of Karl Marx.

Ans.: i) Karl Marx opined that an individual society was a capitalist society.

ii) Capitalists earn profits because of the labour of workers. So the worker had the right over profits.

iii) The main aim of the capitalist is to make profits. Marx believed that to themselves from capitalists, the workers had to unite.

- (2) Which incident came to be known as ‘Bloody Sunday’?

Ans.: i) The term ‘Bloody Sunday’ relates to the event of January 22, 1905 in St. Petersburg when a mass of peaceful workers led by Father Gapon, were fired upon by the police when they were on their way to the Winter Palace, to present a petition to the Tsar.

ii) In this firing more more than 100 workers were killed and about 300 wounded.

iii) Since the event took place on Sunday, it is known as ‘Bloody Sunday’.

Do Yourself

Mark – 3

3. Distinguish between Liberals, Radicals and Conservatives.
4. What were the main causes of the 1905 Revolution ?
5. What was the Duma? How far was it successful?
6. Describe the visions of Robert Owen and Louis Blanc.

7. What was the impact of World War I on the Russian economy ?
8. Why was the Russian Civil war started ?
9. What do you know about Lenin's 'April Thesis' ?
10. Who was Friedrich Engels? Briefly write about him.
11. Why was Lenin exiled ?

D. Long Answer Type Questions :

Mark - 5

- (1) Discuss the New Economic Policy of Lenin.

Ans.: The new economic policy of the govt. of the Soviet Union from 1921 to 1928 represented a temporary retreat from its previous policy of extreme centralisation and doctrinaire socialism.

Features of NEP are as follows :-

- i) Lands of nobles and church were confiscated and given to peasant societies.
- ii) Land was made state property.
- iii) While major industries were under government control, small businesses and home industries could be privately owned and operated for profit.
- iv) Private trade was allowed in a limited measure.
- v) Foreign capital was welcomed for the development of state industries. This helped revive the Russian economy and improve in the condition of the common people.

Do Yourself

Mark – 5

2. Write any five initiatives of Lenin to establish socialism.
3. Give a brief description of the farmers and workers before the Russian Revolution of 1917 ?
4. What were the reasons behind the success of Bolshevik revolution in Russia.?
5. What do you know about Stalin's collectivisation programme ?
6. Which events led to the October Revolution in Russia ?
7. Discuss the effects of the Russian Revolution on the world.
8. Describe the condition of Russia during World War- I ?

E/ Locate the following on the outline political map of the world.

- i) Central power of W.W.I - Germany, Turkey, Austria - Hungary.
- ii) Allied power - France, England, Russia, U.S.A.

NAZISM AND THE RISE OF HITLER

The effects of the Russian Revolution (1917) were felt in all the places. The war had a devastating impact on the entire continent both psychologically and financially.

Hitler attained power in March 1933, after the Reichstag adopted the enabling Act of 1933 in that month, giving expanded authority. It was during the great depression that Nazism became a mass movement. As we have seen after 1929, banks collapsed and businesses shut down, workers lost their jobs and the middle classes were threatened with destitution. In such a situation Nazi propaganda stirred hopes of a better future.

A. Choose the correct answer : (Mark- 1)

(1) The World War I began in –

- (a) 1914
- (b) 1915
- (c) 1916
- (d) 1918

Answer : (a) 1914

(2) The lower house of the German Representative Court was –

- (a) Reichsted
- (b) Reichstag
- (c) Lok Sabha
- (d) None of These

Answer : (b) Reichstag

(3) Weimer Republic was established in –

- (a) 1919
- (b) 1920
- (c) 1924
- (d) 1933

Answer : (a) 1919

(4) Number of houses in the German Representative Court were –

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four

Answer : (b) Two

(1) _____ was the Propaganda Minister of The Nazi party –

- (a) Hitler
- (b) Goebbles
- (c) Wilson
- (d) Kiel

Answer : (b) Goebbles

Do Yourself

Mark – 1

(6) According to the Versailles Treaty _____ port became free from Germany

- (a) Danzig Port
- (b) Kiel Port
- (c) Rotterdam Port
- (d) Hamburg Port

(7) _____ came into being with Weimar Republic

- (a) Northern League
- (b) Spartacist League
- (c) Muslim League
- (d) None of these

(8) The World economic crisis began in – .

- (a) 1929
- (b) 1919
- (c) 1933
- (d) 1939

(9) The king Kaiser Wilhelm II fled away to –

- (a) Germany
- (b) Russia
- (c) Holland
- (d) England

(10) Hitler ordered the invasion of the Soviet Union in –.

- (a) 1939
- (b) 1940
- (c) 1941
- (d) 1942

(11) Who is known for the theory of evolution ?

- (a) Lamarck
- (b) Darwin
- (c) Meadel
- (d) None of them

B. Very Short Questions :-

Mark- 1

1. Which pact was called “Dictated Peace”?

Ans.: Versailles Treaty.

2. When was the Versailles Treaty signed?
Ans.: In 1919.
3. Who created the 14 points plan?
Ans.: Wood row Wilson.
4. Who established dictatorship in Italy?
Ans.: Mussolini.
5. When was the Weimer Constitution composed in Germany?
Ans.: In 1919.
6. Who was called the panic of the world ?
Ans.: Hitler.
7. When was the 'Mein Kampf' published ?
Ans.: In 1925
8. Which two colours were there in the Nazi Flag?
Ans.: Red and White.
9. When did the Weimer Republic fall ?
Ans.: In 1933.

Do Yourself

Mark – 1

10. How many chapters were there in the Versailles Treaty?
11. Who was the founder of the Thesis of Herrenvolk?
12. When did Hitler attain full power in Germany?
13. When did the Weimer Republic fall ?
14. What is Weimer constitution?
15. What is SD?
16. When was democracy abolished in Germany?
17. What was the Nazi National Anthem?
18. What is SS?

19. When did Hitler join the German Workers' Party?
20. Who was known as Fuhrer? What is its meaning?
21. What was the main aim of The Nazi Party?
22. When and where was Hitler born?
23. When did Germany resign from the membership of the United Nations?
24. What is 'Concentration Camp'?
25. What is 'Mein Kampf'?
26. Why is Versailles Treaty called as the forcible treaty?
27. Who were Spartacus?

C. Short Questions :

Mark - 3

- (1) What were the political conditions of The Versailles Treaty ?

Ans.: The main conditions of the Versailles Treaty were :-

- i) The population and territory of Germany was reduced by about 10% by the treaty.
- ii) In the west, Alsace and Lorraine were returned to France.
- iii) In the north, three small areas were given to Belgium. In the east, West Prussia and Posen were given to Poland. Northern Schleswig was returned to Denmark.
- iv) All Germany's overseas colonies in China were taken over by Japan.

- (2) What is appeasement policy?

Ans.: Appeasement means a policy of conciliating an aggressive power at the expense of some other country. Instituted with the hope of avoiding war, appeasement was the name given to Britain's policy in the 1930s of allowing Hitler to expand German territory unchecked.

Appeasement was popular for several reasons. Chamberlin and the British people were desperate to avoid the on slaughter of another world war. This policy became the Appeasement policy.

Do Yourself

Mark – 3

3. What do you understand by Nazism?
4. Mention any two reasons for the decline of the Weimer Republic.

5. What steps were taken by Hitler to militarise Germany?
6. “Disadvantages of Versailles Treaty and the economic crisis had declined the Weimer Republic.”- Justify the statement.
7. How did the common people react to Nazism? Explain.
8. How did Hitler reconstruct Germany? Explain.
9. Discuss the reasons that led to the German invasion of the Soviet Union.
10. List the causes of the World War II.
11. Explain the effects of the Nazi rule on Germany.
12. Explain any three features of Hitler’s foreign policy.
13. How did the economic terms of Versailles Treaty affect Germany?

D. Long answer Type Questions :

Mark - 5

- (1) How did the Nazi policy of Hitler establish dictatorship in Germany ?

Ans.: i) After being appointed Chancellor in January 1933, Hitler tried to consolidate Nazi power by destroying democracy. He captured all legal authority to rule, crushing political opposition, and eliminating all rivals within the party.

ii) In March 1933, the Enabling Act was passed. This act established dictatorship in Germany.

iii) The Nazi party was the only legitimate party. Nazi Germany became one party, one man rule economy, army, education, judiciary and media.

iv) People were forced to swear their personal loyalty to Hitler and ‘Nazi Salute’ became a compulsory means of greeting.

v) Germany became a police state. Special Security forces like Gestapo were created and vested extra power to rule with impunity.

vi) After the death of Hindenburg in July 1934, Hitler assumed offices of both the President and Chancellor - thus was established the one party, one man dictatorship of Hitler.

Do Yourself

Mark – 5

2. What were the reasons of the fall of Weimer Republic?
3. Who was Hitler? How did he attain power in Germany?
4. How did the Treaty of Versailles contribute to rise of Nazism?

5. How did Hitler destroy democracy in Germany?
6. Explain the status of women in Nazi Germany.
7. What was the condition of schools in Germany under Nazi rule?
Or
What kind of education was given in Nazi schools?
8. What was the impact of World War I on the European society?
9. When and how did Hitler invade Soviet Union?
10. Explain why Nazi Propaganda was effective in creating a hatred for Jews.

E/ Locate the following on the outline political map of the world.

- a) Major countries of Second World War.
Axis power - Germany, Italy, Japan
Allied power - UK, France, Former USSR, USA
- b) Territories under German expansion (Nazi power) - Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Lithuania, France, Belgium.

FOREST SOCIETY AND COLONIALISM

If we notice carefully our surroundings we can easily find that all our table, chair, paper, spices, tea, coffee, rubber, door, window, desk, honey are collected from the forest. This forest society fulfils the major part of our demands. Forest provides all types of medicines, packaging, fruits, flowers, animals and so on. In the Amazon Forests or in the Western Ghats, it is possible to find as many as 500 different plant species in one forest patch.

The most noticeable thing is that, a lot of this diversity is fast disappearing. Between 1700 and 1995, during the period of industrialisation, 13.9 million sq. km of forest or 9.3 percent of the world's total area was cleared for industrial uses, cultivation pastures and fuel wood.

A. Choose the correct answer :**Mark- 1**

(1) Deforestation refers to –

- (a) Planting of trees (b) Cultivation of crops
(c) Disappearance of forests (d) depletion of forests

Answer : (c) Disappearance of forests

(2) Colonists needed durable timber –

- (a) To build ships for royal navy (b) To construct bridges
(c) For furniture (d) To build beautiful homes

Answer : (a) To build ships for royal navy

(3) How many sleepers were required for each mile of railway track ?

- (a) Between 1670 - 2200 sleepers (b) 1360 - 1500 sleepers
(c) 1760 - 2000 sleepers (d) 1500 - 2000 sleepers

Answer : (c) 1760 - 2000 sleepers

(4) According to the Forest Act of 1878 which of the following were called the best forest ?

- (a) Protected forests (b) Village forests
(c) State forests (d) Reserved forests

Answer : (d) Reserved forests

(5) Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up in 1906 at –

- (a) Mussourie (b) Simla
(c) Dehradun (d) Delhi

Answer : (c) Dehradun

Do Yourself

Mark – 1

(6) Local name of swidden agriculture in Sri Lanka is –

- (a) Milpa (b) Ladang
(c) Kumri (d) Chena

(7) Who among the following was the leader of rebel foresters in Andhra Pradesh –

- (a) Birsa Munda (b) Sidhu
(c) Kanhu (d) Alluri Sitaram Raju.

(8) Birsa Munda belonged to –

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Maharastra
(c) Bihar (d) Chota Nagpur

(9) Who among the following led the forest revolt in Bastar ?

- (a) Raju (b) Gunda Dhur
(c) Sidhu (d) Kanhu

(10) Fee paid by people from one village to another –

- (a) grazing tax (b) Rent
(c) Devsari (d) mand

(11) 'Bandong diensten' system in Java was followed by –

- (a) British (b) Dutch
(c) Japanese (d) French

(12) First Inspector General of Forests in India was –

- (a) Brandis (b) John Dawson
(c) Dalhousie (d) None of them

(13) Skilled forest cutters in Java were –

- (a) Gonds (b) Kalangs
(c) Dhuravas (d) Halbas

(14) Who led the revolt in Randublatung village in Java –

- (a) Sitaram Raju (b) Gunda Dhur
(c) Surantiko Samir (d) Sidhu

B. Very Short questions :

Mark- 1

1. In 1878 the Indian forests were divided into -

Ans.: Three types.

2. Who founded the Forest Research Institute?

Ans.: Brandis.

3. What was taught in the Forest Research Institute?

Ans.: Scientific Forestry (system).

4. Podu was one kind of -

Ans.: Agriculture.

5. How many Kms. of railway line was made in 1946?

Ans.: 765 thousand km.

6. Long time ago the majority of the earth's land was covered with -

Ans.: Forest.

7. Where did the Santhals live?

Ans.: In hilly Rajmahal region.

8. Who was the leader of the Bastar Rebellion?

Ans.: Gunda Dhur.

9. When did the Santhal Rebellion start?

Ans.: 30 June, 1855

Do Yourself**Mark – 1**

10. Who was the leader of the Santhal Rebellion?
11. When did the Munda Rebellion happen ?
12. Who composed the history of the lower class?
13. Name the Deity of the Mundas.
14. Which was the main centre of the Munda Rebellion?
15. Who was the Chief General of the Munda Rebellion?
16. When was the Forest Act enacted in India?
17. ‘Chotanagpur Tenancy Act’ was passed in which year?
18. What was the main centre of the Alluri Revolt?
19. Bastar region is situated in which state?
20. Where was the Forest Research Institute established ?
21. Who was the leader of the Alluri Revolt?
22. Who were called ‘Diku’?
23. What is scientific forestry?
24. What is ‘Scorched earth policy’?
25. When was the Second world war started?
26. Who was Surontiko Samin?
27. When did the Mataram Kingdom of Java split?
28. When and under whose leadership was the Bastar rebellion started?

C. Short Questions :**Mark - 3**

1. Write some features of the Forest Act of India.

Ans.: Forest Act of India was enacted in 1865. This act was amended two times in the year 1878 and 1927.

According to this Act, Indian forests were divided into three types :

- i) Reserved Forest

- ii) Protected Forest
- iii) Village Forest
- a) Artificial forest was created instead of natural forest.
- b) Government officers were deployed to visit forests.
- c) Cutting trees, forest resources collection, and animal hunting were prohibited.

Do Yourself

Mark - 3

2. How was the forest cover destroyed due to increasing agricultural work?
3. What was the relation between railway extension and destroying of forest?
4. What was the importance of the Forest Act?
5. How are forests useful to the people?
6. Tea/ coffee plantations were responsible for deforestation. Explain.
7. How are forests affected by wars?
8. Write a note on Surontiko Samin.
9. Why did the people of Bastar rise in revolt against the British?
10. Write the characteristics of - 'Scientific Forestry'.
11. What were the provisions of the Forest Laws passed by the Dutch in Java?
12. Who were Kalangs ? How were they important?
13. What changes were brought in hunting practices in forests by Forest Laws?

D. Long answer type Questions :

Mark - 5

- (1) What are the similarities between colonial management of the forests in Bastar and in Java?

Ans.: The colonial managers of Bastar were the British, while those of Java were the Dutch. Similarities among them were as follows :-

- i) In both cases forest came to be owned by the state.
- ii) They restricted villagers from practising shifting cultivation.
- iii) Both enacted forest laws to restrict villagers' access to forest, grazing etc.
- iv) Both were exploitative by nature, they displaced the local communities from their traditional

means of livelihood, and exploited them to further their interests. Defaulters of Forest Laws were harassed, punished and fined.

- v) They enacted Forest Laws to allow themselves to exploit forest trees for timber, to build ships and railways, to protect and further their imperial interests

Do Yourself

Mark – 5

2. What was the role of philosophers in the French Revolution ?
3. Explain five ways in which the lives of the villagers were affected by Forests Acts.
4. Describe the Saminists movement in Indonesia .
5. Give any five reasons for the expansion of cultivation by the colonial rulers.
6. How were the Bastar rebellions organised and financed?
7. How did the British colonial policy lead to deforestation?
8. How was the Bastar rebellion suppressed? What were the consequences of the Bastar rebellion?
9. What is shifting cultivation? Why did European foresters consider shifting cultivation as harmful?

PASTORALISTS IN THE MODERN WORLD**Summary :**

In this chapter, we shall discuss the lives of nomadic pastoralists. Nomads are people who do not live in one place but move from one area to another to earn their living. In many parts of India, we can see Nomadic Pastoralists.

Through this chapter we will see how Pastoralism has been important in societies like India and Africa. We shall also read about the ways colonialism impacted their lives and how they have coped with the pressures of the modern society.

