

SIMPLIFIED STUDY MATERIAL (2025-26)

CLASS:9th SOCIAL SCIENCE

Part-A (Geography)

Multiple Choice Questions:-

1. Saurashtra is region of which state among the following ?

a) Manipur **b)Gujarat** c)Maharashtra d)Nagaland

2. Which city among the following is not a capital?

a) Raipur **b)Ahmedabad** c)Ranchi d)Panaji

3. Which latitudinal extent among the following is right for India?

a) 8°4 N to 37°6' N b) 6°2' N to 35°2'N
c) 8°4 S to 37°6' S d) 6°2' S to 35°2' S

4. Which of the following districts do not touch international boundary?

a) Pathankot **b) Faridkot** c) Fazilka d) Taran Taran

5. Which of the following is not a part of plains?

a) Bhabar **b) Bangar** **c) Khayal** d) Kallar

6. Which among the following is not a lake?

a) Saddle b) Sambar c) Chilka d) Vembanand

7. Which of the following is odd?

a) Sharda **b) Kaveri** c) Gomati d) Yamuna

8. Which of the following is not a range of Himalayas?

a) Rakashposhi b) Dafla c) Zaskar **d) Nilgiri**

9. Which among the following is not a tributary of Ganga (Ganges):

a) Yamuna **b) Beas** c) Gandak d) Son

10. Which of these lakes is not natural?

a) Renuka b) Chilka c) Dal **d) Ranjit Sagar**

11. Which drainage system is biggest in India?

a) Ganga b) Godavari c) Brahmaputra d) Indus

12. Which river originates from Rakashtal near lake Mansarovar:

a) Ghaggar b) Beas **c) Satluj** d) Brahmaputra

13. How many rivers are there in Punjab:

a) Three b) Four c) Five d) Eight

14. Ranjit Sagar or Thein Dam has been built on which river:

a) Beas **b) Ravi** c) Satluj d) None of these

15. In which district do Bhangi and Basha choes fall:

a) Ferozepur b) Gurdaspur **c) Hoshiarpur** d) None of these

16. What is the reason of winter rainfall in Tamilnadu:

a) South-West Monsoon **b) North-East Monsoon** c) Local reasons d) None of these

17. Which city among the following gets maximum average rainfall :

a) Mumbai b) Dharamsala **c) Mawsynram** d) Kolkata

18. What among the following is reason for winter rainfall in Punjab:

a) Trade winds **b) Western cyclone** c) Polar winds d) Mountains

19. 'Tsunami' is a word from which language:

a) French **b) Japanese** c) Punjabi d) English

20. Lines joining places with equal rainfall in a map are known as:

a) Isotherms **b) Isohyets** c) Isobars d) None of these

21. Which state has highest population as per census 2011 among the following?

a) Uttar Pradesh **b) Bihar** c) Bengal d) Kerala

22. Shifting the place of residence is known as:

a) Dwelling b) Independence c) Urbanization **d) Migration**

23. What percentage of population was agricultural workers in Punjab as per census 2011?

a) 35.5 b) 40.5 c) 30.5 d) 27.5

One Marks Questions:-

1. What is the constitutional name given to India?

Answer. Indian Republic.

2. Which country stands third in the world on the basis of area?

Answer: China.

3. Which country is fifth in the world on the basis of area and population?

Ans. Brazil.

4. What is literary meaning of word 'Punjab'?

Answer: The word Punjab is made up of two Persian words -Panj+Aab which mean five rivers.

5. Give full form of PEPSU.

Answer: PEPSU: Patiala And East Punjab States Union.

6. What are the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of Punjab?

Answer: The Latitudinal extent of Punjab is 29°30' N to 32°32'N and its Longitudinal extent is 73°55'E to 76°50' E.

7. What are ancient names of Ravi, Beas and Sutlej?

Answer : Ravi - Purushni, Beas - Vipasa, Sutlej -Shutudri

8. Name any two physiographic regions of India.

Ans. 1. The Great Himalayan mountains 2. The Northern plains and desert

9. If you visit Gurushikhar, in which mountain range you shall be there.

Ans. Mount Abu (Aravali Hills)

10. What is the length and breadth of Northern plains of India.

Ans. The length of Northern plains of India is 2400 Km. and breadth is 150 to 300 Km.

11. In how many categories the Indian archipelagos are divided in?

Ans. 1. Andaman and Nicobar island 2. Lakshdweep Islands

12. What are old alluvial plains known as?

Ans. Bangar

13. What do you understand by Khadar or Bet?

Ans. The area near the banks of rivers is called Khadar or Bet. These are the new alluvial soil plains which are formed by floods water.

14. In how many classifications can we divide Punjab plains?

Ans. Plains of Punjab are divided into five parts:

(1) Plains of area having Choe	(2) Flood plains	(3) Nally
(4) Alluvial plains	(5) Sand dunes	

15. In which direction sandy highlands fall in Punjab?

Ans. Sand dunes are commonly found in the South-West part of Punjab along the border of Rajasthan.

16. What is meant by Changar?

Ans. Kandi area near Anandpur sahib is known as Changar.

17. Which is biggest delta of the world?

Ans: Sundarban Delta.

18. What is meant by Doab?

Ans: The tract of land lying between two rivers.

19. What is length of Indus and how much of its portion lies in India?

Ans: The total length of the Indus River is 2880 km. and its length in India is 709 km.

20. . Name three peninsular rivers ending up in Bay of Bengal.

Ans: Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri and Mahanadi.

21. River Indus originates from which glacier?

Ans: Bokhar-Chu Glacier (Tibet)

22. Name any two seasonal rivers.

Ans: Mahanadi and Godavari

23. . Which is birth place of Mahanadi? Name its two tributaries.