A. Choose the correct answer :**Mark- 1**

(1) Raika community lived in –

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) Gujrat | (b) Maharastra |
| (c) Rajasthan | (d) Sikkim |

Answer : (c) Rajasthan

(2) The crop which is harvested in autumn is –

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (a) Kharif | (b) Rabi |
| (c) Aman | (d) Basmati |

Answer : (a) Kharif

(3) Half of the world's pastoralists lived in –

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (a) India | (b) America |
| (c) Australia | (d) Africa |

Answer : (d) Africa

Do Yourself**Mark – 1**

(4) Pastoral nomads of Jammu and Kashmir are –

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| (a) Bholiyas | (b) Gujjar Bakarwals |
| (c) Sherpas | (d) Gaddis |

- (5) Bhabar is –
- (a) Thick forests (b) Semi-arid region
(c) Dry forested area (d) vast meadows
- (6) Dhangars are pastoralists of –
- (a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Garhwal district
(c) U.P. (d) Maharashtra
- (7) By which Act were many pastoral communities classified as Criminal Tribes ?
- (a) The Rowlatt Act (b) The Tribes Act
(c) The Criminal Tribes Act (d) Forest Act 1885
- (8) The Criminal Tribes Act was passed in –
- (a) 1871 (b) 1781
(c) 1817 (d) 1787
- (9) The Massais are cattle herders of –
- (a) West Africa (b) North Africa
(c) South Africa (d) East Africa

B. Very Short Questions :-

Mark- 1

1. What is Bugyal?

Ans.: Vast meadows in the high mountains is called Bugyal.

2. The Bakarwal herders originally belong to which state?

Ans.: Jammu and Kashmir.

3. Name any one pastoral community of Himachal Pradesh.

Ans.: Gaddi Shepherds.

4. What is stubble?

Ans.: Lower ends of grain stalks left in the ground after harvesting is called stubble.

5. What is 'dhandi' ?

Ans.: The camel herders of Jaisalmer are Maru Raikas, and their settlement is called a dhandi.

6. When was the Report of the Royal Commission of Agriculture in India published?

Ans.: In 1928.

7. What are customary rights?

Ans.: Rights that people are used to by custom and tradition are called customary rights.

Do Yourself

Mark – 1

8. Who are Banjaras?

9. In which year did the British colonial govt. introduce the Criminal Tribes Act in India?

10. Where are the Massai found?

11. What was the tax imposed by the colonists on the pastoralists?

12. What is the meaning of the term ‘Maasai’?

13. Where do the Monpas live?

14. In which state of India do the Golla and Kuruba pastoralists live?

15. Who are Bedouins?

C. Short Questions :

Mark - 3

1. How did the Forest Acts change the lives of pastoralists?

Ans.: Forest Acts changed the life of the pastoralists because :-

- i) Forests were hence classified into reserved, protected and village forests.
- ii) The grazing rights of pastoralists were severely restricted. They were prevented from entering many forests that had earlier provided forest for their cattle.
- iii) Even in areas where they were allowed entry, they needed permits. Permits regulated their lives. If they disobeyed, they were liable to fines.

Do Yourself

Mark – 3

2. Write a note on Banjaras' Livelihood.

3. How did the ‘Criminal Tribes Act’ affect the lives of Tribal Communities?

4. What do you know about the livelihood of African herders/ pastoralists?

5. What are the similarities between Gujjar Bakarwals and Gaddi Shepherds?

6. Describe how drought affected the life of African herders/ pastoralists.
7. Why did the grazing land decrease in Africa?
8. Write some factors which are responsible for the annual movement of pastoral communities.
9. Why did the colonial government introduce Waste Land rules?
10. Why did the colonial state want to transform all grazing lands into cultivable farms?

D. Long Answer Type Questions :

Mark - 5

1. Who are Raikas? Describe the life of Raikas.
2. How did the Forest Act of 1865 affect the pastoralists?
3. What was the impact of colonial rule on African pastoralists?
4. What was the impact of colonial rule on Indian pastoralists?
5. Give reasons to explain why the Massai community lost their grazing lands.
6. What are the advantages to the environment of this continuous movement of nomadic tribes ?
7. What was the impact of colonial rule on the Maasai community? Mention any five points.
8. Why were the British officials suspicious of nomadic people? State any five reasons.

Chapter – 6

Section II : Livelihoods, Economies and Societies

PEASANTS AND FARMERS

Summary :

The main objectives of this chapter is to know about the cultivators and their conditions. In this chapter you will know about the villagers of England, Wheat cultivators of America and the opium cultivators of Bengal. You will know about the modern agriculture and capitalist world and their effect on village communities. You will be also able to compare between history of different places.

A. Choose the Correct Answer :

(Mark- 1)

(1) In England the movement for enclosure began in the –

- (a) 15th century (b) 16th century (c) 17th century (d) 18th century

Ans : In England the movement for enclosure began in the 16th century.

(2) Who was the President of America in 1800?

- (a) Thomas Brooke (b) Thomas Kelvin (c) Thomas Jefferson (d) Thomas Kettig

Ans : Thomas Jefferson was the president of America in 1800.

Try your own

(3) Which country is called ‘Bread basket of the world’?

- (a) England (b) Holland (c) Poland (d) America

(4) Crop cutting machine was invented by –

- (a) Cyrus bahutule (b) Cyrus McCormick (c) M Macdid (d) S Makanji

(5) What did British buy from China during 18th century?

- (a) Cotton (b) Peddy (c) Wheat (d) Silk and tea

(6) The First opium war fought in China in the year –

- (a) 1739-1742 (b) 1740-1742 (c) 1839-1842 (d) 1840-1842

(7) Crop threshing machine was first used by the –

- (a) English farmers (b) French farmers (c) Italian farmers (d) German farmers

(8) In the 16th century opium was first introduced to china by –

- (a) French (b) British (c) Portuguese (d) Dutch

B. Short Questions :

Marks - 1

- (1) When did the Black blizzard start ?

Ans : Black blizzard started from the year 1930.

- (2) Which battle in 1757 marked the beginning of British occupation in India?

Ans : Battle of Plassey in 1757 marked the beginning of british occupation in India.

- (3) By which Treaty first opium war was ended?

Ans : The first opium war was ended on 17th August 1842, with the treaty of Nanking.

Try your own

- (4) Who lose the opium war of 1839-42?

- (5) Who first introduced opium in China?

- (6) In which country tea was first invented?

- (7) Between whom the first opium war was fought?

- (8) When did the Second Opium war start?

- (9) By which treaty Second Opium war was ended?

- (10) When was the Crop Cutting Machine invented in America?

- (11) Who said Plant more wheat will win the war?

- (12) Where did the swing riots start in 1830?

- (13) Who was the writer of ‘Growth of Commercial Agriculture in Bengal’?

- (14) Who was Captain Swing?

- (15) When British traders entered in china?

C. Short Questions (Write your answers within 60 words) :

Marks - 3

- (1) Who invented Crop Cutting machine in America? What was the outcome of this invention?

Ans : Cyrus McCormick invented crop cutting machine in America.

These machines allowed farmers to quickly clear tracts, break up the soil, remove the grass and prepare the ground for cultivation.

The farm can be prepared easily in shorter time for the next crop. Farmers can save the overall cost of harvesting. It reduces dependency on the human labour.

- (2) Briefly write about the causes of First Opium war.
- (3) What were the provisions listed in the treaty of Nanking?
- (4) When and why was the Second Opium war fought?
- (5) What were the disadvantages of the crop cutting machine for poor farmers and workers of America?
- (6) What were the provisions listed in the Treaty of Tientsin?

D. Descriptive Type Questions :

Marks - 1

- (1) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of crop cutting machine?
- (2) What is Swing riots? Discuss the results of Swing riots?
- (3) What was the impact of modern agriculture in England?
- (4) Discuss about the results of enclosure movement.
- (5) Why are the threshing machines opposed by the poor in England?
- (6) Why Indian cultivators were not interested in opium cultivation?
- (7) How did the USA become the bread basket of the world?
- (8) Discuss about the causes of starting enclosure system in England.

HISTORY OF GAMES AND SPORTS**Summary :**

This chapter tells us about the history of games and sports. England was the birthplace of cricket and now it is a global passion.

However hitting a ball with a stick does seem to have been a popular past time. The earliest types of bats were much like a hockey stick. The design of the bat reflected the type of bowling that was prevalent at the time fast under arm bowls rolled along the ground.

After developing the village cricket now a days its played in the big stadiums. Games and Sports are very important part of modern life. It entertains us. Cricket can brings team skills and social skills such as cooperation, communication and social interaction. It's a great way to meet new people and make new friend.

A. Choose the Correct Option :**(Mark- 1)**

1) World's first cricket club was formed in –

- (a) Hambledon (b) Melbourne (c) Lord's (d) Eden

Ans : World's first cricket club was formed in Hambledon.

Try your own

2) In India cricket was first played in –

- (a) Kolkata (b) Madras (c) Delhi (d) Bombay

3) The Calcutta Cricket Club was formed in –

- (a) 1791 (b) 1792 (c) 1793 (d) 1892

4) Indian National Congress was formed in –

- (a) 1785 (b) 1876 (c) 1885 (d) 1886

5) The ICC has it's headquarters in –

- (a) London (b) Dubai (c) Bombay (d) Delhi

6) Hockey was introduced in India by –

- (a) British (b) French (c) Portuguese (d) Dutch

- 7) In cricket the sign of neutrality is –
 (a) Coach (b) Bowler (c) Umpire (d) Wicket Keeper
- 8) Oriental Cricket Club was formed in –
 (a) 1847 (b) 1848 (c) 1947 (d) 1948
- 9) The Association that makes the Rules and Regulations of cricket is –
 (a) NCC (b) ICC (c) BCCI (d) IAF

B. Short Questions :

(Mark- 1)

- 1) In which country did the cricket originated ?

Ans : Cricket was originated in England.

- 2) When was the Melbourne Cricket Club founded ?

Ans : The Melbourne Cricket Club was founded on November 15, 1838.

- 3) From whom Indians learned cricket ?

Ans : Indians learned Cricket from the British peoples.

Try your own :

- 4) Which was the first Indian cricket club ?
- 5) Where was the Melbourne cricket Club founded ?
- 6) When was the Balfour Declaration issued ?
- 7) Who was Palwankar Baloo ?
- 8) When India played first test match ?
- 9) Who was the first captain of Indian test team ?
- 10) When was first International cricket test match played ?
- 11) At present what is the Name of ICC ?
- 12) What was the past Name of ICC ?
- 13) Where was the first International one day match played ?
- 14) In which year Indian hockey team first took part in olympics ?

- C. 1) What was the Contribution of Melbourne Cricket Club in International cricket ?**

Ans : Melbourne cricket club was founded in 1787. MCC made some new rules regulations for cricket

- a) The bat should be 4 inches in width.
- b) Bowlers should bowl spin and fast.
- c) Ball should touch the ground only once before the batsman.

For these new rules and regulations Bowlers are allowed to bowl both fast and spin bowling in cricket and for this batsman should be alert.

Try your own

- 2) What is the importance of games and sports in our life ?
- 3) What is the difference between gentlemen cricketers and professional cricketers ?
- 4) Briefly narretes the works of ICC.
- 5) Why parsee cricket teams first England tour is significant ?
- 6) what was the role of parsee cricketers in development of Indian nationalism ?
- 7) Why south African cricket team was banned from test cricket ?
- 8) Why test cricket is different from other games and sports ?
- 9) Why is India and west Indies cricket is a popular game ?
- 10) Why did Mahatma Gandhi condemn the pentangular cricket tournament ?
- 11) Why one day cricket is very popular ?
- 12) Why ICC headquarters shifted from london to Dubai ?

D. Descriptive questions :

Marks - 5

- 1) Why cricket is called gentleman's game ?
- 2) How did cricket spread in West Indies ?
- 3) Discuss about the role of persee cricket in Indian National Movement.
- 4) What was the changes observed in cricket after the development of technologies in 19th centary?
- 5) Why was the name of ICC was changed from the Imperial cricket conference to the International cricket conference ?
- 6) How television helps in development of cricket ?
- 7) Who was kerry packer ? What was his innovation in cricket ?

CLOTHES AND TEXTILES - A SOCIAL HISTORY**Summary :**

There is long history of cloth and textiles. The amount and type of clothing worn depends on gender, body type, social factors and geographic considerations. We wear clothes for protecting the body, for beautifying the body and for expressing the feelings. Fashion reflects social changes. Because with social changes our fashion will also change.

In the 18th century the foremost European colonial powers solidified their global hegemonic position. And by this way the idea of democracy was also spread all over the world. An industrial society was formed and people's idea about clothes and textiles was changed.

A. Choose the Correct Option :**(Mark- 1)**

1) French Revolution started in –

- (a) 1779 (b) 1789 (c) 1879 (d) 1889

Ans : French Revolution started in 1789.

Try your own

2) In 1905 Bengal was partitioned by –

- (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Bentinck (c) Lord Dalhousie (d) Lord Cornwallis

3) In France knee length trousers were worn by –

- (a) Workers (b) Aristocrats (c) Bourgeois (d) Sans-culotte

4) First female mathematician in the world is –

- (a) Marie Daisy (b) Marie Sofia
(c) Marie Amalia (d) Maria Sammarcelli

5) First female cloth designer in the world was –

- (a) Asian (b) African (c) American (d) European

6) Textile industry of England developed –

- (a) Before industrial revolution (b) during industrial revolution
(c) After industrial revolution (d) during Russian revolution

- 7) Who first starts the system of wearing of cap in India ? –
 (a) Sultans (b) Mughals
 (c) European traders (d) Indian revolutionaries
- 8) When Gandhi was in London he wore –
 (a) Coat Pant (b) Lungi and Kurti (c) Dhoti (d) Dhoti and Kurti

B. Short Questions :

Marks - 1

- 1) When was the 'Rational Dress Society' was founded in England ?
 Ans : 'Rational Dress Society' was founded in England in 1881.
- 2) Where was the Second Round Table conference held ?
 Ans : The Second Round Table conference was held in London.

Try our own

- 3) Whom did Churchill called a half naked Indian Fakir ?
- 4) When was First World War started ?
- 5) When did Gandhi started wearing small length dhoti ?
- 6) Why Gandhi went to London in the age of 19 ?
- 7) When Gandhi returned to India from South Africa ?
- 8) What was the dress of sans - culottes ?
- 9) When did the clothes renewal system started in England ?
- 10) Women of Which country were wore long skirts ?
- 11) Who started to made khadi clothes with the help of charkha in India ?

Short Question :

Marks - 3

- 1) Discuss about the clothes and dresses of French people before French Revolution.

Before French Revolution aristocrats of France wear a extravagant coat made from velvet or silk. They wore knee breeches.

The dresses of common peoples were so simple. Sans-culottes wore dresses without breeches. There was differences between higher class and lower classes of France in the question of dressing.

Try your own :

- 2) Why England introduced price control law ?
- 3) What did British women wear in Victorian era ?
- 4) What was the relation between industrial revolution and dresses ?
- 5) How did the British influence the Indian clothing ?
- 6) How much textile industry of Bengal developed during the partition of Bengal Movement ?

D. Descriptive type Questions :

- 1) What were the price control laws of France ?
- 2) How European dressing style is different from Indian dressing style ?
- 3) Discuss about the racial differences of Indian dressing style.
- 4) What was the Gandhiji's point of view about dress ?
- 5) What was the impact of Swadeshi movement in Indian clothes ?
- 6) Discuss about the causes of changing designs and materials of dresses during 19th century.
- 7) Why Gandhi encouraged the Indians to use Khadi as a national dress ?

HISTORY OF TRIPURA**Summary :**

Tripura is a small hilly state in Northeast India, bordered on three sides by Bangladesh and one side by Assam and Mizoram. It covers 10,491.69 km² Tripura is famous for its natural beauty.

At first the history of Tripura was written by the help of myths, folktales and stories of puranas. Rajmala is a chronicle of the kings of Tripura. It is also a very important source for the history of Tripura. Many researchers explain that the name Tripura came from the name of ancient king Tripur. Some people thought that the king of Tripur belongs to Tripuri community and the name Tripura came from the word Tripuri.

A. Choose the Correct Option :**(Mark- 1)**

1) Manikya title was first taken in Tripura by –

- (a) Krishna Manikya (b) Ratna Manikya
(c) Dhanya Manikya (d) Birendra Kishore

Ans : Manikya title was first taken by Ratna Manikya.

2) Maharaja Krishna Manikya ascended the throne in –

- (a) 1660 (b) 1750 (c) 1760 (d) 1765

Ans : Krishna Manikya ascended the throne in 1760.

Try your own

3) Tripureswari Temple of Udaipur was made by –

- (a) Dhanya Manikya (b) Krishna Manikya
(c) Ratna Manikya (d) Gobinda Manikya

4) Rajarshi was written by –

- (a) Bankim Chandra (b) Nazrul (c) Sarat Chandra (d) Rabindranath Tagore

5) Tea industry was introduced in Tripura by –

- (a) Krishna Kishore Manikya (b) Gobinda Manikya
(c) Birendra Kishore Manikya (d) Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya

- 6) Tripura officially became part of India on –
 (a) 1947 (b) 1948 (c) 1949 (d) 1950
- 7) The last king of Tripura was –
 (a) Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya (b) Radha Kishore Manikya
 (c) Birendra Kishore Manikya (d) Dhanya Manikya
- 8) The Instrument of Accession, joining the Indian union was signed by –
 (a) Kirit Bikram (b) Bir Bikram (c) Radha Kishore (d) Kanchan Prabha Devi

B. Short Questions :

Marks - 1

- 1) Which is the Tripura's only Historical Book ?

Ans : Rajmala is the Tripuras only Historical Book.

- 2) Which king of Tripura first introduced coin ?

Ratna Manikya first introduced coin.

Try your own

- 3) What is the area of Tripura ?
- 4) At first what was the title of Tripura Kings ?
- 5) Who wrote 'MUKUT'?
- 6) Which drama of Rabindranath discussing about the conflict between the brothers of Tripura Kings ?
- 7) Who ascended the throne of Tripura after the death of Kalyan Manikya ?
- 8) Who was the ruler of Tripura when the capital of Tripura was shifted from Udaipur to old Agartala ?
- 9) Who was the first British Resident of Tripura ?
- 10) Who was the ruler of Tripura when the sati was banned in Tripura ?
- 11) Who shifted Tripura's capital in Agartala ?
- 12) Who was the king of Tripura when Rabindranath first time visited Agartala ?
- 13) Who was the first Chief Commissioner of Tripura ?

- 14) In which year Udai Manikya became King ?
- 15) In which year Radha Kishore Manikya became King ?
- 16) Who wrote 'Bhagna Hriday'?
- 17) Who first took the title of Maharaja ?
- 18) In which year Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya became King ?
- 19) In which year Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya died ?
- 20) When was the Indian Government took the ruling power of Tripura ?
- 21) When Tripura gained full Statehood ?
- 22) Who was the first Governor of Tripura ?
- 23) After gaining full statehood who was the first Chief Minister of Tripura ?

C. Short Questions :

Marks - 3

According to Raimala, the name of Tripura was came from the name of the king Tripur who was a king of ancient time. Some historians said that, the name of Tripura came from the name of Devi Tripura Sundari. Many researchers explain the name 'Tripura' from its etymological origin, the word 'Tripura' is a compound of two separate words, 'tui' (water) + pra (near) which is totality means 'near water' some peoples thought that the king of Tripura belongs of Tripuri community and the name Tripura comes from the word Tripuri.

Try your own :

- 2) Write something about Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya.
- 3) Discuss about the contribution of Dhanya Manikya.
- 4) What was the contribution of Krishna Kishore Manikya ?
- 5) Write about Maharaja Gobinda Manikya.
- 6) Why Maharaja Bir Bikram is called the father of modern Tripura ?

MODEL QUESTION: 2021-2022

Class – IX

Subject: Social Science (History)

Marks : 20

Group - A

(Each Question Carries 1 Mark)

A. Choose the Correct Answer : **1x2**

1. 'Fuhrer' was –
(a) Mussolini (b) Hitler (c) Hindenberg (d) Lenin
2. **I.C.C. headquarter is situated in –**
(a) London (b) Delhi (c) City of Dubai (d) City of Mumbai

B. Answer the following questions in one word: **1x4**

1. Where was the peace movement held after the First World War?
2. Where was the 'Swing Conflict' started in 1830?
3. In which year was the first International Cricket Test Match held?
4. To whom the Prime Minister Churchill mocked as – 'the half naked beggar of India'?

Group – B

C. Each question carries Mark – 3. (word limit 60) **3x2**

1. What effects were found in the Indian Forest as a result of the Railway line extension.
2. Who were 'raikas'? What do you know about their livelihood?
3. Write a short note on : Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya.

Group – C

D. Each question carries Mark – 3. (word limit 150) **5x1**

1. Give a brief account of the reign of terrorism in France.
OR
Why is the Russian Tsar the second Alexander Called as the "Liberator Tsar"?

Group – D

E. Map Pointing: Find out the below mentioned places in the world map :

1. Capital of Germany.
2. An Axis powered Country in the Second World War.
3. An allied Power Country of Second World War.

Geography

Chapter - 1

INDIA – SIZE AND LOCATION

Overview :

The land mass of India has an area of 3.28 million square Km. India's total area accounts for about 2.4 percent of the total geographical area of the world. This vast country is lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere, the main land extends between the latitudes 8°4' N and 37°6' N and longitudes 68°7' E and 97°25' E. The Tropic of Cancer (23°30' N) divides the country into almost two equal parts. India is bordered by the Arabian sea in the West, the Bay of Bengal in the East, and the Indian Ocean to the South. The length of the Indian coast is 15,200 Km, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and 7516.6 Km. coastline of Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea. The latitudinal and longitudinal extension of the mainland is about 30°. The standard Meridian of India (82°30' E) passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh). The time along this standard Meridian is taken as the standard time for the whole country. As the axis expands, the length of the day increases, which gradually extends from the South to the North of the country. The trans Indian Ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the west and the countries of East Asia provide a strategic central location to India. The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with South East and East Asia from the Eastern coast. No other country has such long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it. India shares its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the Northwest, China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan in the North and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the East. Our Southern neighbours across the sea consist of the two island countries, namely Sri Lanka and Maldives. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.

A. Choose the correct answer :-

1. Place of India according to population is——

- (a) First (b) second (c) third (d) fourth.

Ans :- (b) Second.

2. According to the size India's place in the whole world is —————

- (a) Fourth (b) fifth (c) sixth (d) seventh.

3. The newest state in India is —————
 (a) Telangana (b) Jharkhand (c) Uttarakhand (d) Chattisgarh.
4. Currently the number of states in India is ——
 (a) 28 (b) 26 (c) 30 (d) 29
5. The Gulf of Mannar is located between——
 (a) India and Sri Lanka (b) India and Maldives
 (c) Andaman and Nicobar Islands (d) India and Nepal
6. The total area of India is —————
 (a) 3.28 million sq. Km. (b) 3.38 million sq. Km.
 (c) 3.48 million sq. Km. (d) 3.58 million sq. Km.
7. India's neighbouring country in the north is ——
 (a) Bhutan (b) Bangladesh (c) Myanmaar (d) Sri Lanka.
8. Which latitude runs through the middle of India ?
 (a) Equator (b) The prime Meridian
 (c) Tropic of cancer (d) Tropic of Capricorn.
9. Which neighbouring country is located on the North-Western border of India?
 (a) Bhutan (b) Pakistan (c) China (d) Myanmar.
10. On which direction of India is the Indian Ocean located?
 (a) South (b) West (c) East (d) South-West.
11. With which neighbouring country India has no land boundary?
 (a) Bhutan (b) Nepal (c) Myanmar (d) Sri Lanka.
12. Through which state of India the Tropic of Cancer not extended ?
 (a) Rajasthan (b) Tripura (c) Orissa (d) Jharkhand.

13. What is responsible for the change in the length of day & night in India——
(a) Extend of longitude (b) Extend of latitude
(c) Location of Tropic of Cancer, (d) None of the above.
14. The —— lies between India and Sri Lanka.
(a) Line of control (b) Durand Line (c) Palk strait
15. The Southernmost point of the mainland of India
(a) Indira Point (b) Indiracal (c) Kanyakumari
16. The length of the coastline (included islands) of India is ——
(a) 7400 Km (b) 7517 Km (c) 7590 Km (d) 15200 Km.
17. The longitude in the western most part of India is——
(a) 68°47' East (b) 68°7' East (c) 64°7' East (d) 68°37' East.
18. The number of Union Territories in India is ——
(a) Six (b) Seven (c) Five (d) Eight.
19. Value of Tropic of Cancer——
(a) 24°30' N (b) 23°30' N (c) 70°30' N (d) 52°30' N
20. The standard Meridian of India passes through——
(a) Bihar (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Odisha (d) Gujart
21. India is located in the cenltral part of——
(a) Pacific Ocean (b) Indian Ocean (c) Atlantic Ocean (d) Red Sea
22. Number of National Capital Territory in India is ——
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 1 (d) 5
23. Suez Canal decreased the distance between India and ——
(a) North America (b) Australia (c) Africa (d) Europe

24. Which island group of India is located in the South-East of India.———
(a) Maldives (b) Andaman & Nicobar
(c) Lakswadweep (d) Srilanka
25. The capital of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is———
(a) Silvassa (b) Port Blair (c) Daman (d) Kavaratti.
26. Which latitude divides India into almost two equal parts———
(a) Tropic of Cancer (b) Equator
(c) Tropic of Capricorn (d) None of the above
27. Indira point got submerged due to———
(a) Earthquake (b) Tsunami (c) Flood (d) Cyclone
28. In which year Indira point was submerged———
(a) 2004 (b) 2006 (c) 2009 (d) 2020
29. With which country, states of India, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura border is connected ———
(a) Nepal (b) Bhutan (c) Myanmar (d) Bangladesh
30. One neighbouring State of Tripura ———
(a) Assam (b) West Bengal (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Karnataka.

B. Short questions :-

1. Which is the smallest state of India ?
Ans :- Goa is the smallest state of India.
2. What is the value of Tropic of Cancer?
3. Which of the India's neighbouring countries not included in the Indian sub continent ?
4. What is the percentage of land of India?
5. In which continent of India is located?
6. Which ocean is located in the South of India?

7. What is the East-West extension of India ?
8. What is the length of the North-South extension of India ?
9. What is the total length of the coast of Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands?
10. What is the amount of reduced distance between India and Europe of the development of Suez Canal?
11. What is the time difference between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh?
12. In which year Suez Canal was built?
13. Name the smallest neighbouring country of India.
14. In which hemisphere is India located ?
15. What is the total area of India.
16. Write the latitudinal extension of India.
17. Write the longitudinal extension of India.
18. Name two neighboring countries located in the east of India.
19. Which neighbouring countries are located in the south of India ?
20. What is the name of the narrow channel located at the Gulf of Mannar between India and Sri Lanka ?
21. Which is the nearest neighbouring island country of India ?
22. Which islands of India are located in the Bay of Bengal ?
23. Which islands in the Arabian Sea belong to India ?

Chapter – 2

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

Overview :

India is a vast country. In fact, our country has practically all major physical features of the earth i.e., mountains, plains, deserts, plateaus and islands. The colour of soil varies from one place to the other because soil is formed out of different types of rocks. Most of these variations are caused due to differences in rock formations. Besides geological formation, meteorology and erosion and sedimentation have created new land forms. Earth scientists have attempted to explain the formation of physical features with the help of some theories based on certain evidences. One such remarkable theory is the “Theory of plate Tectonics”. According to this theory, the crust (upper part) of the earth has been formed out of seven major and some minor plates. Seven major plates are: (i) Eurasian Plate (ii) Pacific plate (iii) North American plate (iv) South American plate (v) African plate (vi) Antarctic Plate (vii) Indo-Australian plate. Earth scientists classified these plates into three types. (a) Convergent boundary (b) Divergent boundary and (c) Transform boundary. The convectional currents split the crust into a number of pieces, thus leading to the drifting of the plates. In this way Indo-Australian plate after being separated from the Gondwana land, moved towards north. The north ward drift resulted in the collision of the plate with the much larger Eurasian Plate. Due to this collision, the sedimentary rocks which were accumulated in the geosyncline known as the ‘Tethys’ were folded to form the mountain system of Western Asia and Himalayas. The physical features of India can be grouped into six main physiographic divisions. These are : (a) The Himalayan Mountains (b) The Northern Plains, (c) The Peninsular Plateau (d) The Indian Desert (e) The Coastal Plains and (f) The Islands. The Himalaya consists of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent : (a) The Greater Himalayas or the Himadri (b) Himachal or lesser Himalaya and (c) the Shiwaliks. According to geo-natural or physiographic features, the Himalayas are divided into two main parts from west to East named as (i) West Himalaya and (ii) East Himalaya. The Northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems, namely — the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries. The deposition of alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills of the Himalayas over million of years, formed this fertile plain. It spreads over an area of 7 lakh sq. km. The plain being about 2400 km long and 240 to 320 km broad, is a densely populated region of India. With a rich soil cover combined with adequate water supply and favourable climate it is agriculturally a productive part of India. The Northern Plain is broadly divided into three sections namely (i) The Punjab Plains (ii) the Ganga Plain (iii) The Brahmaputra Plain. The Peninsular plateau is composed of the old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks. This plateau consists of two broad divisions, namely, the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau.

The Indian desert lies towards the western margins of the Aravali Hills. It is an undulating sandy plain covered with sand dunes. This region receives very low rainfall below 150 mm per year. It has arid climate with low vegetation cover, streams appear during the rainy season. Luni is the only large river in this region. The Peninsular Plateau is flanked by stretch of narrow coastal strips, running along the Arabian sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on the east. The two archipelagos of India are Lakshadweep in the Arabian sea and Andaman and Nicobar islands in the Bay of Bengal. Lakshadweep islands are called coral islands. It is made up of 36 small islands. Andaman islands made up of 204 islands and Nicobar islands made up of 19 islands.

A. Choose the correct answer :

- The number of major plates forming the landform is _____
(a) Five (b) six (c) seven (d) eight.
Ans :- The number of major plates forming the landform is seven.
- Lakshadweep islands is formed by _____
(a) Slit (b) coral (c) flammable substance (d) none of these.
Ans :- Lakshadweep island is formed by coral.
- The highest peak of Purvanchal is _____
(a) Dapha Bum (b) Saramati (c) Nokrek (d) Shillong Pahar.
- The highest peak of Chhotanagpur Plateau is _____
(a) The Deccan Traps (b) Malnad
(c) Parashnath (d) Paat
- How many types of plates are there according to the “Theory of plate Tectonics” _____
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
- In the Himalayan region, the word ‘Dun’ means _____
(a) Peak (b) Valley (c) hill slope (d) lake.
- Largest mountain range of Himachal Himalaya _____
(a) Kanchenjanga (b) Pir Panjal (c) Kamet (d) Tibet
- The highest mountain peak in India is _____
(a) K2 (b) Nanga Parbat (c) Mount Everest (d) Kanchanjunga.

9. The highest peak of Mismi Hill —————
 (a) Saramati (b) Nokrek (c) Daphabum (d) Dhupgarh/Dhoopgarh
10. Banihal and Rohtang passes are located in —————
 (a) Shivalik Himalaya (b) Himachal Himalaya
 (c) Himadri Himalaya (d) Tibet Himalaya
11. A mountain pass of Western Himalaya —————
 (a) Thalghat (b) Zojila (c) Nathula (d) Bhorghat
12. The highest hill of Chhota Nagpur plateau is —————
 (a) Rajmahal hill (b) Biharinath hill
 (c) Parasnath hill (d) Amarkantak hill.
13. The black soil region of the peninsular plateau is —————
 (a) Deccan Trap (b) Malnad
 (c) Telangana (d) Chhotanagpur plateau.
14. The largest salt water lagoon of India is —————
 (a) Chilika (b) Sambhar (c) Bhimtal (d) Wular.
15. Famous Kullu valley is in —————
 (a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Himachal Pradesh
 (c) Punjab (d) Uttarakhand.
16. Highest peak of Eastern Ghat mountain —————
 (a) Mahendragiri (b) Doda Betta (c) Anaimudi (d) Kanchenjunga
17. A pass in the eastern Himalayas is —————
 (a) Nathula (b) Zojila (c) Thal Ghat (d) Bhor Ghat.
18. The Peninsular Plateau of India is part of the ancient territory of —————
 (a) Panthalasa (b) Laurasia (c) Gondwanaland (d) Angaraland.
19. The Western part of Northern Plain is known as —————
 (a) Ganga Plain (b) Punjab Plain (c) Brahmaputra Plain (d) Tripura Plain

20. The only river of Indian desert is ——
 (a) Mahanadi (b) Luni (c) Krishna (d) Godavari
21. The older alluvium in the Northern plain is called ——
 (a) Bhabar (b) Khadar (c) bhangar (d) kankar
22. The newer alluvium in the Northern Plain is called ——
 (a) Khadar (b) Tarai (c) Kankar (d) Bhangar
23. The peninsular plateau is divided into —— parts —
 (a) Three (b) Five (c) Two (d) Four
24. The average rainfall of the Indian desert is ——
 (a) 150 mm (b) 200 m (c) 500 m (d) 100 m
25. Chilika lake is located at ——
 (a) West Bengal (b) Odisha (c) Gujarat (d) Karnataka
26. The capital of Lakshadweep Island is ——
 (a) Minicoy (b) Port Blair (c) Kavaratti (d) Andaman
27. India's only active volcano is located at ——
 (a) Barren Island (b) Minicoy Island (c) Kavaratti Island (d) Pitti Island
28. In which country is the highest mountain peak, the Mount Everest is situated?
 (a) India (b) Nepal (c) China (d) Bhutan
29. —— is the second highest peak in the world and the highest peak in India.
 (a) Mount Everest (b) Godwin Austin (K2) (c) Nilgiri (d) Aravalli

B. Short Questions Answers :

1. What is the name of the oldest fold mountain in India ?

Ans :- The name of the oldest fold mountain of India is Aravalli of Rajasthan.

2. Write the name of the only active volcano of India.

Ans :- The name of the only active volcano of India is Barren island volcano of Andaman and Nicobar island.