Ans: The Mahanadi originates from Dandakaranya (Chhattisgarh).Jab and Shionath are its tributaries.

24. Name five natural lakes of India.

Ans: Chandartal, Dal, Pulikat, Chilka and Pushkar.

25. What does word 'bist' mean in term Bist doab?

Ans: Bist means Beas and Satluj rivers.

26. Name two canals which take water to Rajasthan from Harike lake.

Ans: Indira Gandhi Command Canal.

27. Which canal of Punjab provides water to Haryana?

Ans: Ghaggar.

28. What is the source of Upper Bari Doab canal?

Ans: Madhopur Headworks.

29. On which river has Pong Dam been built?

Ans: On Beas River.

30. What is Loo?

Ans: Hot, dry and strong winds that blow during the day are called Loo.

31. What is climatology called in Punjabi?

Ans: ਜਲਵਾਯੂ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ

32. What do you understand by the term 'Monsoon'?

Ans: Monsoon means the winds which change direction with the change in season.

33. Name the places with minimum and maximum rainfall in India.

Ans: Areas of heavy rainfall: - Meghalaya and Assam.

Areas of very low rainfall: - Western Rajasthan and Ladakh.

34. Which sphere of the earth has living beings?

Ans: Biosphere.

35. Which district of Punjab has maximum area under forests?

Ans: Hoshiarpur.

36. 'Chinkara' is type of which animal?

Ans. Indian Gazelle

37. What is a 'Beerh'?

Ans. Small densely forested area is called 'Beerh or 'Jhirri'.

38. Name the grass found in semi-tropical shrub vegetation.

Ans: Reed(Sarkanda).

39. What percentage of Punjab's total area is under forests?

Ans: 6.07%.

40. Which animals are found in forests with thorny vegetation?

Ans: Camel, lion, mouse and rabbits etc.

41. What is meant by female foeticide?

Ans: Female foeticide refers to 'aborting the female foetus in the mother's womb'.

42. Which factors are necessary to find out the nation's socio-economic development?

Ans: Literacy, health and income.

43. When do we celebrate the World Population Day?

Ans: On 11th July.

Important Three marks Questions:-

1. Write a short note on SAARC.

Answer : SAARC is a union of South Asian countries formed for the mutual co-operation. Its complete form is South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation. It has 8 members- India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka. India keeps the most important place among the SAARC members.

2. Write a note on PEPSU.

Answer: The complete name of PEPSU is Patiala and East Punjab States Union. It was constituted on 15th July 1948 by combining the princely states of Patiala, Nabha, Malerkotla, Jind, Kapurthala, Nalagarh and Kalsia . In 1956, all the Indian States were reorganised and PEPSU was merged to form united Punjab.

3. Write a note on the origin of Himalayas.

Ans. About 120 million years ago there was a roaring sea called Tethys, where Himalayan mountains are situated at present. Eurasian landmass was situated towards North of this sea and Gondwana land mass towards South. With the movement of Gondwana land towards North-West, the alluvium deposited in Tethys got folded and started rising which resulted in the formation of Himalayas.

4. What is the difference between Eastern and Western ghats .

Ans.

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Western ghats spread along western coastal plains from Tapi river to Kanyakumari.2. The mountains of the Western Ghats form a long range.3. Anamudi is its highest peak in South.4. Thal Ghat, Bhor Ghat, Pal Ghat and Shenkota passes are found in this range.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Eastern ghats run along with Eastern coast of India from Mahanadi to Nilgiri mountains.2. Due to the presence of rivers in the middle of the Eastern Ghats, they appear in the form of hills.3. Mahindergiri is its highest peak in North.4. Not any pass found in this range.

5. Explain characteristics of Kandi region? In which districts of Punjab does it fall?

Ans. The rolling and porous plains to the East of Nurpur Bedi tehsil in Ropar district are called Kandi region. It covers 10% of the total land area of Punjab. This total area is 5 lakh hectares, extend to 5 districts and 22 blocks of Punjab.

Features of the Kandi area:-

1. The soil of this region is porous smooth.
2. Choe is found at every one kilometer in this area.
3. This region extends in the narrow belt from 300 to 400 meters along with Shiwalik foothills.
4. This region extends between the district of Chandigarh, Hoshiarpur and Ropar etc.

6. Pollution is increasing in Ganga. What is being done to check it?

Ans: The level of pollution in the river Ganga is increasing day by day. Time to time Governments has taken serious steps to prevent it. Ganga Action Plan was started in April 1986 and in continuation of this, the government created the National Ganga Basin Authority in 2009.

In 2015, the government has taken various steps for cleaning river Ganga.

7. Write a note on internal drainage in India.

Ans: Some rivers in India do not fall in sea and they go underground. 465 kilometers long river Ghaggar is one of the major examples of these rivers. Similarly Luni river of Rajasthan and rivers flowing in Ladakh are also the important examples.

8. What are choes? Name any four choes.

Ans: Kandi area of Punjab is full of seasonal streams or channels called Choes. These choes originate from Katardhar and Solasinghi hills. These choes are full of water during a rainy season. 1. Balachaur Choe 2. Gharshankar Choe 3. Nariala Choe 4. Malley Choe 5. Bahowal Choe etc. are some of the major Choes.

9. Introduce the pollution of drainage system of Punjab.

Ans: Almost all the rivers in Punjab are highly polluted. Punjab Pollution Control Board, Central Pollution Control Board and Bhabha Atomic Research Center have admitted that the water in rivers in Punjab and underground aquifers has become highly toxic and these toxins are entering in our food chain and spreading deadly diseases like cancer and many other diseases too. We need to save our future generations. We should protect the environment and judicious use of water is the need of the hour.