3. Name two passes of the western Himalayas.
4. Name two passes of the Western Ghat.
5. What is dun?
6. What is the popular name of Udagamandalam?
7. What is the total area of Lakshadweep?
8. Name an uninhabited island of Lakshadweep island group.
9. Give one example of Coral reef.
10. Name one Coral island of India.
11. What is the meaning of trap in the word Deccan Trap?
12. Which is the highest peak of Western Ghat mountain?
13. Name two important peaks of Western Ghat mountain?
14. Where is Himadri Himalaya located?
15. What is Bhabar?
16. What is Deccan Trap?
17. Which coastal plain is located between Arabian Sea & Western Ghat?
18. How many sections are there in West Coastal plain?
19. How many sections are there in East Coastal plain?
20. Name the lake located in the Mahanadi Delta.
21. Name a waterfall of Chhotanagpur Plateau Region.

C. Answer the following questions :-

1. Briefly discuss about peninsular plateau of India?

Ans: The peninsular plateau is a table land composed of old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks. It is the oldest landmass of India which was formed due to breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land. The plateau has broad and shallow valleys and rounded hills. It is broadly divided into two parts— The Central highland and the Deccan Plateau.

The part of the peninsular plateau lying to the north of the Narmada river, covering a major area of the Malwa plateau, is known as the Central Highlands. The Vindhyan range is bounded by

the Satpura range on the South and the Aravallis on the north-west. The Central highlands are wider in the west but narrower in the east. The east ward extensions of this plateau are locally known as the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. The Chhotanagpur plateau marks the further eastward extension, drained by the Damodar river.

The Deccan plateau is a triangular landmass that lies to the south of river Narmada. The Satpura range flanks its broad base in the north, while the Mahadev, the Kaimur hills and the Maikal range form its eastern extensions. An extension of this plateau is also visible in the north-east, locally known as the Meghalaya, Karbi, Anglong plateau and North Cachar hills.

2. Write the difference between Eastern Coastal Plain of India and Western Coastal Plain of India.
3. Mention the major Physiographic divisions of India.
4. Briefly discuss about the Northern plain of India.
5. Write a short note on the Indian Desert.
6. Write the difference between Bhangar and Khadar.
7. Write the difference between Western Ghat Mountain Range and Eastern Ghat Mountain Range.
8. Give an overview of the islands of India.
9. Give a brief description of the western Himalayan Region.
10. Write briefly about the Physiographic divisions of the Deccan Plateau.
11. Classify and summarize about the coastal plains of India.
12. Write the difference between Eastern Himalaya and Western Himalaya.

Chapter – 3

DRAINAGE SYSTEM (RIVERS)

Overview :

Drainage is the flow of a river in an area different river and tributaries join to the main river which flow down to different lakes and seas and oceans. The surface over which any river flows, that area is called the river basin of that particular river. When two rivers are separated by a mountain or a high land, this mountain or the highland is called watershed. Indian Rivers are mainly divided into two parts.

1. Rivers originated from the Himalayas and, 2. Rivers originated from Peninsular Plateau. River Ganga and Indus originates from the Himalayas and Brahmaputra originates from the Northern Mountain Ranges. The flow of water of any region depends upon the slope, rock structure and climate of that particular region such as (i) Dendritic drainage pattern (ii) Trellis drainage pattern, (iii) rectangular drainage pattern, (iv) Centripetal drainage pattern, most of the Deccan Plateau rivers which originates from Western Ghat mountain range flows down to the Bay of Bengal. Indus River originates from the Mansarovar in Tibet. This river initially flows from the western side and enters India flowing through Ladakh. The tributaries of Indus river are Zaskar, Nubra, Shyok, Hunza, Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum etc. Indus river is 2,900km long. According to Indus Water treaty in 1960 India, can use only 20% of the water which is mainly used by Punjab, Haryana, South West Rajasthan for irrigation purpose. The main stream of the river Ganga comes from Bhagirathi originating from Gangotri glacier, Gomukh, and merges with Alokanda where it is named as 'Ganga'. Ganga flows to the Plain land near Haridwar. Its tributaries are Yamuna, Gharghara, Gandak. The river Ganga is 2,500 km long. The main tributaries flowing from the peninsular highland are Chambal, Betwa and Shon. In June 2014 the project 'Namami Ganga' was launched with the objective to control pollution and water conservation of the river Ganga. The Sundarbans Delta was formed by the sediments of Ganga and Brahmaputra. The name 'sundarban' originated from the "sundari" trees which abundantly grows in the swamp and marsh land. Ambala Mountain is the water shed of Indus and Ganga. Brahmaputra which originates from the eastern part of Man Sarovar in Tibet is known as Dihang in Arunachal Pradesh. Dihang merges with Lohit and enters Assam in India. Brahmaputra is known as Tsangpo in Tibet. The largest riverine delta in the world is in Brahmaputra. The major rivers of peninsular regions are Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri etc. Narmada is 1312km long. It originates from Amarkantak Mountain in Madhya Pradesh. MP Govt had undertaken. "Namami Devi Narmade" project to conserve the Narmada Water. The river Tapi originates from Satpura Mountain at Betul District in Madhya Pradesh. It is 730km long. Other west flowing rivers are Sabarmati, Mahi, Periyar,

Bharatpoujha etc. Godavari originates from Western Ghat Mountain at Nasik District in Maharashtra. It is 1500 km long, tributaries are Purna, Wardha, Pranhita, Manjra, Penganga etc. Godavari is known as Dakshin Ganga "Ganga" of Southern India. 860 km long Mahanadi originates from Chhotanagpur Plateau. Its tributaries are Shishunath, Brahmani, Baitarani etc. River Krishna originates from a spring near Mahabaleswar. It is 1400 km long tributaries are Tungabhadra, Koyna, Ghatprapha, Kushi, Bhima etc. 760 km long river Kaveri originates from the Brahmagiri peak of Westernghat mountain range: tributaries are Amarabati, Bhabani, Hemabati, Kobini etc. In India Shivasamudram is the Second largest waterfalls of river Krishna. Other than all these rivers east flowing important rivers are Damodar, Brahmini, Baitarani, Subarnarekha etc. Dal lake is situated in Kashmir. Lakes formed in coastal areas like Chilika, Pulicat, Kolleru etc. Sambar lake of Rajasthan is a Seasonal lake. This is a salt water lake. India's largest fresh water lakes are Wular lake, Dal Lake, Bhimtal, Nainital, Loktak, Barapani etc. Some lakes are formed due to construction of dams for generating hydropower, like Guru Govind Sagar (Bhakra-Nangal Project). Rivers contribute immensely for irrigation, navigation, hydroelectricity etc. River water is getting polluted in various ways day by day river water is being used increasingly for domestic use, factories, industries and agriculture. As a result the quality of the river water has been decreased. The river bed is filled with sewage and industrial water and river drainage system is being disrupted. Various projects have currently been undertaken to prevent this pollution.

Project I : Make a list of natural and man made lakes and show it on the map given.

Project II : Make a list of north Indian rivers and south Indian rivers and show them on the map.

Project III : Collect some information about 'Namami Ganga' project and discuss.

Project IV : Write down the names of the rivers that you have in your state how these rivers help in the economic development of your state information and discuss.

Project V : River water are getting polluted in your surroundings. Collect information and pictures, and discuss how you can prevent these rivers from pollution.

- a) Label the following rivers on the outline map : Ganga, Satlej, Damodar, Krishna, Narmada, Tapi, Mahanadi, Brahmaputra.
- b) Label the following lakes on the outline map: -Chilika, Sambar, Wular, Pulicat.

Chapter – 4

CLIMATE

Overview :

Climate refers to the average weather condition of a large area for at least 30 years. Weather is the average condition of the various elements of the atmosphere of a place at a given time. The elements of climate and weather are as follows: temperature, air pressure, wind humidity and precipitation. A year is divided into different seasons based on past weather conditions. Such as winter, summer, rainy etc. The climate of India is called monsoon climate. This type of climate is observed in the countries of south and south East Asia. The precipitation is seen as snowfall on the surface of the Himalayas and in rest, as rain. Both temperature and rainfall vary from place to place. For example in the desert of Rajasthan temperature reaches up to 50°C in summer, at the same time the temperature at pahalgam in Kashmir is close to 20°C. The annual rainfall in Meghalaya is more than 400cm. West Rajasthan and Ladakh, on the other hand, receive less than 10cm of rainfall. Temperature contrast is less prevalent in coastal areas. Six main factors that control the climate in a place are latitude, altitude, air pressure and wind, distance from the seas, ocean currents and topography. The westerly winds of the troposphere at 27°C to 30°C North latitude flow from west to east in a narrow outcrop with variable speed, 110 km per Hour in summer and 184 Km/h in winter. In winter, westerly winds from the Mediterranean Sea develops western cyclonic disturbances which particularly affect the climate of North West India. Tropical cyclones are formed in monsoon. Cyclones are caused by easterly winds in October to November, resulting in heavy rainfall in the east, which particularly affects the coastal areas of the country. Great effects of monsoon winds are observed from 20°North to 20° South of the tropics. El-Nino is sometimes caused by warm currents instead of cold currents flowing off the coast of Peru. Seasonal winds do not always flow like Trade winds. The duration of monsoon winds is from early June to Mid September. The Arrival of Monsoon winds suddenly increase the amount of rainfall and lasts for several days. This condition is known as Burst of Monsoon. The main features of Monsoon winds are seasonal variation. In Northern India, winters starts in mid-November and lasts till February. Northern India experiences severe winters in December and January. The temperature gradually decreases from the south to north India. In Chennai, when the temperature is 24°C to 25°C, in the northern plains it is 10°C to 15°C. Lu is a notable feature of summer. Strong, Hot, Dry and Dusty winds blow during the day in the in north and west India. Sometime the winds blow until evening. In May, dust storms in north India provide temporary relief because they help to reduce the temperature causing light rains and cool winds. This is known as “Aandhi” or Dust storm. There is heavy rain with thunder storm and hailstones, in this season. This storm is known as “Kalbaishakhi”. West Bengal, Kerala and Karnataka receive pre-monsoon rainfall towards the ends of summer. This rain is also known as “Mango Shower” as it helps to ripen the mangoes. Some parts of the west coast and northeast India receive more than 400cm of rainfall a year. On the other hand west Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab and Gujarat receive less than 60 cm of rainfall a year. The coastal part of the Deccan Plateau and the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats receive less rainfall.

A) Select the Correct Answers.

1. India's Climate is mainly –

- a) of Equatorial nature
- b) of Moderate nature
- c) of monsoonal nature
- d) of Tundra Nature

Ans:- C) of monsoonal nature

2. Number of major seasons in India?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 6

Ans- b) 4

3. Kalbaishakhi occurs in–

- a) Summer.
- b) Rainy seasons
- c) Autumn
- d) Winter

4. The arrival of the western cyclonic disturbance is in–

- a) Summer.
- b) Rainy seasons
- c) Autumn
- d) Winter

5. The coast where rainfall occurs twice a year–

- a) North
- b) Coromandal
- c) Malabar
- d) Konkan

6. A local wind in India is–

- a) Seasonal
- b) Ashiwin's Storm
- c) Kalbaishakhi
- d) Loo

7. Mango shower is seen in–

- a) North India
- b) East India
- c) West India
- d) South India

8. The Onset of the season which is the result of a Burst of monsoon–

- a) Summer
- b) Rainy
- c) Autumn
- d) Winter

9. Most of rainfall in India is–

- a) Convectional
- b) Cyclonic
- c) Snowfall
- d) Orographic

10. The word monsoon means–

- a) Rainfall
- b) Wind
- c) Air Pressure
- d) Season

11. Equatorial type of Climate in India is seen in the–
 - a) Himalayas b) Andaman and Nicobar islands
 - c) Western Coast d) Central India.
12. In which coast El Nino current flows–
 - a) Australia b) India c) Peru d) USA
13. Snowfall occurs in winter–
 - a) Karnataka Plateau b) Dandakaranya
 - c) Mussorie d) Cherapunji
14. City with an extreme climate –
 - a) Pune b) Chennai c) Mumbai d) Delhi
15. Rainier region of India is-
 - a) Shillong b) Dooars c) Chhotanagpur d) Thar Desert
16. The Climate of South India is basically
 - a) Too Hot b) Too Cold c) Moderated d) Identical
17. Monsoon arrives in India approximately in–
 - a) Early May b) Early June c) Early July d) Early August
18. The wind that blows in India during the summer are–
 - a) South West Monsoon wind b) North East Monsoon wind
 - c) North West Monsoon wind d) East Monsoon
19. The cyclone that occurs during autumn in West Bengal is
 - a) Kalbaishakhi b) Ashwin's Storm c) Mango Rain d) Barbaichhila
20. Rainfall that occur in the western part of the western Ghats is
 - a) Convection Rainfall b) Relief Rainfall
 - c) Cyclonic Rainfall d) Hailstorm
21. India's only Hot desert-
 - a) Thar b) Ladakh c) Telengana d) Chhotanagpur

22. A warm current–
 a) El Nino b) La Nina c) Jet Stream d) Western Storm
23. Nor'Wester means
 a) Monsoon winds b) Kalbaishakhi c) Loo d) Aandhi
24. The Main features of Indian Climate is
 a) Monsoon Season b) Excessive rainfall
 c) Excessive Warmth d) Moderate rainfall
25. The highest rainfall in the world is recieved at–
 a) Coromandel Coast b) Goa
 c) Mawsynram d) Malabar Coast
26. It rains twice a year in–
 a) Mawsynram b) Tamilnadu Coast
 c) Himalayas d) Malabar Coast
27. A dust storm is known as –
 a) Loo b) Kalbaishakhi c) Mango Shower d) Aandhi
28. Name of a Tropical Cyclone-
 a) Kalbaishakhi b) Aandhi c) Loo d) Western Disturbance

A) Answer the following Questions Briefly.

1. What is ITCZ ?

Ans : Inter Tropical Convergence Zone

2. Which Part of India Recieves the Lowest rainfall?

Ans : Thar Desert in Western Border of Rajasthan and Ladakh Plateau in Jammu and Kashmir receives the Lowest rainfall in India.

3. What is the other name of 'Mango Shower' ?

4. In India during winter, temperature changes due to which weather disturbances?

5. What is the average temperature of India during Winter Season?

6. Give Examples of Two rainfed regions of India.
7. Write the name of a flood prone region of India.
8. Which region of India experience Western disturbance in winter?
9. Why India doesn't usually get rain in winter?
10. Why Delhi experience extreme climate ?
11. The word Monsoon is derived from which Arabic word?
12. Which region of India get winter rainfall?
13. Name the two Branches of South West Monsoon.
14. Name the states where mango shower occurs.
15. What is the full form of ENSO.
16. What is Coriolis force?
17. What is retreating monsoon ?
18. Retreating monsoon causes rainfall in which part of India?
19. In which part of India the Annual rainfall is above is 200 cm?
20. What is 'Kalbaishakhi '?

B) Answers the following Questions.

1. What is the effect of monsoon on Indian climate?

Ans: The climate of India is strongly influenced by monsoon winds. The unifying influence of the monsoon on Indian climate is quite perceptible. The major effects of monsoon on Indian climate are–

- i) The seasonal alteration of the wind systems and the associated weather conditions provide a rhythmic cycle of seasons.
- ii) The Indian landscape, its animals and plant life, its entire agricultural calendar and the life of the people revolve around this phenomena.
- iii) The monsoon winds bind the whole country by providing where to set the agricultural activities in motion.
- iv) The river valleys which carry this water also unit as a single river valley unit.

- v) Owing to the nature of monsoon, the annual rainfall is highly variable from year to year. This variability leads to flood in some region or drought in some parts.
2. Why does the coast of Tamil Nadu receive rain during winter?
 3. Describe the difference between weather and Climate ?
 4. Describe the characteristics of rainfall in India.
 5. Write the characteristics of monsoon climate.
 6. Why is India called the land of Monsoon Climate?
 7. Why does it rain twice a year on the coast of Coromandal or Tamil Nadu coast?
 8. What are the factors affecting Climate in India?
 9. What is the impact of landform on Indian climate?
 10. Discuss monsoon as a unifying bond in India.

Chapter – 5

NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE

Overview :

India is one of the twelve mega biodiversity countries in the world. Presence of about 47,000 species of plants ranks India tenth in the world and fourth in Asia. India has about 15,000 species of flowering plants, accounting for 6% of the world's total flowering plants. There are about 90,000 species of animals in India. Natural vegetation is a plant community that grows naturally without human help and has been left undisturbed by humans for long period of time. Flora refers to a plant of a particular region or period. Fauna refers to animals of a particular region. The diversity of the plant and animal world depends on the following factors - i) Relief ii) Climate.

i) The major factors controlling the development of natural vegetation in a area are– relief, climate. In relief land and soil is very important factor where as in climate, temperature, sunlight, precipitation. All these factors are equally important for the growth and variety of natural vegetation in a region. The variety of relief features and climatic conditions of India contributed to the rich diversity of flora and fauna in this country.