10. Explain difference between weather and climate.

Ans: **Climate:** The climate is the average statistics of weather of a place over long period of time (about 30 years). It is measured by assessing the variation in temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind, precipitation of a given region.

Weather:- Weather refers to temperature, rainfall, sunlight, air pressure and wind conditions of a place at a particular time. The weather can change several times a day but the climate does not change.

11. Indian rainfall is neither systematic nor specific, explain.

Ans: The amount of monsoon rains in India is not fully determined. Sometimes monsoon winds arrive prematurely and in many places due to heavy rains, floods occur and sometimes the rainfall is so low or it ends prematurely. As a result of this, crops are totally destroyed.

12. Write a note on winter rainfall in India.

Ans: In winter, the sky is usually clear and there are no clouds. Western disturbance is an extra tropical storm which originates in the Mediterranean region, Western disturbance is associated

with rainfall, snowfall and fog in northern India. Upon its arrival in northern India, clouds along with rain and snow also arrive. This winter rainfall is very beneficial for rabi crop

13. Orographic rainfall is a typically mountainous phenomenon. Explain.

Ans: Orographic rainfall occurs when masses of air pushed by wind are forced up the side of elevated land formations, such as large mountains. In mountainous parts of the world, a more moist climate usually prevails on the windward side of a mountain than on the leeward side. Moisture is removed by orographic lift, leaving drier air on the descending leeward side where a rain shadow is observed.

14. Why forests be protected? Write a note.

Ans. 1. Forests help in rainfall.

2. Forests control soil erosion and floods.

3. Forests provide us timber which is used for different purposes.

4. The evapotranspiration from the forest make the temperature drop.

5. Forests consume carbondioxide and release oxygen which is mandatory for human and animal survival.

15. Describe characteristics of evergreen forests.

Ans. 1. These forests never shed their leaves and therefore they are called evergreen forests.

2. These forests are found in areas where annual rainfall is more than 200 to 300 cm.

3. The height of trees goes up to 60 meters or it may be high.

4. Tropical evergreen forests are dense, multi-layered and harbor many types of plants and animals.

5. Major species of tropical rainforest are Mahogany, Rosewood, Sheesham, Cinchona and Magnolia etc.

16. How Amla, Tulsi and Cinchona may be beneficial for human beings?

Ans. Amla: Amla can be partially attributed to its high vitamin C content. Amla enhances food absorption, balance stomach acid, fortifies the liver and nourishes the brain and mental functioning and supports the heart.

Tulsi: Tulsi is extremely beneficial for warding off some of the most common ailments, strengthening immunity, fighting bacterial and viral infections to combating and treating various hair and skin disorders.

Cinchona: It is a medicinal plant, its bark is used for the production of quinine, which is an anti fever agent.

17. Write a note on position of India in terms of population in the world?

Ans : According to 2011 census, India is second most populated country of the world after China. The total population of India in 2011 was approximately 121 crore. The total geographical area of India is 3.287 million sq km. It is an interesting fact that India has only 2.4% total geographical area of the world and it is giving shelter to 16% population of the world.

18. What are the main reasons of migration?

Ans: Reasons for migration: -

- 1. Search for better agricultural land
- 3. Expectation of earnings
- 5. Urbanisation

- 2. Search for employment
- 4. Forced migration
- 6. Migration on the basis of marriage

19. How do we calculate literacy rate. How Punjab is behind many states in India in terms of literacy rate?

Ans: The literacy rate can be calculated by the following formula:

Literacy rate= Number of literate persons X100

Total population

Punjab ranks 14th in the country in terms of literacy. Punjab's literacy rate is 75.8%. In terms of literacy rate, Punjab lags behind other states such as Kerala, Mizoram, Goa and Tripura.

20. Write a note on the distribution of rural-urban population in Punjab?

Ans: Among the total population of Punjab, 1,73,44,192 persons are living in rural areas and 1,03,99,146 are living in urban areas. The urban population has been increased from 33.9% in 2001 to 37.5% in 2011. Better education facilities and better job opportunities are the elements responsible for the development of urbanization. In last decade rapid urbanisation has been taken place in Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar Mohali. Where the 54.8 % people are living in urban areas in 2011. On the other hand the Taran Taran district is least urbanized district in Punjab, in which, only 12.7% population is urban while 87.3% people lives in villages.

21. Describe the National Population Policy 2000.

Ans: The Main objectives of the National Population Policy 2000 are given below:

1. To achieve the target of stable population till 2045.
2. Provide free and compulsory education up to the age of 14.
3. Reduce the drop outs at primary and secondary school levels to below 20 %.
4. Reduce infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live births.
5. Reduce the maternal mortality rate to below 100 per 100,000 live births.
6. Promote delayed marriage for girls, not earlier than age 18.
7. Promote vigorously the small family norms.
8. Achieve 80% institutional deliveries and 100% deliveries by trained persons.