India is home of about 2,000 species of birds, accounting for 13% of the world's birds, there are 2546 species of fish which account for about 12% of the world's total reserves. About 5 to 8 percent of the world's amphibians reptiles and mammals live in India.

Elephants are found in the hot and wet forest of Assam, Karnataka and Kerala. One horned rhinoceroses are found in the wetlands of Assam and West Bengal. Dry region of Rann of Kacch and Thar desert is the home of wild donkeys and camels. In addition, Indian wild buffalo, Nilgai, Chousinga, and different species of deer and other animals are found in India. Lions can be seen in Gir forest of Gujrat. Tigers are found in the Sundarban in West Bengal, in the Himalayan regions and the forests of Madhya Pradesh. Yaks, Tibetan black deer, wild goats, bears, snow leopards and rare species of red pandas are found in the higher reaches of Ladakh. Tortoise, crocodiles are found in the rivers, lakes and coastal areas. Among the birds, peacock, different colourful birds, ducks, parrots, cranes, pigeons etc. can be seen. Currently, 13,000 species of plants are on the verge of extinction due to deforestation and 20 species of plants are already extinct. Wetlands of Rann of Kutch is famous for migratory birds. At the places where desert merges with the sea, bright pink-feathered swans come to nest in the ground and raise their babies. To preserve the natural heritage government has developed 103 national parks, 535 sanctuaries and Zoological Gardens.

Project : I

Find some medicinal plants in the your surroundings and discuss their qualities.

Project : II

Discuss some of the livelihoods of people based on forest resources and wildlife.

Project : III

Write a paragraph about the importance of wildlife.

Project : IV

Write a paragraph about the need for afforestation.

Project : V

Collect some information and discuss some of the reasons why the ecological balance around you is being disturbed.

Project : VI

Collect and present various information regarding the need of biodiversity and why it needs to be conserved.

Project : VII

Study the map to find out why some states have higher density of natural vegetation than other states.

Chapter – 6

POPULATION

Overview :

People play a very important role in the socio-economic development of a country. People develop the resources and use the resource according to demand. In order to understand all the elements of the environment, it is necessary to gain an idea about the distribution and growth of the population and characteristics or qualities. Three major questions about population are– i) Population size and distribution, ii) the process of population growth and change and iii) the characteristics and quality of the population need to be specifically known. According to 2011 census, India has a population of 120 million, 17.5 % of the world's population. According to the 2011 census, Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India - 199 million, 16% of the total population of the country. Sikkim has a population of only 06 million and Lakshadweep 64429. Half of the total population of the country lives in these five states Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. Rajasthan is the largest state of India with only 5% of the total population. The population density of a particular area is determined by the population living in that area. According to the 2011 census, India's population density was 382 people per square kilometre. The population density of Bihar was 1102 and Arunachal Pradesh 17 people per square kilometre. The population density of Assam and the peninsular plateau states is affected by light to moderate rainfall, narrow and barren soils in the scattered rock formations. Due to suitable climate with adequate rainfall and fertile soil, the population density is higher in the northern plains and in the southern Kerala. The three main factors influencing population change are - birth rate, death rate and migration. India currently has an annual growth rate of 15.5 million. Population changes by three main process - i) birth rate, ii) death rate, iii) migration. Birth rate refers to the number of children born per year. Mortality refers to the number of deaths per thousand population per year. Migration is the movement of people from a region to live permanently to another region. There are two types of migration– internal and international. Age composition refers to the total number of people of different ages in the country. For example the sex ratio of children to adults or adults refers to the ratio of females per 1000 males. The sex ratio in Kerala is 1084 females for every 1000 males. In Puducherry the sex ratio is 877 females per 1000 males. The special feature of the population is literacy. Educated people can also take the country forward through research and developmental projects. The literacy rate for the 2011 census is 73%. The literacy rate of men and women is 80.9% and 64.6 % respectively. The distribution of population according to different types occupation is called occupational structure. The occupation is generally divided into three categories of primary secondary and tertiary. Health is an important component in the population composition. Improvement in public health refers to multiple factors such as diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases and the use of modern medical methods to diagnose and treat diseases have resulted in significant improvement in the average life expectancy of the population. The Government of India has undertaken a family planning program since 1952, with all the responsibilities of the parents. The Scheme was implemented in 2000 and the education of children upto the age of 14 was free and compulsory. The plan includes reducing the infant mortality rate to less than 30 per 1000 live births, reducing immature birth rates, making universal immunization for infants, encouraging late marriages of girls and raising awareness through family planning programs.

A. Choose the correct answer –

1. The lowest populated state of India–
i) Sikkim, ii) Arunachal Pradesh, iii) Goa, iv) Tripura.
2. The lowest density of population is in–
i) Sikkim, ii) Arunachal Pradesh, iii) Goa, iv) Tripura.
3. India's most populated state is–
i) Maharastra, ii) West Bengal, iii) Uttar Pradesh, iv) Bihar.
4. India has the highest population density in -
i) Maharastra, ii) West Bengal, iii) Uttar Pradesh, iv) Bihar.
5. According to the 2011 census, the population of India is -
i) 102.5 crores ii) 111.2 crores iii) 117.05 crores iv) 121.02 crores.
6. India's most populated union territory is -
i) Delhi, ii) Chandigarh,
iii) Daman and Diu iv) Lakshadweep Islands.
7. India has highest population density in the Union Territory of–
i) Chandigarh, ii) Lakshadweep,
iii) Delhi, iv) Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
8. The lowest populated Union Territory of India is–
i) Lakshadweep Islands ii) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
iii) Chandigarh, iv) Daman and Diu.
9. The Union Territory with the lowest population density in India is–
i) Lakshadweep Islands, ii) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
iii) Chandigarh, iv) Daman and Diu.
10. According to the 2011 census, India's population density is–
i) 324 per sq. Km ii) 352 per sq. Km
iii) 382 per Sq. Km iv) 392 Sq. Km.

11. Which state of India has the highest sex ratio—
 i) Kerala, ii) Haryana,
 iii) Maharastra, iv) Tripura.
12. In India sex ratio is—
 i) 1000:933 ii) 1000:940
 iii) 1000:960 iv) 1000: 990
13. India's rural population is about—
 i) 62% ii) 65%
 iii) 68% iv) 71%
14. India has the lowest literacy rate in—
 i) Rajasthan, ii) Bihar, iii) Uttar Pradesh, iv) Jharkhand.
15. Which state has the highest literacy rate in India ?
 i) Kerala, ii) Haryana,iii) Delhi, iv) Mizoram.
16. Census is conducted in every——
 i) 10 years ii) 12 years
 iii) 15 years iv) 20 years.
17. The most populous city in India in terms of current population is—
 i) Kolkata, ii) Delhi,
 iii) Mumbai, iv) Chennai.
18. The main reason for population growth in the border areas of India is—
 i) Increase in birth rate ii) Reduced mortality
 iii) Arrival of emigrants iv) None of the above.
19. Dependent population means—
 i) 0-15 years old population ii) Population of 59 years or above
 iii) Both (i) & (ii) iv) None of the above.
20. Moving of people from one place to another for a living is called—
 i) Migration ii) Birth rate
 iii) Death rate iv) None.

21. The number of cities in India with a population of 10 lakhs is -

- i) 35 ii) 40 iii) 53 iv) 65

B) Very Short answer type questions :

1. When the last census of India was conducted?

Ans : The last census of India was conducted in 2011.

2. What is the position of India in the world in terms of its total population ?

Ans: India ranks second in the world in terms of its total population.

3. What is the reason for India's rapid population growth ?

4. What is census ?

5. Which is the second most populous state in India according to 2011 census ?

6. When next census of India will be conducted?

7. What is population density ?

8. What is migration ?

9. What is birth rate ?

10. What is death rate ?

11. What do you mean by normal growth rate ?

12. When was the family planning programme launched in India ?

13. When was the first census held in the independent India ?

14. What is internal migration ?

15. What is international migration ?

16. What do you mean by working population ?

17. What is the literacy rate of India according to the 2011 census ?

Chapter – 7

HILLY STATE TRIPURA

Tripura is a small hilly state of India with an area estimated 10491 sq. km. Its north-south extension is about 184 km and east west extent is 113 km. According to the historians the name Tripura was originated from the King Tripura of Chandra Dynasty. The capital of Tripura is Agartala and its average height from the sea-level is 1280 m. The latitudinal extension is from 22°56' N to 24°32' N and the longitudinal extension is from 91°10' N to 92°22' N the tropic of Cancer (22°30' N) extends over Tripura. Tripura is surrounded by Bangladesh in three sides, north, west & south. The border with Bangladesh is about 839 km. In the east Tripura is connected with the mainland of India through Cachar district of Assam and Mizoram. Tripura shares 53 km. and 109 km. border with Assam & Mizoram respectively.

Physiographically Tripura can be divided into three broad categories –

a) Hilly Region : There are five major hilly ranges in Tripura, thus Tripura is called, 'Land of Five hills'. The hill ranges are Baramura-Deotamura, Atharamura, Longthrai, Shakhantang and Jampui hill range the longest range is Atharamura (106 km) and highest hill range is Jampui hill range. The highest hill peak is Betling Shib, its height is 939 m.

b) Undulating highland and adjacent valleys : Such kind of physiographic feature is prominent the western and southern part of Tripura. These undulating highlands are flat topped like plateau and have slopes which merges with the narrow valleys. Such kind of flat topped highlands in Tripura is known as 'Tilla' and the adjacent narrow valleys are called, 'Lunga'.

c) Alluvial plain region : The north, South-West, and Southern region of Tripura comprises of Alluvial plain region. The river valleys of Tripura is covered by alluvial plain. Intensive cultivation is done in the river valleys of Gomati, Haora, Khowai, Feni of Tripura.

The North flowing rivers are– Manu, Langai, Juri, Dhalai, Khowai, Muhari and Deo river. The west flowing rivers of Tripura are– Gomati, Haora, Feni, etc.

The climate of the state is of tropical monsoon type. Two seasonal wind influences the climate of Tripura– the South-West monsoon wind and the North-East monsoon wind. The average temperature of the month of summers are between 24°C–36°C and winter temperature is about 13°C–27°C. The rainiest month of Tripura is June and driest month is December. There are four seasons in Tripura– Summer, Monsoon, Autumn, Winter. The maximum rainfall of Tripura is about 2855 mm. and minimum rainfall is about 1811 mm. Due to tropical climate the summer temperature is always high and rainfall is also very high in Tripura. Tea, rubber and coffee is cultivated in many areas of Tripura due to high temperature and rainfall. Major tree species of Tripura are Sall, Segun, Sishu, Ablus, Mohogany, Cotton, Shimul, Jarul, Gamai, Black berry and various types of bamboo and cane etc. are available in the forest of Tripura. The major economic crop are tea, bamboo, coffee, rubber, cashewnut, orange etc. There are 902 species of mammals in India. Most remarkable are spectacle monkey and gibbon.

- iii) Kamalpur iv) Khowai.
10. The valley between the Atharamura and the Baramura hills of Tripura is -
 i) Dharmanagar ii) Khowai
 iii) Kailasahar iv) Kamalpur.
11. The valley that lies between the Sakhantang and the Longtharai Hills of Tripura is–
 i) Dharmanagar ii) Kailasahar
 iii) Kamalpur iv) Khowai.
12. The longest river of Tripura is -
 i) Khowai ii) Manu
 iii) Gomati iv) Muhuri.
13. Manu river originates from–
 i) Longtharai ii) Sakhantang
 iii) Atharamura iv) JampuiThang.
14. A natural lake of Tripura is -
 i) Nainital ii) Rudrasagar
 iii) Loktak iv) Samboor
15. In Tripura, the narrow valley between two hills is called a -
 i) Tilla, ii) Samabhumi, iii) Lunga, iv) Sringa.
16. A notable wild animal of Tripura is -
 i) Elephant, ii) Bison, iii) Deer, iv) Spectacles Monkey.
17. Which season arrives with monsoonal wind–
 i) Summer season ii) Rainy Season,
 iii) Autumn season iv) Winter Season.
18. The degree of the Tropic of Cancer is -
 i) 23°30' east latitude ii) 23°30' west latitude
 iii) 23°30' north latitude iv) 23°30' south latitude.

B) Short Answer :

1. Which latitude passes through Tripura?

Ans : The Tropic of Cancer 23° 30' N Latitude passes through Tripura

2. What is the name of the capital of Tripura ?

Ans : The name of the capital of Tripura is Agartala.

3. Which is the highest mountain range of Tripura ?

4. Which winds affect the climatic condition of Tripura ?

5. What is the total population of Tripura according to 2011 Census ?

6. Write the name of two deciduous plants.

7. Write of the name of the important river of Tripura?

8. Dumbur falls is located on the source of which river in Tripura ?

9. Which wind causes the rainfall in the monsoon season of Tripura?

10. How long does the monsoon season lasts in Tripura ?

11. How many major seasons are there in the climate of Tripura ?

12. Which is the shortest season of Tripura?

13. Although climate of Tripura is warm and humid, why is the winter is severe in the eastern hilly region ?

14. In which seasons do we observe the high pressure in the climate of Tripura ?

15. In which sanctuary of Tripura do we find elephants ?

16. In which sanctuary of Tripura do we find bison ?

17. Write the names of some of the common plants of Tripura.

18. What is the number of female population per 1000 males in Tripura ?

19. What is the literacy rate of Tripura ?

20. What is the population density of Tripura according to 2011 census ?

21. What is the sex ratio of Tripura according to the 2011 census ?

C) Answer the following Questions :

1. Why the population density of West Tripura is higher ?

Answer : According to the 2011 census, West Tripura has the highest population density in Tripura, i.e 973 people per sq. Km . Although, the population density of the state is 350 people per sq. Km. The main reasons behind the dense population are as follows -

- a) This district is situated on a plain consisting of alluvial plain which serves the purpose of settlements, roads and agricultural facilities.
- b) This district has most of the industrial centres of the state. This is also one of the reasons why it is densely populated as compared to others districts.
- c) The population density in this part is comparatively higher due to easy communication systems with the neighbouring country Bangladesh, Kolkata and others cities.
2. Which state is known as Land of five hills and why?
 3. Give an idea about the natural Vegetation of Tripura.
 4. Describe the wildlife of Tripura.
 5. Write the names of the notable rivers of Tripura.
 6. How do the monsoon winds effect the climate of Tripura ?
 7. Write the climatic features of Tripura.
 8. Name the sanctuaries of Tripura ? What animals can be seen in these sanctuaries?
 9. What is the total population of Tripura according to the census of 2011? What is the reason for the rapid population growth in this state of India after independence ?
 10. Discuss briefly about the tribal people of Tripura.

Model Questions - IX
Social Science (Geography)

Section - A

(Each Question carries 1 Mark)

A) Answer in 10 to 15 words –

1. In which state is the Gir Sanctuary located ?
2. Which part of India receives rainfall in winter?
3. What is the name of the highest peak in the Himalayas ?
4. Which is the longest river of Tripura ?
5. Write the name of a coral island in India.
6. What is the name of the latitude which passes through Tripura ?

Section - B

(Each Question carries 3 Marks)

A) Answer each of the following questions within 50 words:

7. What is the impact of monsoon in Indian climate.
8. Why does Tamilnadu receive rain during winter season?

Or

Why is Tripura called the land of five hills ?

Section - C

(Each Question carries 5 Marks)

C) Answer the questions within 100 words :

9. Give a brief description of the climatic features of India.

or

Briefly discuss the peninsular plateau of Tripura.

Section - D

D) Mark the following places on the map of India :

10. Delhi (Capital of India)
11. The Western Ghats.
12. Corbett National Park.

Political Science

Chapter – 1

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY ? WHY DEMOCRACY ?

Overview :

What is Democracy ?

Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people. It is an ideal system of government run by elected representatives of the people where equality and freedom are recognized in every socio-political-economic sphere.

Characteristics of Democracy :-

- * Overall adult suffrage is recognized here.
- * The existence of multiple political parties is essential.
- * The Government runs for the welfare of the people.
- * The independence of the Judiciary is acknowledged.
- * The people participate in the administration through their elected representatives.

Why Democracy ?

The best form of Government is democracy. People all over the world want a democratic system.

Argument in favour of democracy :-

- * People have right to criticize.
- * Everyone here enjoys equal opportunities for personality development.
- * Its main goal is to achieve public welfare.

Argument against democracy :-

- * Democracy is just a game of political rivalry and show of strength. There is no place for morality here.
- * Leadership of the country becomes unstable as a result of the frequent changes of the ruling party in the democratic system.
- * Ordinary people do not know what is right for them.