Part-B (Economics)

Multiple Choice Questions:-

1. Which factor of production is immobile?

2. Economic activity which is concerned with the increasing utility or value of the goods and service is called:

3. Extraordinary increase in agriculture production especially in wheat and rice is called

a) White Revolution b) Rice Revolution c) Wheat Revolution d) **Green Revolution**

4. What is the currency of England known as?

5. Agricultural economy is an example of which sector?

6. In agriculture sector there is unemployment for 5 to 7 months, Name this unemployment.

7. What is the working age population in India?

a) 15 - 59 years b) 18 - 58 years c) 16-60 years d) 20 - 60 years

8. How much is the population of India according to the census 2011?

a) 1210.19 million b) 130 million c) 121.19 million d) 130.19 million

9. What is the number of people living in poverty in India?

a) 20 crore b) 25 crore c) 26 crore d) **None of these**

10. Poverty ratio in _____ countries is less.

a) **Developed countries** b) Developing countries
c) Less developed countries d) None of these

11. In India which state is the poorest state?

a) **Bihar** b) Uttar Pradesh c) Punjab d) Rajasthan

12. National income is the indicator of ____.

a) Poverty line b) Population c) **Relative poverty** d) absolute poverty

13. Which card is issued to people living below poverty line?

a) Antyodaya Card b) **BPL Card**
c) APL Card d) CPL Card

14. . _____ is an indicator of food security.

a) Milk b) Water c) **Hunger** d) Air

15. What is the Price announced by the government for agricultural products known as?

a) **Minimum support price** b) Issue price
c) Minimum Price d) Fair Price

16. Besides Bengal Famine in which other state did famine occur?

a) Karnataka b) Punjab c) **Odisha** d) Madhya Pradesh

17. Which Cooperative provides milk and milk products in Gujarat?

a) **Amul** b) Verka c) Mother Dairy d) Sudha

Fill in the blanks:-

1. Human wants are unlimited.

2. Entrepreneur bears risk.

3. Land is a natural factor of production.

4. To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during a year is known as multiple cropping.

5. Punjab is known as food basket of country.

6. Some labourers who migrate from one state to other state for work are called migrant labourers.

7. India stands second in the world as regards to the size of the population.

8. Uneducated people become a liability for society rather than an asset.

9. The size of the population of the country along with its efficiency, education qualification, productivity etc. is termed human resources.

10. In primary sector Production activities are done by using natural resources.

11. Economic activities help in the production of goods and services.

12. More than one fifth of the world's poor people live in India.

13. Poverty creates a feeling of **helplessness** in the poor people.
14. **Rural** people require more calories than **urban** people.
15. Punjab state has succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of high **agricultural** growth rates.
16. **Poverty line** is the method to measure the minimum income required to satisfy the basic needs of life.
17. **Relative poverty** is a measurement of poverty.
18. To make available food at affordable prices to poorer section government has started **Public distribution** system.
19. A big famine occurred in 1943 in **Bengal** state of India.
20. The malnutrition prevails more among **women** and **children**.
21. **Antyodaya** Card is issued to the very poor people.
22. **Minimum support price** is the price announced by the government for agricultural products.

Tick True/False against the following sentences:-

1. Supply of land is limited. (**True**)
2. Limited wants of human beings are satisfied by unlimited resources. (**False**)
3. Supply of labour cannot be increased or decreased. (**False**)
4. Entrepreneur bears risks. (**True**)
5. Work done by machines and animals is called labour. (**False**)
6. When price of goods in the market is high then the demand for these goods is also high. (**False**)
7. Working of a housewife in home is an economic activity. (**False**)
8. There is more disguised unemployment in cities. (**False**)
9. A country develops by investing in human capital. (**True**)
10. The population of a country should be healthy for its economic growth. (**True**)
11. In India literacy rate increased from 1951 to 2011. (**True**)
12. There is a rapid decrease in global poverty. (**True**)
13. Disguised unemployment prevails in agriculture. (**True**)
14. Educated unemployment prevails more in villages. (**False**)
15. National sample survey organization (NSSO) estimates the increase in populations. (**True**)
16. Bihar and Odisha states are the poorest states. (**True**)
17. Availability of food means there is no food production within the country. (**False**)
18. Hunger is an indicator of food security. (**True**)
19. Ration shops are also known as Fair Price Shops. (**True**)
20. Markfed, Punjab is India's largest marketing cooperative. (**True**)

Important One Mark Questions:-**1. What is the meaning of economics?**

Answer: Economics is the study of unlimited human wants and the activities done to satisfy these wants through limited resources.

2. Which is the main productive activity of the villages of India?

Answer: Farming.

3. Name two sources of irrigation in the villages.

Answer: 1) Tubewells 2) Canals

4. What is the meaning of labour in Economics?

Answer: In economics labour means all human efforts, physical as well as mental, done for the sake of monetary gain.

5. The activity done by a mother while teaching her son is considered labour or not.

Answer: No.

6. In what form do the labourers get their wages?

Answer: The labourers get their wages in form of cash or kind such as rice or wheat.

7. Give two non -farm activities done by the villagers of a village.

Answer: 1) Dairy Farming 2) Poultry Farming

8. From where do the large and small scale farmers get capital needed for farming?

Answer: The large farmers get capital needed for farming out of their own savings from farming while small farmers have to take loans on higher rates of interest from the large farmers.

9. Write any one feature of land.

Answer: Land is a free gift of nature.

10. Why do labourers migrate from one state to other states?

Answer: Labourers migrate from one state to other states in search of work for their livelihood.

11. Why do farmers burn stubble?

Answer: Farmers burn stubble after harvest to dispose off the left over straw and to control disease and pest problems off the field.

12. Name two natural resources.

Ans. Air, soil and water.

13. How did countries like Germany and Japan made rapid economic development.

Ans. Because they invested in human resources, especially in the fields of education and health.

14. What are economic activities?

Ans. All those activities which are performed to earn money are called economic activities.

15. Give two examples of secondary sector.

Ans. Manufacturing of jaggery from sugarcane and cotton cloth from raw cotton.

16. What are non-economic activities?

And. The activities which do not give income in return are non-economic activities.

17. Give two determinants of the quality of population.

Ans. Good education and health of people.

18. Name the state with the highest literacy rate.

Ans. Kerala.

Answer : To grow more than 1 crop on a piece of land during a year is known as multiple cropping. It is the most common way of increasing production on a given Piece of land .This is possible by electric tube wells and continuous power supply being provided to the farmers .

2. What is Green Revolution? How was it possible?

Answer: An extra ordinary increase in agricultural production especially in wheat and rice is known as Green Revolution. The year 1966 -67 was the initial year of Green Revolution .This was made possible due to the adoption of new techniques of HYV seeds more use of chemical fertilizers', more irrigation facilities etc.

3. Explain the difference between economic activities and non economic activities.

Answer: Every human being does some activities to satisfy his unlimited wants by using limited resources. These activities are called economic activities. These activities are undertaken to earn wealth. For example: a teacher teaching in school, a doctor treating a patient etc.

Non -Economic Activities: All those human activities which are not economically profitable are called non-economic activities.These activities are undertaken not for earning wealth. For example: a teacher teaching his son.

4. What are the main features of labour?

Ans: 1. Labour is mobile. 2. Labour can be bought or sold.
3. Labour is available in abundance in India. 4. Supply of Labour can be increased or decreased.
5. Labour is the only active factor of production.

5. What are the different non-farm activities being carried out in the rural areas of India?

Ans :The different non-farm activities being carried out in the rural areas of India are farming, poultry farming, keeping of bees, some families work as carpenters, weavers, producing jaggery and some are running small general stores in their houses.

6. Why do the quality of soil deteriorate due to burning of agriculture waste in fields?

Answer: Actually Soil contains many particles, nutrients and living organisms which are required for the continuity of productivity of soil. If farmers will burn agricultural waste in the fields, all those nutrients living organisms etc. will also remain no more .It will reduce the fertility of soil and there is a danger of becoming that land into a barren land .So agricultural waste must not be burnt .

7. What do you mean by human resources?

Ans. The size of population of a country along with its efficiency, educational qualities, productivity etc. is known as human resources. Human resource is the most important resource because it makes the natural resources more useful. A country with highly educated and trained people can efficiently increase its productivity.

8. What are the steps taken by the Government of India to spread education?

Ans. 1.During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Government spend Rs. 3766.90 crore for education.

2. The number of educational institutions increased four-folds.
3. The Primary schools have been expanded in about 5,00,000 villages in India.
4. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' is a significant step towards providing compulsory Elementary Education to Children in the age group of 6-14 years.
5. Mid-day meal scheme has been implemented to improve the nutritional status of children.
6. Navodaya Vidyalayas were being established in each district to impart good education to the rural students specially the girls.

9. What is the difference between Economic Activities and Non Economic activities?

Ans.

Economic Activities	Non Economic Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. These activities are performed to earn money.2. Economic activities add value to the national income.3. Economic activities contribute to the flow of goods and services in an economy.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. These activities do not give Income in return.2. Noneconomic activities do not add value to the national income.3. They do not contribute to the flow of goods and services in an economy.

10. Distinguish between disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment

Ans.

Disguised Unemployment	Seasonal Unemployment
1. Disguised unemployment means more number of people are engaged in a particular work required	1. Seasonal unemployment means when people find jobs during summer and during remaining months they are unemployed
2. It is found in agriculture.	2. It is found in agro based industries.
3. This is generally found in rural areas.	3. This is found in rural as well as urban areas.

11. What do you mean by poverty? Explain it.

Ans: Poverty is a situation in which a person is unable to get minimum basic necessities of life, like food, clothing, shelter, education and health facilities. If the minimum basic needs are not fulfilled then there is loss of health and efficiency among those living in poverty and the country.

12. What are the problems faced by the poor people?

Ans: 1. Poor people are unable to meet their basic needs like food, clothing and shelter etc.
2. Poor people cannot get good health facilities.
3. Poor people are unable to send their children to school.
4. Poor people face social discrimination.

13. What are the three main causes of poverty in India?

Ans: 1. **Low Economic Growth** - India was under the British rule for more than 100 years. British policies discouraged the traditional textile industry, small and cottage industries which were flourishing in India. This resulted in less job opportunities and low growth rate of income. Due to this overall poverty rate could not be reduced.

2. **Heavy population pressure**- Population has been rising in India at a rapid pace. Heavy pressures of population adds to dependency burden implying much greater poverty than before.

3. **Unemployment**- With constant increase in population, a situation of chronic unemployment and underemployment has developed. In urban areas educated unemployment prevails whereas in rural areas disguised unemployment in agriculture prevails. Poverty is just the reflection of unemployment.

14. What do you mean by Buffer stock?

Ans: Buffer stocks is the stock of food grains namely wheat and rice procured by the government through food corporation of India (FCI).Buffer stock is created by the government to distribute food grains in the deficit areas and among poorer section of society at a price lower than the

market price. Buffer stock helps to resolve the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions and during the periods of calamity.

15. What do you mean by Seasonal hunger and chronic hunger?

Ans: Seasonal hunger is related to cycles of food growing and harvesting. This is common in rural areas because of the seasonal nature of agricultural activities and in urban areas because of the casual labouring. On the other hand Chronic hunger is a consequence of persistently inadequate diets in terms of quantity or quality. Poor people suffer from chronic hunger because of their low income and inability to buy food for their family even for survival.

16. Explain the problems of the functioning of ration shops.

Ans: 1. PDS Dealers sometimes resort to malpractices like diverting the grains to open market to get better margin.

2. Poor quality grains are sold at ration shops.

3. Ration shops are opened irregularly.

4. It is common to find that the ration shops regularly have unsold stocks of poor quality grains left. This has proved to be a big problem as a large stock of food grains piles up with the FCI.