A) Multiple Choice Type Questions :-

Marks - 1

- 1) Who elects rulers in a democracy?
a) People (b) Ministers (c) Kings (d) Men
- 2) In which year did General Pervez Musharraf lead a military coup in Pakistan?
a) November 1989 (b) October 1999 (c) March 1987 (d) January 1999
- 3) Elections in China are regularly held after every _____ years.
a) Seven (b) Five (c) Three (d) Eight
- 4) From which year Mexico holds election to elect its president?
a) 1947 (b) 1952 (c) 1930 (d) 1920
- 5) Which country the women of did not have the right to vote till 2015?
a) Soudi Arabia (b) India (c) U.S.A (d) Pakistan
- 6) Which party of Mexico was known to use many dirty tricks to win elections?
a) PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party (b) Democratic Party
c) ZANU-PF (d) Ba'ath party
- 7) In which year Zimbabwe attained independence from White Minority rule?
a) 1947 (b) 1982 (c) 1980 (d) 1957
- 8) _____ famine of 1958-1961 was the worst recorded famine in world history.
a) China (b) Mexico (c) Zimbabwe (d) Pakistan
- 9) In a diverse country like India, _____ keeps our country together.
a) Multiparty (b) demcracy (c) language (b) culture
- 10) Which form of government allows to correct its own Mistakes?
a) Aristocracy (b) Democracy (c) Dictatorship (d) One Party rule
- 11) The most common form that democracy takes in our times is that of a _____.
a) direct democracy (b) representative democracy (c) Constitutional democracy
- 12) "Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people" - Who said this?
a) Pt. Nehru (b) Abraham lincoln (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

- 13) From which language has the word 'Democracy' been derived?
 a) Latin (b) French (c) Greek (d) English
- 14) Which Asian country does the Ba'ath party belong?
 a) China (b) India (c) Syria (d) Pakistan
- 15) In which form of government active participation of all the citizens is desirable?
 a) Monarchy (b) Dictatorship (c) Democracy (d) Aristocracy

B. Very short type Questions :-

- 1) Which Greek words form the word 'Democracy' ?
- 2) Who has difficulty to get the 'Right to vote' in Estonia ?
- 3) Name the different forms of government.
- 4) What is the etymological meaning of the word 'Democracy'?
- 5) Name a country ruled by communist.
- 6) In which form of government the rulers are elected by the people ?
- 7) Which government blocked free flow of information on the internet by placing restrictions on popular websites like 'Google' and 'Yahoo' ?
- 8) Who said – "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people"?
- 9) What is representative democracy ?
- 10) Name an electoral party of Canada.
- 11) Which country's women did not have voting rights ?
- 12) Which type of governance enhances the dignity of citizen ?
- 13) Write one merit of democracy.
- 14) Mention one reason for success of democracy.
- 15) Mention one argument against democracy.

C) Descriptive Questions :-

Marks - 3

- 1) Write three features of a democracy.
- 2) What do you mean by free and fair electoral competition ?

- 3) What is Democracy ?
- 4) What are the drawbacks of Democracy ?
- 5) How did General Pervez Musharraf become the President of Pakistan ?
- 6) What do you know about ZANU-PF ?
- 7) Write three arguments in favour democracy.

Essay type Question :-

Marks - 5

- 1) Why do people think Democracy to be the best form of government ?
- 2) Write down the arguments against Democracy.
- 3) Discuss the expectations of the people towards democracy ?
- 4) Discuss the terms of the success of democracy. Is there any lack of conditions for the success of democracy in India ?
- 5) What is Direct democracy ? What are the drawbacks of democracy ?

Chapter – 2

CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

Overview

* Why do we need a constitution ?

From the South African constitution one can understand why the constitution of a democratic country is needed. According to the South African constitution, such a credible situation must be created before the constitution can be drafted after independence. Where there are certain rules and regulations for everyone and everyone will abide by them, there will be civil rights, what the government will or will not do. The sum of these rules and regulations is the constitution.

* Structure of the Indians constitution :-

The Indian constitution was drafted in the face of adversity, like in South Africa. It was not easy to draft a constitution of a state as large and multi-ethnic as India. Framers of the Indian constitution framed the world's largest written and complex constitution.

* History of writing Indian constitution :-

In 1928, a draft plan of the constitution of India was prepared under the leadership of Motilal Nehru. In 1931, the Karachi conference of the National Congress discussed what the constitution of independent India should look like. In 1938, provincial legislatures and cabinet elections were held in British India.

* Constituent Assembly :-

The Constituent Assembly drafted the Constitution of India, which was elected in July 1946. The Assembly adopted the constitution on November 26, 1949 and it came into force on January 26, 1950. It took three years to draft. It constituted the constitution of India with a total of 395 articles and 4 schedules.

A) MCQ :-

Mark – 1

1) The President of the Indian Constituent Assembly was –

- (a) Nehru (b) Ambedkar
(c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Krishnamurti.

2) Number of members of the Constituent Assembly were –

- (a) 379 (b) 389 (c) 399 (d) 369.

- 3) Father of Indian Constituent Assembly was –
 (a) Nehru (b) Ambedkar (c) Gandhiji (d) Motilal Nehru.
- 4) Who was not a member of the Constituent Assembly ?
 (a) B. R. Ambedkar (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Baldev Singh (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 5) The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian constitution was –
 (a) Nehru (b) Indira Gandhi (c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Ambedkar.
- 6) Who raised proposals regarding the objectives of the constitution of India ?
 (a) Ambedkar (b) Rajendra Prasad (c) Rajib Gandhi (d) Nehru.
- 7) The first Prime Minister of independent India was –
 (a) Indira Gandhi (b) Rajiv Gandhi (c) Nehru (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
- 8) The first President of India was –
 (a) Nehru (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (c) Dr. Ambedkar (d) Indira Gandhi.
- 9) The demands of the Constituent Assembly were first stated by –
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Nehru (c) Patel (d) Kripalaxmi Devi.
- 10) First Governor General of independent India was –
 (a) Raja Gopalachari (b) Lord Mountbatten (c) Nehru (d) Warren Hastings.
- 11) In which year was the magazine ‘Young India’ published ?
 a) 1931 (b) 1941 (c) 1947 (d) 1937
- 12) Who was the founder of Andhra Mahila Sabha ?
 a) G. Durgabai Deshmukh (b) Indira Gandhi
 c) Sarojini Naidu (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 13) An introductory statement in a constitution which states the reasons and guiding values of the constitution is called ____.

a) Constitution (b) Philosophy (c) Preamble (d) Trust

14) In which year did the Constituent Assembly adopt the constitution ?

a) 26th January 1950 (b) 26th November 1949

c) 26th January 1947 (d) 26th October 1948

15) The Indian constitution has Fundamental duties –

(a) 4 (b) 9 (c) 10 (d) 11.

B) Very Short Answer type questions :-

marks - 1

1) Who was the Captain of first National Hockey team of India ?

2) Who was Vallabhbhai Patel ?

3) Who was the first black President of South Africa ?

4) What did Jennings called the Constituent Assembly ?

5) When did the Constitution of India came into force ?

6) Who was elected as the Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly ?

7) Who was the first speaker of the Lok Sabha of Independent India ?

8) When was the last session of the Constituent Assembly held ?

9) Which country has the first written constitution in the world ?

10) Who was appointed as the permanent President of the Constituent Assembly ?

11) The Congress has never been a Gandhian - Who said this ?

12) What is a Clause ?

13) Which Article of the Indian constitution confers special status on Jammu and Kashmir ?

14) What is Constituent Assembly ?

15) When did the Constituent Assembly first function as the Dominion Parliament ?

(C) Descriptive questions :-

1) What are the requirements of the constitution ?

Ans :- Requirements of the constitution are :-

- (a) All constitutions have a philosophy and that philosophy manifests itself through the constitution.
- (b) The character of a country's constitution is expressed through the constitution itself.
- (c) The constitution is the document of human rights, where the real expression and development of human beings takes place.
- (d) The constitution guarantees compensation for violation of rights.
- (e) The duties of the people are declared in the constitution.

- 2) Why is Article 370 of the Indian constitution important ?
- 3) How can the constitution of India be amended ?
- 4) What is the significance of the Preamble of the Indian constitution?
- 5) What do you mean by special protection system of Indian constitution ?
- 6) What was the aim of the Constituent Assembly ?
- 7) What is preamble ?

D) Essay type questions answer :-

Marks - 5

- 1) What is a Constitution ? Discuss the features of the Indian Constitution.
- 2) Why is the Indian Constitution called a combination of a changeable and unchangeable constitution?
- 3) Discuss the role of the Constituent Assembly in drafting the constitution of India.
- 4) What are the functions of a Constitution ?
- 5) Discuss the philosophy of the Constitution.

Chapter – 3

ELECTORAL POLITICS

Overview :-

The present era is of indirect democracy. In such a democratic system of governance, the people indirectly participate in the governance of the country through their representatives. That is why elections are very important for the representatives of the people in a democracy.

Why is Election necessary ?

Electoral system is essential for the implementation of democratic role in every democratic state. People's role is possible only in direct democracy without elections. But since the present age is the age of indirect democracy, the main way to make democratic governance work in practice is to form constituencies and send representatives to the legislature.

The Process of Elections :-

In India, Lok Sabha and assembly elections are held every five years. Dissolution of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha happens every five years. Voting is held on the same time either on the same day or within few days in all constituencies. This is called general elections. If for any reason the post of the elected members become vacant before the expiry of the term, a representative is appointed to the post through re-election. This system is called bi-election.

Electoral Constituencies :-

For each election the whole country is divided into different areas. These areas are known as Electoral constituencies.

Reserve Electoral Constituencies :-

In some cases seats have been reserved for the representatives of the weaker sections of the society, that is for the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes; one third of the seats are for women.

Voter's List :-

The next step after determining the constituencies is to prepare a list of names of voters. This list is officially called the Electoral Roll.

Nomination and Educational qualifications of the candidates :-

Any one who can be a voter can also become a candidate in elections. The only difference is that while it is only 18 years for being a voter, the minimum age for becoming a candidate is 25 years.

Election Campaign :-

The election campaign continues from the announcement of the final list of candidates to the day of the election.

Multiple Choice Questions :-

- 1) The elected representatives of the Lok Sabha are called –
(a) Member of Parliament (b) Member of Legislative Assembly
(c) Commissioner (d) Councillor.
Ans :- Member of Parliament.
- 2) The elected representatives of the Vidhan Sabha are called –
(a) Member of Parliament (b) Member of Legislative Assembly
(c) Commissioner (d) Councillor.
Ans :- Member of Legislative Assembly.
- 3) Who chanted the slogan in the election “Eradicating Poverty”-
(a) Lalbahadur Shastri (b) Indira Gandhi
(c) Rajiv Gandhi (d) Dr. Manmohan Singh.
- 4) What is the minimum age for voting in the general election of Indian in the original constitution ?
(a) 18 (b) 20 (c) 21 (d) 25
- 5) Who was the leader of the Movement ‘Nyaya Yudh’ ?
(a) Chaudhary Devi Lal (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose (d) B. R. Ambedkar
- 6) The country is divided into different areas for the purposes of elections. What are these areas called ?
(a) Constituencies (b) Lok Sabha (c) Rajya Sabha (d) Vidhan Sabha
- 7) Which state has more than 30 Parliamentary constituencies ?
(a) Maharashtra (b) Nagaland (c) Odisha (d) Rajasthan
- 8) Tripura has ___ Parliamentary constituencies.
(a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 1 (d) 4

- 9) What is the tenure of the members of the election commission ?
(a) 4 years (b) 5 years (c) 6 years (d) 7 years
- 10) Who can dismiss the Chief Election Commissioner of India ?-
(a) President (b) Prime Minister
(c) Governor (d) Speaker.
- 11) What is the minimum age for voting in Indian General Election ?
(a) 18 (b) 20 (c) 21 (d) 25
- 12) Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India ?
(a) President (b) Prime Minister
(c) Governor (d) Chief Justice
- 13) At present the number of members of the Election Commission is –
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
- 14) Election is managed by –
(a) Union Cabinet (b) Election Commission of India
(c) Department of Justice (d) Political Parties.

Very short answer type questions :-

Marks - 1

- 1) Who appoints the members of the Election Commission ?
Ans :- The President.
- 2) By whom is the Chief Election Commissioner appointed ?
Ans :- The President.
- 3) For how many years are the members of the Election Commission appointed ?
- 4) Who can dismiss the Chief Election Commissioner of India?
- 5) Who is responsible for resolving election disputes?
- 6) What was the slogan of the Left Front during the West Bengal Assembly Election in 1977 ?
- 7) What is the minimum age for being a candidate in elections ?
- 8) When was adult suffrage recognized in India ?

- 9) In which year was the first Lok Sabha election held ?
- 10) Who gives recognition to the political parties in India ?
- 11) Which article of the Indian constitution mentioned about the formation of an Election Commission ?
- 12) Write the full form of EPIC.
- 13) What is EVM ?
- 14) Who has no right to vote ?
- 15) What is the reason for the Election Commission ordering re-election ?

Descriptive type question :-

Marks - 3

- 1) Mention four eligibilities of an Indian voter to acquire the right to vote.

Ans :- Article 326 of the Indian Constitution states the following about the eligibility of voters.

- (a) He / She must be 18 years old.
 - (b) He / She must not be a criminal as per the section of Indian Penal Code.
 - (c) He / She must be a permanent resident.
 - (d) No deformed brain or bankruptcy should be considered.
- 2) What do you mean by adult suffrage ?
 - 3) Mention three points on the importance of election.
 - 4) How can the Election Commissioner be removed?
 - 5) Mention at least three conditions of democratic Indian election.
 - 6) What do you mean by election campaign ?

Essay Type Questions :-

Marks - 5

- 1) Discuss the functions of the Election Commission of India.
- 2) How does the Election Commission of India maintain fairness and neutrality in the process ?
- 3) What are the obstacles to free and fair elections in India ?
- 4) What is election in a democracy ? What are the requirements of an election campaign ?
- 5) Discuss the composition and requirements of the Election Commission of India ?

Chapter – 4

WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS

Overview :-

A system of government that reflects the views of the people is called a democratic government or democratic system of government. A democratic government consists of representatives elected by the people and it is a government for the people. In a democracy, rulers have to follow certain laws and procedures and govern those institutions. These institutions are the pillars of the democratic system of governance. Decisions are made and acted upon through the three institutions of democracy. These institutions are Departments of law, Administration and Justice.

How is a major policy decision made ?

A Government order :-

The central government had issued an order on 13th August 1990. It is called an Office Memorandum. The order was signed by the Joint Secretary of the Ministry of personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions of the central Government.

The importance of Political institutions :-

The Government of a country has to do various kinds of development works. Many modern democratic systems are used to implement these important developmental tasks. These are called Institutions! Democracy succeeds only if the institutions work properly.

Why do we need Parliament :-

In India, the National Assembly of elected representatives is called the Parliament. At the state level, such a house of representatives is called a state legislature or assembly. In a democracy, such a legislature must exist. The two houses of Parliament are Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

The Prime Minister is the most important political institution in the country. He is appointed for five years. After the appointment of the Prime Minister, the President appoints other members on the advice of the Prime Minister.

The President :-

The President is the Head of the State. He is a constitutional ruler. Like the Queen of Britain, the powers of the President of India are formal.

Department of Justice :-

The presence of an independent, impartial and strong Judiciary is essential in every democracy. The Supreme Court is at the top of India's integral judicial system. There is a High court for the states at the lower level of the Supreme Court.

Multiple Choice Type Questions :-

Mark - 1

1) A political Administrator is –

- (a) Chief Secretary (b) Finance Secretary
(c) Home Minister (d) All of the above.

Ans :- Home Minister.

2) Number of procedures for amending the constitution of India –

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4.

Ans :- 1

3) Which is the most powerful house in India ?

- (a) Lord's meeting (b) Lok Sabha
(c) People's representative meeting (d) US Senate.

4) The first speaker of Lok Sabha was –

- (a) Mira Kumar (b) SomnathChattarjee
(c) P. A. Sangma (d) G. V. Mavlankar.

5) Which is the upper house of the Parliament ?

- (a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha (c) Senate (d) Congress

6) Name of the Central Legislative Assembly of India –

- (a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha (c) Parliament (d) Legislative Assembly.

7) The Speaker of Legislative Assembly is called –

- (a) Chief Secretary (b) Chief Minister (c) Chairman (d) Principal.

8) What is the strength of Lok Sabha?

- (a) 500 (b) 525 (c) 100 (d) 225

- 9) What is the strength of Rajya Sabha ?
 (a) 245 (b) 248 (c) 525 (d) 500
- 10) Who is the nominal head of India ?
 (a) President (b) Governor (c) Principal (d) The Justice of High Court.
- 11) "My Presidential Years" - is authored by –
 (a) Sanjib Reddy (b) Venkataraman (c) Radhakrishnan (d) HithyaToua
- 12) The most important thing to pass a bill is –
 (a) First Reading (b) Second Reading (c) Third Reading (d) President' Signature
- 13) The Rajya Sabha is presided over by –
 (a) President (b) Vice President (c) Speaker (d) Prime Minister
- 14) The name of the highest court in the state is –
 (a) High Court (b) Supreme Court (c) Judge Court (d) Panchayet Court.

Very short answer type questions :-

Mark - 1

- 1) Who appoints the Judges of the Supreme Court ?
 Ans :- The President.
- 2) Who calls for the Lok Sabha to conduct session ?
 Ans :- The President.
- 3) Who Presides over the meeting of the Union Cabinet ?
- 4) Who appoints the Judges of the High Court ?
- 5) Who is the Chief Advisor of the President ?
- 6) Who convenes a joint session of both houses of the Parliament ?
- 7) How many members does the President nominate in the Rajya Sabha ?
- 8) What is Kitchen Cabinet ?