17. Explain the role of cooperatives in providing food.

Ans: The cooperative societies set up shops to sell goods at low price to the poor people. For example, in Tamil Nadu, around 94% of total fair price shops are being run by the cooperatives. In Delhi, Mother Dairy making commendable contribution to the consumers by providing milk products at controlled rates decided by government of Delhi. Amul is another success story of cooperative in milk and milk products from Gujarat. Similarly in Maharashtra, Academy of Development Sciences (ADS) has facilitated a network of NGOs for setting up grain banks in different regions.

Part- C (History)

Multiple Choice Questions-

1. As per Rigveda name of Punjab was...

a) Harappa **b) Sapt Sindhu** c) Panchnad d) Pentapotamia

2. A famous Chinese traveller

a) Chanakya b) Lord Curzon **c) Hieun Tsang** d) None of these

3. When was the Punjab annexed by the British Empire?

a) 1849 A.D b) 1887 A.D c) 1889 A.D d) 1901 A.D

4. Which doab is the least fertile among these?

a) Chaj Doab **b) Sind Sagar Doab** c) Rachna Doab d) Bari Doab

5. The name of the region between Ghaggar and Yamuna is.....

a) Malwa **b) Bangar** c) Majha d) None of these

6. The Malwa region lies between which two rivers?

a) Sutlej & Yamuna **b) Sutlej & Ghaggar**
c) Ghaggar & Yamuna d) Sutlej & Beas

7. The class to which the writers belonged in the Muslim society.....

a) Upper Class **b) Middle Class** c) Lower Class d) None of these

8. The worshippers of Goddess Durga were called.....

a) Vaishnavas b) Shaivas **c) Shaktas** d) Sunnis

9. What was Jaziya?

a) Religion **b) Religious Tax** c) Tradition d) Jewel

10. Who were Ulema?

a) Labourers **b) Religious leaders** c) Muslim d) None of these

11. The event of Sacha Sauda happened in.....

a) Chuharkana b) Rai Bhoi c) Haridwar d) Sayyidpur

12. Which Guru Ji started the construction work of the Baoli at Goindwal?

a) Guru Angad Dev Ji b) Guru Amar Das Ji
c) Guru Ram Das Ji d) Guru Nanak Dev Ji

13. What was the total number of Manjidars?

a) 20 b) 21 c) 22 d) 23

14. To which Guru Sahib did Mughal Emperor Akbar came to meet at Goindwal Sahib?

a) Guru Nanak Dev Ji b) Guru Angad Dev Ji
c) Guru Amar Das Ji d) Guru Ram Das Ji

15. Where did Bhai Lehna Ji go to see Guru Nanak Dev Ji?

a) Shri Amritsar Sahib b) Kartarpur c) Goindwal d) Lahore

16. To which of his sons did Guru Ram Das Ji entrust the Gurgaddi ?

a) Prithichand b) Mahadev c) Arjundev ji d) None of these

17. The name of Guru Arjan Dev Ji's mother was....

a) Bibi Bhani b) Shbrai Devi c) Bibi Amro d) Bibi Anokhi

18. The name of the eldest son of Guru Ram Das ji was....

a) Mahadev b) Arjan Dev c) Prithichand d) Sri Hargobind

19. In which fort Jahangir imprisoned Guru Hargobind ji?

a) Gwalior b) Lahore c) Delhi d) Jaipur

20. Where did Khusrau meet Guru Arjan Dev ji?

a) Goindwal b) Sri Hargobindpur c) Kartarpur d) Santokhsar

21. When was Sri Guru Arjan Dev ji martyred by Jahangir?

a) 24 May 1606 A.D. b) 30 May 1606 A.D.

c) 30 May 1581 A.D. d) 24 May 1675 A.D.

22. The burden of financial activities of the state during the old Regime was borne by the

a) Church b) Noble c) Third Estate d) The King

23. Austrian Princess Marie Antoinette was the Queen of which ruler of France?

a) Louis III b) Louis XIV c) Louis XV d) Louis XVI

24. Napoleon crowned himself the Emperor of France in

a) 1805 A.D. b) 1804 A.D. c) 1803 A.D. d) 1806 A.D.

25. When was 'Tennis Court Oath' taken in France?

a) 14th July, 1789 A.D. b) 20th June, 1789 A.D.

c) 4th August, 1789 A.D. d) 5th May, 1789 A.D.

26. In context of France what was the 'Convention'?

a) A French School b) Newly Elected Assembly
c) The Club d) A Women Organizations

27. Which was the idea promoted by Montesquieu.

a) Divine Right b) Decentralisation of Power
c) The Social Contract d) Balance of Power

28. In the history of France which period is known Reign of Great Terror

a) 1792-93AD. b) 1774-76 AD. **c) 1793 -94 AD.** d) 1804 -1815 AD.

29. Who led the Bolshevik group in Russia during the Russian Revolution?

a) Karl Marx b) Fredrich Engels **c) Lenin** d) Trotsky

30. Through Revolution in Russia, most powerful idea to shape the society was?

a) Socialism b) Nationalism c) Liberalism d) None of these

31. Who was the leader of the Menshevik group?

a) Trotsky b) Karl Marx c) Tsar Nicholas II d) None of these

32. Which country withdrew from the 1st World War and formal peace was signed with Germany?

a) America **b) Russia** c) France d) England

33. In which continent did the industrial revolution begin?

a) Asia **b) Europe** c) Australia d) North America

34. Imperial Forest Research Institute is situated in

a) Delhi b) Mumbai **c) Dehradun** d) Abohar

35. Who is considered as the founder of modern forestry in India?

a) Lord Dalhousie **b) Dietrich Brandis** c) Captain Watson d) Lord Hardinge

36. The wood of which tree is considered to be the best for ship building?

a) Babul b) Oak c) Neem **d) Teak**

37. Munda Movement occurred in which area?

a) Rajasthan **b) Chota Nagpur** c) Madras d) Punjab

38. The cotton cloth is made up of.....

a) Cotton b) Animal Skin c) Silkworms d) Wool

39. Who thought of the artificial fibre first?

a) Marie Curie **b) Robert Hook** c) Louis Subab d) Lord Curzon

40. In which century did the people of Europe wear clothes according to their social status, class and gender?

a) 15th Century b) 16th Century c) 17th Century **d) 18th Century**

41. The traders of which country began to import the Indian 'Chintz'(Chheent) cloth?

a) China **b) European** c) America d) None of these

Important One marks Questions (Fill in the blanks)