- 9) Who is the Supreme Commander of the defence forces of India ?
- 10) What is the full form of I.P.S ?
- 11) Whose permission is essential for introducing Money Bill ?
- 12) Name the first speaker of Lok Sabha ?
- 13) What is the tenure of a Rajya Sabha member?
- 14) Who enjoys the power in the case of Money Bills ?
- 15) Which house of Parliament exercises more power in money matters ?
- 16) Who chairs the cabinet meetings ?

Short answer type answers :-

Marks - 3

- 1) How and by whom is the President of India elected ?

Ans :- According to the Article 54 of Indian Constitution, the President of India is elected by a special electoral body. This electoral body consists of elected members of both houses of Parliament and elected members of the State Legislatures. Single transferable proportional representation policy and secret ballot system are followed in Presidential elections.

- 2) Why is Supreme Court called the guardian of the constitution ?
- 3) How is Lok Sabha more powerful than Rajya Sabha ?
- 4) What do you mean by “Motion on No Confidence”?
- 5) How is the Speaker of Legislative Assembly appointed ? What is his tenure of work ?

Broad Answer Type Questions :-

Marks - 5

- 1) The Prime Minister is the Pillar of Prime Minister’s Cabinet – Discuss.
- 2) Discuss the formation of the Parliament of India.
- 3) Discuss the powers of the President of India.
- 4) Explain the powers and functions of the Legislative Assembly.
- 5) Discuss the procedure for passing the Finance Bill in the Parliament of India.

Chapter – 5

DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

Overview :

The main principle of democracy is the empowerment of the people. Rights are necessary for the very sustenance of a democracy. Without rights human life can not develop. Democracy is reflected in the realization of human rights.

The rights of democracy :- What is the right ?

The word 'Right' in the general sense means the complete freedom of the citizen to do or not to do anything voluntarily, but the concept of right is social. A favourable environment and some social facilities are required for the development of human personality. These social facilities are called rights. These are claims of a person over other fellow beings, over the society and over the government.

Why do we need rights in a democracy ?

Democracy needs to have right for every individual. Democratic governance is a system of governance for the people, by the people of the people. So everyone should have the right to vote and be elected to form the government.

Right of the Indian constitution :-

At present the number of fundamental rights enshrined in constitution are six. These are –

1. The right to equality :-

The right to equality is one of the fundamental rights enshrined in Articles 14 to 18 of the constitution.

2. The right to freedom :-

Article 19 of the constitution deals with 6 six types of freedom.

3. Right against exploitation :-

Article 23 of the constitution states that it is a punishable offence to force people to buy and sell and to force them to work in the same way unjustly.

4. The right to freedom of religion :-

At present, the Indian constitution declares the ideal of secularism. Article 25 to 28 of the constitution state that the right to religious freedom is a fundamental right.

5. Cultural and Educational Rights :-

Article 29 and 30 of the constitution state that all classes of citizens living in any part of India can preserve their own language, script and culture and Article 30 gives the minority community the right to establish and run its own educational institution.

Right to Constitutional Remedies :-

The Right to constitutional remedies gives the citizens the right to approach the Supreme Court or the High Court to get any fundamental right restored in case they are violated.

Rights are actually letters of commitment. So these have been enshrined in the constitution.

(A) Very short answer type questions :- (MCQ) Mark - 1

- 1) ____ are claims of a person over other fellow beings, over the society and over the government.
(a) Democracy (b) Right (c) Bills (d) Laws
- 2) When did the Right to poverty in the Indian constitution lose the importance of fundamental right ?
(a) 1976 (b) 1977 (c) 1978 (d) 1979.
- 3) Who selects the legislatures as well as the executives in Saudi Arabia ?
(a) King (b) People (c) Queen (d) Ministers
- 4) Which of the following is not a fundamental right ?
(a) Right to Constitutional Remedy (b) Right to freedom of religion
(c) National Human Rights (d) Right against Exploitation
- 5) Freedom of speech and expression is a _____.
(a) Fundamental Right (b) Fundamental Duty
(c) Directive principle (d) part of the preamble
- 6) ____ is a practice where the worker is forced to render service to the master free of charge or at a nominal remuneration.
(a) Traffic (b) beggar (c) labour (d) Exploitation
- 7) No one can employ a child below the age of ____ to work in any factory or mine or in any hazardous work, such as railways and ports.
(a) 18 (b) 12 (c) 14 (d) 20

- 8) Which of the following is a secular state ?
 (a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh (c) India (d) Nepal
- 9) In India, 'anti-untouchability' laws are passed in Parliament in -
 (a) 1951 (b) 1952 (c) 1955 (d) 1957
- 10) Which right has been included recently by the Supreme Court to expand the meaning of right to life ?
 (a) Right to food (b) Right to Shelter
 (c) Right to practice any religion (d) Right to Constitutional Remedy
- 11) The number of fundamental rights in the Indian constitution are –
 (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8.
- 12) An order issued by a court asking a person to appear before it is called a –
 (a) Writ (b) Summon (c) Claim (d) Right
- 13) A formal document containing an order of the court to the government issued only by High Court or the Supreme Court –
 (a) Writ (b) Summon (c) Claim (d) Right
- 14) The Government of India enacted the Protection of Human Rights Act in –
 (a) 1992 (v) 1993 (c) 1994 (d) 1995.
- 15) Demand for legal or moral entitlements or person makes on fellow citizens, society or the government –
 (a) Claim (b) Writ (c) Summon (d) Right

(B) Very short answer type questions :-

Mark - 1

- 1) Who is the defender of Human Rights ?
 Ans :- Supreme Court.
- 2) In which Article has slavery been banned ? Ans :- Article 23.
- 3) What type of Right is the Right to Equality according to the Indian constitution ?
- 4) In which part of the Indian constitution, are the fundamental rights mentioned ?

- 5) What is a 'Right' ?
- 6) Mention any two fundamental rights ?
- 7) What is a fundamental right ?
- 8) Define ethnic group ?
- 9) Which article of the Indian constitutions provides for the protection of individual liberty ?
- 10) What type of right is suffrage ?
- 11) What is bonded labour ?

C) Short answer type questions :-

3 Mark

- 1) Discuss India as a secular state.

Ans :- Although the original constitution did not mention secularism, the 42nd amendment to the Constitution Act of 1976 declared India to be a secular state. Secularism means that no particular religion has been declared a state religion here. Various articles of the constitution have clearly stated that no one should be discriminated against for religious reasons.

- 2) What do you mean by Freedom of Religion ?
- 3) What do you mean by National Human Rights ?
- 4) What do you mean by Right to Education ?
- 5) What do you mean by Right to Equality ?

D) Essay type questions :-

5 Marks

- 1) Discuss the structure and functions of the National Human Rights Commission.
- 2) Discuss the features of the fundamental rights recognized in the Indian Constitution.
- 3) Discuss the need for rights in a democracy.
- 4) What rights are mentioned in the Indian constitution against exploitation ?
- 5) Discuss the right to equality recognized in the Indian constitution.

Economics

Chapter – 1

THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

The story of Palampur described in this chapter is actually a fictional village. It is a small village having about 450 families and is 3 kms away from a big village named Raiganj. It's nearest town is Shahpur.

Farming is the main productive activity of village Palampur. Most of the people are dependent on farming for their livelihood. People are also involved with non-farming activities such as dairy, small scale manufacturing like - pottery, weaving etc, and also transport etc. Talking about the traffic system of the village it can be seen here that there are bullock carts, buffaloes and other types of vehicles like motorcycles, jeeps, tractors & trucks. Electricity facilities are available in most of the houses. At the level of education, the arrangement made here are one high school and two primary schools. For the purpose of treatment a state primary health centre and a private hospital have been set up.

The goal of the organisation is to produce goods & services. The three basic factors of production are land, labour and capital. Natural resources fulfill the requirements of land & water. For labour intensive industry, labour is required and for financial aid, capital is required. Physical capital is also required for production. Three types of capital are there – Working capital (includes raw material, money in hand), fixed capital (includes tools, machines, buildings) and human capital (includes labour).

Land area under cultivation is fixed in Palampur. There has been no expansion in land area under cultivation since 1960. To increase the production from land, multiple cropping and modern farming methods are used in Palampur. Multiple cropping means cultivation of different types of crops in same piece of land at same or different time.

In modern farming high yielding variety (HYV) seeds are used along with fertilizers, pesticides. Proper irrigation is also used. In India farmers of Punjab, Haryana & western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out the modern farming method – which is termed as Green Revolution. By this the production of rice & wheat increased many times as compared to traditional method of farming. In modern farming natural resources like water are overused and water bodies are polluted due to the use of chemical fertilizers.

Huge capital is required in modern farming. Due to lack of capital, small farmers borrow money from money lenders at high rates of interest.

Surplus products are sold to medium & large farmers by the small farmers. After that medium & large farmers sell their surplus directly to the market. The traders buy the products from the market & sell the products to the shopkeepers in the town and cities.

Choose the correct answer :-

- 1) How many families live in the Palampur village —
(a) 351 (b) 268 (c) 450 (d) 400

Ans :- 450

- 2) The distance from Palampur to Raiganj is about —
(a) 5 km (b) 3 km (c) 7 km (d) 2 km.

Ans :- 3 km

- 3) All the tubewells in Palampur village are operated by —
(a) Electricity (b) Diesel (c) Petrol (d) Motor.

Ans :- Electricity.

- 4) What percentage of the people in the village depend on agriculture for their livelihood —
(a) 70 % (b) 75 % (c) 85 % (d) 90 %.

Ans :- 75 %.

- 5) The standard unit of measurement of land is —
(a) Mile (b) Hector (c) Kilometre (d) Square feet.

- 6) Jowar is a —
(a) Kharif crop (b) Rabi crop (c) Zaid crops (d) None of these.

- 7) What is made from sugarcane ?
(a) Honey (b) Chocolate (c) Palm-candy (d) Biscuit

- 8) The production of wheat per hectare in Palampur village according to the traditional farming method is —
(a) 1500 Kg (b) 3200 Kg (c) 3300 Kg (d) 1300 Kg.

- 9) Which state of India ranks first in the use of chemical fertilizers ?

- (a) Delhi (b) Tripura (c) Punjab (d) Nagaland
- 10) The main food grain of Palampur village is —
(a) Paddy (b) Wheat (c) Jowar (d) Bajra
- 11) What do the farmers of Palampur cultivate as a third crop ?
(a) Potato (b) Wheat (c) Sugarcane (d) Jowar
- 12) Which is the season of Rabi crops ? –
(a) Rainy season (b) Winter (c) Autumn (d) Spring
- 13) How many types of crops are produced in a year by the farmers of Palampur village due to improved irrigation system ? –
(a) Two types (b) Four types
(c) Three types (d) Five types
- 14) How many primary schools are there in Palampur ?
(a) One (b) Two (c) Four (d) Five.
- 15) What does the potter need as raw material —
(a) cotton (b) tools (c) clay (d) coal.
- 16) Square land with 100 meters area is —
(a) One Hector (b) Three Hector
(c) Five Hector (d) Seven Hector
- 17) How many Dalit sharecropper families are there in Palampur ? —
(a) 140 (b) 100 (c) 160 (d) 150.

Very Short Answer Type Questions :-

- 1) What is the main activity in most of the villages in India ?

Ans :- Agriculture is the main activity in most of the villages in India.

- 2) What is the daily wage of a specific agricultural worker of the Government of India ?

Ans :- The daily wage of an agricultural worker specified by the Government of India is 115 rupees.

- 3) Since which year has the amount of agricultural land in Palampur village not increased?
 Ans :- The amount of agricultural land in Palampur village has not increased since 1960.
- 4) Name the farming method of producing more than one crop per year on the same land.
- 5) Which revolution did the Indian farmers start by using high yielding varieties of wheat and rice seeds in the late 1960s ?
- 6) In which states of India did farmers first start experimental modern farming methods ?
- 7) Write the names of two modern equipments used in agricultural system.
- 8) How is the productive capacity of agricultural land affected as a result of excessive use of chemical fertilizers ?
- 9) Who is Dala ?
- 10) Which capital is used for raw materials and wages of workers ?
- 11) How much surplus wheat did Tejpal Singh, a rich farmer from Palampur village, get on his land ?
- 12) How many out of 100 workers in rural India are engaged in non-agricultural activities ?
- 13) What do you mean by production system ?
- 14) What do the workers of Palampur get in exchange of their labour service ?
- 15) What is the percentage of irrigated land in India?

Descriptive answer :-

- 1) Describe the types of cultivation practices prevalent in agricultural lands in modern India.

Ans :- India is a major agricultural country. A large part of India's economy depends on agriculture. There are two types of cultivation practices in modern agricultural land –

- (A) Multi crop cultivation practices.
- (B) Modern farming practices.
- (A) Multi crop cultivation practices :-

The practice of cultivating different types of crops on the same land in phases throughout the year is called multi-crop cultivation. In many arable lands, Zaid crops are cultivated in Summer, Kharif crops in monsoon season and Rabi crops in winter.

(B) Modern farming practices :-

The practice of cultivating with modern and advanced irrigation system, advanced agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and high yielding seeds is called modern farming.

- 2) What are the various equipment of production ?
- 3) Give a brief description of the non-agricultural activities in Palampur.
- 4) When was the Green Revolution started in India ? Who is the called father of Green Revolution ?
Name some high yielding variety seeds used in Green Revolution in India.
- 5) How does the excessive use of chemical fertilizers destroy the fertility of the land ? Which state of India is the highest user of chemical fertilizers on agricultural land and why ?
- 6) Describe how the land was distributed among the farmers of Palampur.
- 7) Write the importance of transportation in the development of rural India.
- 8) How do medium and large farmers raise capital from agricultural activities ? How does it differ from small farmers?

Chapter - 2

PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

Different activities are generally performed by human beings which can be divided as economic & non-economic activities.

Economic Activities :-

Economic activities are those activities which are undertaken for monetary gain or to satisfy individual wants. It includes farmers, Labourers, manufacturers, professionals (like doctors, lawyers etc). Economic activities are classified into three groups –

- a) Primary sectors : It includes activities like agriculture, fishing, mining, forestry, animal husbandry etc.
- b) Secondary sector : It includes all the manufacturing activities, construction activities etc.
- c) Tertiary or service sector : It includes various types of services like health, education, banking, insurance, transport, tourism etc.

Non-economic activities :-

Economic activities can be further classified as market & non-market activities. Market activities means production for market i.e. for earning purpose. Non-market activities are those which are done for self consumption, like – kitchen gardening etc.

Non-economic activities are those which are not undertaken for any monetary gain. Like household activities, self services, charity, voluntary services etc.

Human capital :

Human capital is the stock of skill and productive knowledge embodied in human beings. Population becomes human capital when it is provided with better education, on the job training, health care facilities, migration facilities etc. When the existing human resource is further developed by spending on making the workforce more educated & healthy, it is called human capital formation. The two main sources of human capital formation are - education and health.

Education is the most important component of human resource development. In view of its contribution towards the growth of the society, government expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP rose from 0.64% in 1951- 52 to 3.98% in 2002 - 03. However, our national goal is 6% of GDP.

Health is another very important component of human resource development. The efficiency of workers largely depends on their health. There has been a considerable improvement in the country's health standard. For instance, the life expectancy at the time of birth in India rose

from 37.2 years in 1951 to 63.9 years in 2001. Infant Mortality Rate has come down from 147 to 70 during the same time period.

Unemployment :

It refers to the situation when the able-bodied persons who are willing to work at the existing wage rate are not able to find jobs. Different types of unemployment are found in India – like Seasonal unemployment, who lose their job during off season, like agricultural labourers; Disguised unemployment, when more workers are employed instead of requirement etc.

Consequences of unemployment are –

- a) It leads to wastage of manpower
- b) It may lead to an increase in social unrest and tension.
- c) It tends to increase the number of dependence of unemployed on the working population.

Exercise

Multiple Choice Type Questions :

- 1) Human resources refer to –
 - (a) the educated and healthy people of the country
 - (b) People's money
 - (c) the social reputation of the people
 - (d) human and natural resources

Ans :- (a) the educated and healthy people of the country.
- 2) Those who have production skills and abilities are considered as –
 - (a) unemployed people of the country
 - (b) Lazy people of the country
 - (c) working people of the country
 - (d) None of these.

Ans :- (c) Working people of the country.
- 3) The people of the country are –
 - (a) natural resources (b) human resources
 - (c) mineral resources (d) economic resources

Ans :- (b) human resources.

- 4) Write the name of a country in the world which is rich and developed even though it does not have abundance of natural resources –
(a) Japan (b) Pakistan (c) Nepal (d) Somalia
- 5) In the first five- year plan, the planned expenditure on education was–
(a) Rs 145 crores (b) Rs 150 crores
(c) Rs 151 crores (d) Rs 195 crores
- 6) How much has the literacy rate increased in 2010-11 from 18% in 1951 ?
(a) 61% (b) 39% (c) 71% (d) 74%
- 7) In 2011, the literacy rate in Kerala was –
(a) 94% (b) 88% (c) 90% (d) 99%.
- 8) What is responsible for creating the vicious cycle ?-
(a) neighbors (b) illiteracy
(c) poor health (d) deprived parents due to illiteracy and opaqueness.
- 9) Full form of L.H.V is –
(a) Light Heavy Vehicle (b) Lady Health Visitors
(c) Lady Health Vision (d) Liquid Heavy Vein
- 10) The number of dental colleges in our country is –
(a) 209 (b) 301 (c) 405 (d) 609
- 11) Which of the following is related to the Mid-Day Meal plan –
(a) Let's go to school (b) taking lunch from home
(c) increase nutrition (d) excluded from school
- 12) Which state in India has the lowest literacy rate ?
(a) Kerala (b) Nagaland (c) Bihar (d) Rajasthan
- 13) Increasing unemployment in the country is –
(a) feature of weak economy (b) reason of weak economy
(c) norm of weak economy (d) not the reason of weak economy
- 14) Statistically, the unemployment rate in India is –
(a) low (b) excessive (c) too much (d) identical

- 15) The age limit for working people in India is –
- (a) 25 to 49 years (b) 16 to 60 years
(c) 15 to 54 years (d) 18 to 65 years

Very Short Answer Type Questions :-

- 1) What we can get by investing more of human capital through education, training and health care?

Ans :- If you invest more in human capital, you get the same return as material capital.

- 2) What was the huge population of India considered as for decades?

Ans :- For decades, the huge population of India was considered as liability.

- 3) Which resources are not abundant in Japan?

Ans :- Countries like Japan lack adequate natural resources.

- 4) What are the factors that determine the quality of the population?

- 5) What is included in the remuneration for work done for the purpose of salary or profit ?

- 6) What is the purpose of division of labour between men and women in the family?

- 7) What was the expenditure on education in GDP in 1951-52?

- 8) Which state of India has the highest literacy rate?

- 9) How is virtuous cycle created?

- 10) What are economic activities?

- 11) How much did the primary school system develop in 2004-05?

- 12) What is the full form of A.T.M?

- 13) How many medical colleges are there in our country?

- 14) What do you mean by Infant Mortality Rate?

- 15) What is the literacy rate of India according to the 2010-2011 census?

- 16) What do you mean by collective health care?

- 17) What was the infant mortality rate in India in 2013 ?

Essay Type Questions :-

- 1) What is Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA, 2010) ? Describe the importance and features of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

Ans :- To make education universal, the Government of India launched the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan program in 2000-2001. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a successful program of UEE (Universal Elementary Education). An important step in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is to provide primary education to all children between the ages of 6 to 14 years.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA, 2010) is a time bound central initiative of the state Government in partnership with local governments and various organizations to achieve universal access to primary education. Initiatives have been taken for bridge courses and 'Let's go to school' camps to increase the admission of primary education.

The main objectives of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan are –

- (a) to increase the attendance of school children
 - (b) proper maintenance of children
 - (c) to improve their nutrition.
- 2) What do you mean by unemployment? Describe the characteristics of seasonal and pseudo-unemployment with examples.
 - 3) Describe economic activities by men and women.
 - 4) What are the factors that determine the quality of a population ? How does education increase the quality of the population ?
 - 5) Why are human resources called important elements of a country's economic development?
 - 6) Describe how a large population of our country can contribute in the production of the country.
 - 7) Summarize the mid-day meal program.
 - 8) Why is educated unemployment a social problem in India ?
 - 9) Why are women less educated than men ?

Chapter - 3

POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

Poverty is the most difficult challenge faced by independent India. Poverty refers to a state in which an individual is unable to fulfill even the basic necessities like food, clothing, housing, education & health facilities of life. Poverty in India has been viewed from two areas – Urban & Rural. In urban areas, poor people like pushcart vendors, cobblers, rag pickers, vendors, beggars etc possess few assets and live in slum areas & kutcha huts. In rural areas, poor people are landless agricultural labourers, cultivators, with very small land small land holdings, daily labourers etc. Who lack basic literacy and skills.

The most commonly used indicators for poverty analysis are –

- a) **Social Exclusion** : It is a very useful indicator of poverty. As per this concept, poverty must be seen in terms of the poor living only in a poor surrounding with other poor people.
- b) **Vulnerability** : It describes the greater probability of being more adversely affected than other people, which is due to natural disasters such as earthquakes, or simply a fall in the availability of jobs. Measurement of vulnerability to poverty describes the greater probability of certain communities like, members of backward caste or individuals i.e. a widow or physically handicapped person.
- c) **Poverty line** : It is an imaginary line used by any country to determine its poverty. The most common method to determine poverty is income & consumption level i.e. people will be considered poor if their income or consumption level falls below a given “minimum level” (Poverty line). In the year 2012, that minimum level in India was 2400 calorie per person per day or minimum earning of Rs. 816/month in rural areas and 2100 calorie per person per day (or minimum income of Rs. 1000 / month).

Causes of Poverty :-

Poverty continues in India for a variety of reasons, which are –

- a) The historical reason is the low level of economic development under the British colonial administration.
- b) Low rate of growth persisted leading to less jobs & low incomes.
- c) High growth rate of population and less availability of jobs lead to unemployment leading to poverty.
- d) Lack of land resources & improper implementation of land reform policy has been one of the major causes of poverty.
- e) To fulfill social obligations, observing religious ceremonies to purchase agricultural inputs etc. Poor families have to take loans at high rate of interest and fall into debt trap in case they are unable to repay the money. It leads to extreme poverty.

Anti Poverty measures :-

Our government's strategy to reduce poverty has been two fold –

- a) **Promotion of economic growth** : Economic growth has increased and helped significantly in the reduction of poverty.
- b) **Poverty alleviation programmes** : Some of the targeted anti-poverty programmes are – Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana (PMRY), Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), National Food for Work Programme (NEWP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) etc.

Through poverty has declined in India, bigger challenges before us are – providing health care, education and job security for all and achieving gender equality.

Exercise

Choose the correct answer :-

1) How many out of every four citizens in India are poor ?

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 1 (d) 4

Ans :- 1

2) Poverty means –

- (a) illiteracy (b) hunger (c) lack of good health (d) all of them.

Ans :- all of them.

3) According to the 2011-12 estimates, how many people live in India with poverty ?

- (a) about 27 crore people (b) about 17 crore people
(c) about 32 crore people (d) about 35 crore people.

Ans :- about 27 crore people.

4) Write the name of the disease that most people in poor families suffer from due to malnutrition.

- (a) cholera (b) malaria (c) tuberculosis (d) fever.

5) The general rule for determining poverty depends –

- (a) mainly on income and consumption levels
(b) on the economic position
(c) on social position (d) none of these.

- 6) The full form of BPL is –
 - (a) Best Poverty Limit (b) Before Poverty Line
 - (c) Below Poverty Line (d) Backward Policy Limit
- 7) What is the amount of the monthly per capita income to determine poverty line for rural areas ?
 - (a) Rs750 (b) Rs 816 (c) Rs 870 (d) Rs 1000
- 8) What is the percentage of people living below the poverty line in India?
 - (a) 12 (b) 14 (c) 20 (d) 22
- 9) How many out of 100 scheduled Tribes in rural areas cannot meet their minimum needs ?-
 - (a) 28 (b) 32 (c) 43 (d) 50
- 10) The percentage of poverty in India is -
 - (a) growing (b) declining
 - (c) stagnant (d) none of these
- 11) Name the state with the lowest number of poor population in India –
 - (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Kerala (c) Meghalaya (d) Goa
- 12) The percentage of poor people in China in 2013 was –
 - (a) 42 (b) 32 (c) 1.9 (d) 2.5
- 13) Poverty rate in Bihar is –
 - (a) 25% (b) 33.7% (c) 40.5% (d) 50%
- 14) In 2013, the poverty rate in Latin America was –
 - (a) 5% (b) 4% (c) 5.4% (d) 3.5%
- 15) The Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana (PMRY) was started in –
 - (a) 1982 (b) 1989 (c) 2005 (d) 1993.

Very Short Answer Type Questions :-

- 1) What is the greatest challenge for independent India ?

Ans :- One of the greatest challenges of independent India is to liberate billions of people from the misery of poverty.

2) According to Mahatma Gandhi, when will India be truly independent ?

Ans :- Mahatma Gandhi always said that India will be truly independent only when the poorest person is free from self-suffering.

3) Who is meant by 'poor' in America ?

Ans :- In America, if a person does not have his own car, he/she is called poor.

4) Which organization used the first International Poverty Line ?

Ans :- The International Poverty Line was created by the World Bank.

5) What are the minimum essential elements for human survival ?

6) Where does Lakhan Singh live ?

7) What issues are emphasized when creating India's poverty line ?

8) How much money was fixed per capita poverty line in urban areas in 2011-12 ?

9) Which social groups are not vulnerable considering poverty ?

10) What percentage of irregular workers in urban areas lives below the poverty line ?

11) According to the latest statistics, what was the percentage of poverty in India in 2011-12 ?

12) Who are considered "the poorest of the poor" in a family ?

13) What is the reason for low poverty in Punjab and Haryana ?

14) How many days of employment is guaranteed per household to secure livelihood in rural areas under the MGNREGA Act, 2005 ?

15) In which year was the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) started ?

16) What is India's position in the World Bank's poverty list ?

Descriptive Question :-

1) Describe what poverty is according to sociologists.

Ans :- The basic necessities of life are food, clothing and shelter. People who can't meet these needs are called poor and their condition is called poverty.

There are many facets to poverty. Sociologists look at it through two main indicators. The two indicators are dependent on income level and consumption. Poverty is now illustrated by the level of illiteracy and lack of immunity, lack of health care, lack of employment, lack of clean drinking water and lack of cleanliness.

- 2) Briefly describe the poverty line and the measures of determining poverty.
- 3) What are the main causes of poverty in India ?
- 4) Describe what inter-state inequality is.
- 5) Briefly discuss the various Government programs to eradicate poverty.
- 6) Briefly describe the context of world poverty.
- 7) What were the main objectives of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 ?
- 8) What are the ways to eradicate poverty ?
- 9) Why are India's poverty alleviation programs less successful ?

Chapter - 4

FOOD SECURITY

Food security means availability of food to all, and that available food is accessible to all and accessible food is affordable to all people at all times. It is needed in a country to ensure food at all times. It is needed to ensure that no one in a country dies of hunger. It is helpful at the time of natural disasters like flood, earthquake etc. when production of food grains gets reduced.

Rural people like landless farmers, traditional artisans, self-employed workers etc. and in urban areas, persons who are employed in ill-paid occupations, casual workers etc. are food insecure group of people in India. Some states like Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh have large number of food insecure groups of people.

After the introduction of Green Revolution in 1965, production of food grains especially rice & wheat increased manifold in some states of India. To ensure food security, Government of India introduced three steps like – Minimum Support Price (MSP), Buffer Stock & Public Distribution System (PDS). The excess production of farmers are purchased by Government through “Food Corporation of India (FCI) at support price and stored in their warehouses. This stock is called Buffer Stock. Thereafter these stocks are sold through public distribution system at a subsidised price. Three types of ration cards are provided by government to take the benefit of PDS.

- a) Antyodaya Cards for the poorest of the poor.
- b) BPL Card for the people living below poverty line.
- c) APL Card for all the other people.

Public distribution system helps to keep the price of essential food items stable, and also prevents large scale hunger & famine. It safeguards the interest of the poor section of consumers as they need not purchase their essential food items from open market at high prices. However, there are some drawbacks of the public distribution system. Sometimes stored food items became wasteful due to gradual decrease in the quantity of food items due to deterioration, wear & tear, rotting etc. Malpractices by the PDS dealers also cannot be avoided.

In addition to PDS, various poverty alleviation programmes were also started which comprised a component of food security. Some of these programmes are : Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), food-for-work (FFW), Mid-day-meal (MDM), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) etc.

Various cooperatives, NGOs are also working intensively along with government to ensure food security of India. The cooperative societies setup shops to sell low priced goods to poor people. For example, out of all fair price shops running in Tamilnadu, around 94% are being run by the cooperatives. Mother Dairy, Amul, Grain banks etc. are regulated for a successful and innovation in food security intervention.

Choose the correct answer :-

- 1) The worst famine in India occurred in –
(a) 1891 (b) 1943 (c) 1948 (d) 2010
Ans :- 1943
- 2) Who issued a special stamp called Wheat Revolution ?
(a) Former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Emperor Akbar (c) Rashbihari Basu
(d) Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
Ans :- (d) Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
- 3) How many people died in the Bengal famine of 1943 ?
(a) 15 lakhs (b) 21 lakhs (c) 30 lakhs (d) 35 lakhs.
Ans :- 30 lakhs.
- 4) The card used in ration shops by the people living below the poverty line is –
(a) Red card (b) Green card (c) Blue card (d) Yellow card.
Ans :- Yellow card.
- 5) The total number of ration shops in the country is –
(a) about 5.5 lakhs (b) 6 lakhs (c) 7.5 lakhs (d) 10 lakhs.
Ans :- about 5.5 lakhs.
- 6) Annapurna Program was adopted in –
(a) 2002 (b) 2003 (c) 2000 (d) 2001
- 7) The term 'White Revolution' is related to –
(a) White Stone (b) flower
(c) The dairy revolution (d) the wheat revolution.
- 8) The Mother Dairy Co-operative Committee is located in –
(a) Delhi (b) Tripura
(c) Gujarat (d) Karnataka
- 9) The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) was launched experimentally in –
(a) 1975 (b) 1960
(c) 1980 (d) 1998

- 10) The full form of AAT is –
 (a) Antadaya Anna Yojana (b) Atal Atta Yojana
 (c) Antadaya Ananya Yojana (d) Ananya Anna Yojana
- 11) The full form of MDM is –
 (a) Mid-day meal (b) Mis day mear
 (c) Modified District Management (d) Mid-day managing
- 12) Which of the following was introduced in India due to the Bengal famine in the 1940s ?
 (a) Food Preservation System (b) Rationing System
 (c) Banking System (d) MDM System
- 13) In which month of 2000, Antadaya Anna Yojana was started ?
 (a) January (b) June (c) December (d) April
- 14) The method adopted in the management of Co-operative Organizations is –
 (a) Democratic (b) Undemocratic
 (c) Co-operative (d) Voluntary
- 15) A famine stricken region of India is –
 (a) Shimoga, Karnataka (b) Jodhpur, rajasthan
 (c) Kalahandi in Orissa (d) Shiv Sagar of Assam
- 16) Food Corporation of India was formed in –
 (a) 1964 (b) 1975 (c) 1971 (d) 1996.

Very Short Answer Type Questions :-

- 1) In which decade did the Green Revolution take place in agriculture in India ?
 Ans :- The Green Revolution began in the late 1960s.
- 2) What is the availability or receipt of food ?
 Ans :- Availability of food is the sum of the country's gross domestic product, imported food and last year's reserves in the Government barn.
- 3) When and where did the famine of Bengal happen ?
 Ans :- The Bengal famine occurred in the year 1943. It happened in the province of Bengal in India.
- 4) What happens as a result of prolonged food shortage in the country ?
 Ans :- Prolonged food shortages in the country results in famine.
- 5) What is emergency reserve ?

- 6) Write the full form of MSP.
- 7) From whom does the Food corporation of India buy rice & wheat?
- 8) What is Minimum Support Price (MSP) ?
- 9) What new dimension did Amartya Sen add in Food Security ?
- 10) What is Public Distribution System (PDS) ?
- 11) How many families of India get the benefit of Antodaya Anna Yojana ?
- 12) What is Subsidy ?
- 13) When was the National Food Security Bill of India passed ?
- 14) Where is Amul milk co-operation located ?

Descriptive Questions :-

- 1) What are the main activities of Food Corporation of India (FCI) ?

Ans: – The Food Corporation of India (FCI) was established on 14th January 1945. FCI collects the food grains and distributes it among the poorer section of people in the society through public distribution system (PDS). Food Corporation of India purchases rice and wheat from the states who have surplus production. The farmers get a pre-announced price which is Minimum Support Price (MSP). To encourage farmers for more production government announced the MSP. The surplus grain which government buys is stored at granary. FCI then distributes these grain among the citizen of the country through PDS.

Emergency Food Buffer Stock is developed by FCI to ensure food supply for the citizens of the country. When there is food crisis in the market FCI intervenes and tries to solve the problems related to food supply. Thus, FCI ensures the annual food supply to the population of India.

- 2) What is food supply ? Why it is necessary ?
- 3) Explain the importance of emergency buffer stock.
- 4) How many types of ration cards are there ? Name them. What are the benefits that BPL families receives?
- 5) What are the main activities of Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) ?
- 6) What are the aims and objectives of Public Distribution System of India ?
- 7) Write the role of 'Amul' and 'Mother Dairy' in food security of India.
- 8) What is famine ? Write the effects of famine in the life of people.
- 9) What is subsidy ? Give some examples of subsidies provided by government of India.