1. Harappa civilization flourished in Punjab.

2. Penta means five and Potamia means rivers.

3. Chaj Doab region is located between the rivers of Chenab and Jehlum.

4. The founder of Sikh religion was Guru Nanak Dev Ji.

5. Punjab was reorganised in 1 November, 1966 on the basis of language.

6. The height of Mount Everest is 8848 meter.

7. Guru Nanak Dev ji gave a message of Naam Japo, Kirat Karo, Vand Chhako at Kartarpur.

8. Shri Guru Angad Dev ji wrote Bal Bodh in Gurmukhi script.

9. Shri Guru Amar Das Ji used to visit Haridwar for taking dip in the holy Ganga.
10. Shri Guru Ram Das ji established Ramdaspur city.
11. The Bani 'Laavan' is the famous composition of Guru Ram Das Ji.
12. The device used by French for beheading a person was known as Guillotine.
13. Bastille was stormed in the year 14 July, 1789 A.D.
14. In 1815 A.D. Napoleon was defeated in the battle of Waterloo.
15. The book Social Contract was written by Rousseau.
16. Lenin led the Bolshevik group in Russia during the Russian Revolution.
17. The elected consultative parliament in Russia was called the Duma.
18. The term 'colonialism' has been derived from the Latin word Colonia.
19. In Europe oak was used for ship building.
20. Silkworms are nurtured on mulberry trees.
21. Industrial revolution began in Europe continent.
- 22 Swadeshi Movement began in 1905 A.D.

Important One mark questions:-

1. What do you mean by the word 'Punjab'?

Answer. The word Punjab is derived from two Persian words Panj+Aab. Its literal meaning is the land of five rivers.

2. What names Greeks had given Punjab?

Answer. Pentapotamia.

Q 3. What do you mean by 'Sapt Sindhu'?

Answer. During the Vedic Age, Punjab was called Sapt Sindhu because it was the land of seven rivers.

4. Name any two passes located in North-West boundary of Punjab.

Answer. Khyber pass, Kurram, Tochi etc.

5. When and in how many parts was Punjab divided on the linguistic basis?

Answer. On 1st November, 1966, Punjab was divided into two states Punjab and Haryana.

6. Who was the last ruler of the Lodhi Dynasty?

Answer. Ibrahim Lodhi.

7. What do you understand by Jaziya ?

Answer. Jaziya was a type of tax Which Mughal rulers collected from Non -Muslim Populations in lieu of their protection.

8. When and amongst whom was the battle of Panipat fought?

Answer: The 1st battle of Panipat was fought in 1526 A.D. between Babur and Ibrahim Lodhi.

9. Name the 2 sects of Muslim society?

Answer. Shia and Sunni.

10. When and where was Guru Nanak Dev Ji born?

Answer. Guru Nanak dev was born in 1469 A.D. at Rai Bhoi Ki Talwandi. Now, it is known as Nankana Sahib .

11. Name any two Banis composed by Guru Nanak Dev ji.

Answer: Japji Sahib, Vaar Majh, Vaar Malhar

12. What was the earlier name of Guru Angad Dev ji ?

Ans. Bhai Lehna ji.

13. What do you mean by 'Gurmukhi'?

Ans. The meaning of Gurmukhi is the words uttered by the Guru. All the religious texts of the Sikhs are in this language.

14. Who was known as a Manjadar?

Ans. The head of the Manji's was called Manjadar who sat on the Manji and preached Sikhism. They acted as a link between Guru Sahib and the Sangat.

15. What was the old name of Amritsar?

Ans. Ramdaspura.

16. What was the real name of Guru Ram Das Ji?

Ans. Bhai Jetha Ji.

17. When and who laid the foundation of Harmandir Sahib ji?

Ans. The foundation of Harmandir Sahib ji was laid by Sufi Saint Mian Mir Ji in 1588 A.D.

18. When was the Adi Granth Sahib completed?

Answer: In 1604 AD.

19. Who was the first Granthi of Harmandir Sahib ?

Ans. Baba Buddha ji.

20. What do you mean by Daswandh ?

Ans. The meaning of Daswandh is that each Sikh must give one tenth of his income on the name of Guru.

21. When did the French Revolution occur?

Ans. In 1789 A.D.

22. What was Directory?

Ans. Directory was the council of five members.

23. What was the tax paid directly to the state?

Ans. Taille.

24. How many types of taxes were paid by peasant?

Ans. Two types of taxes. Tithe and Taille.

25. Who was the ruler at the time of the March Revolution of 1917 in Russia?

Ans. Tsar Nicholas II.

26. Who defeated Russia ?

Ans. Japan.

27. What do you understand by the term Colonialism?

Ans. **Colonialism** is referred to a process whereby any powerful State/Nation controls or occupies the natural and human resources of the country.

28. Mention any two reasons of deforestation.

Ans. 1. Expansion of agriculture

2. Cultivation of Commercial crops.

29 Which kind of wood was used to build Indian ships?

Ans. Teak.

30. Name the ancient Indian emperor who prohibited the killing of animals?

Ans. King Ashoka.

31. Write down the name of four commercial crops.

Ans. Cotton, Jute, Tea and Coffee.

32. Which Slogan was given by Birsa Munda ?

Ans. Abua Desh Me Abua Raj (Self Rule).

33. Which type of sheep is to be the wool considered to be the best for wool?

Ans. Merino Sheep

34. From which country England used to import cotton before Industrial Revolution?

Ans. India.

35. Name the Indian leader who initiated the khadi movement.

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi.

Important three marks Questions:-

1. Why is Punjab called the Gateway of India?

Answer. The Passes in the mountains of Sulaiman and the Kirthar in North -West have led to Punjab being a gateway to India for foreign invaders. Till 18th century, Persian, Greeks, Shaka, Hun, Kushan, Turk, Mongol and Mughal foreign invaders came to India through these passes. First of all they had to struggle with the people of Punjab. In this way, Punjab played a role of gateway of India.

2. In what way the physical features of Punjab affected the economic life of people?

Ans: 1. The plains made of soil brought by the Himalayan rivers flowing here throughout the year are very fertile.

2. Due to the fertile land, the people became happy as the harvest was good.

3. The prosperity of Punjab has always attracted foreign traders due to which Punjab has had trade relations with Central Asia since the beginning.

4. Due to the wood obtained from the Himalayas, furniture and sports equipment started to be made in Punjab.

3. What do you know about the teachings of Guru Nanak Dev ji?

Answer. 1. **God is One**- Guru Nanak Dev ji, preached that God is one and that we are all the children of one God .

2. **God is Formless**- According to Guru Nanak Dev ji, God has no colour or shape and is formless. He preached against idol-worship.

3. **God is Eternal** - Guru Nanak Dev ji emphasized that God is eternal and the world is a temporary phase.

4. **Importance of God's Hukam**- According to Guru Nanak Dev ji man should abide by the will or Hukam of God. Everything is false which is not according to the will of God.

5. **God is great**-According to Guru Nanak Dev ji, God is great and it is impossible to describe his greatness.

4. Write a note on the Muslim society during the Lodhi period.

Answer. During the Lodhi period the Muslim society was divided into following 3 classes

Upper Class -The upper class of Muslim society considered of the Sardars, Amirs, Khans, Sheikhs, Maliks, Iqtadars, Ulemas and Qazis etc. The holders of a particular territory were known iqtadar. They lived in life of luxury.

Middle Class-The middle class constituted not only of the orthodox, Ulemas, Sufis, Sheikhs, Pirs and Sayyeds but also soldiers, peasants, traders and scholars etc. Their lifestyle was less luxurious than that of the upper classes.

Lower Class-The lower class of Muslim society included among others Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Goldsmiths, Cobblers, Weavers, Water carriers, Artisans, Servants And Slaves. Slaves were often purchased and sold.

5. What was the contribution of Guru Angad Dev Ji in the development of Gurmukhi script?

Ans.1.Guru Angad Dev ji gave it the name of 'Gurmukhi Script'

2. He also wrote 'Balbodh' in Gurmukhi Script.

3. He composed his hymns in Gurmukhi.

4. Guru ji improved the script and standardized it thereby making it a script for the common people.

6. Write a short note on the social reforms of Guru Amar Das ji.

Ans. 1. Guru Amar Das ji condemned caste discrimination and untouchability.

2. Guru ji preached against the age old practice of 'Sati' in the society.

3. Guru ji preached against the 'Purdah' system and advised the women to denounce Purdah system.

4. Guru ji advised Sikhs not to indulge in alcohol, tobacco and other intoxicants.

5. Guru ji constructed a Baoli at Goindwal. The scarcity of water came to an end in that area.

7. Write a note on the foundation of Amritsar.

Ans. Shri Guru Ram Das ji laid the foundation of Ramdaspur or Amritsar. In 1577 A.D. He initiated the work of digging the Amrit Sarovar under the supervision of Baba Budda ji. He directed the Sikhs to come and settle in Ramdaspur. Following his directions 52 traders also came to settle here. Gradually, a market developed there which came to be known as Guru Ka Bazaar. Ramdaspur also came to be known as Chakk Guru and Chakk Guru Ramdas. Later it was named Amritsar

8. Describe the martyrdom of Sri Guru Arjan Dev ji.

Ans. Jahangir was a staunch Muslim. He was unhappy with the growing popularity of Sikh religion and Sri Guru Arjan Dev ji. It was a golden opportunity for the enemies of Guru Arjan Dev Ji. At that time Jahangir's son Khusrau rebelled against him. Jahangir got Guru ji brutally martyred charging him of helping the rebellious Khusrau.

9. What do you mean by religious intolerance of Jahangir?

Ans. Jahangir was a staunch Muslim and he was concerned about growing popularity and the following of Guru Ji. Jahangir was jealous or disapproved of the growing popularity of Guru Arjan Dev ji and the propaganda of Sikhism and he wanted to stop the spread of Sikhism.

10. What was the immediate cause of Sri Guru Arjan Dev ji's martyrdom?

Ans. Prince Khusrau was the son of Jahangir. He rebelled against his father Jahangir. He came to Guru ji for his blessings. Guru ji received Prince Khusrau as in the case of any visitor of high position. Guru ji welcomed and offered Langar to him. The opponents of Guru ji provoked

Jahangir and told him that the Guru Ji took shelter to him. Jahangir ordered the arrest of Guru ji for helping Khusrau.

11. What was the role of Masand System in the development of Sikh religion?

- Ans. 1. Sikhism spread widely due to Masand System.
2. Guru ji made new laws for development of Masand System.
3. Guru ji appointed very responsible Masands for collection of the offerings.
4. Guru ji appointed Masands even outside Punjab. It helped in the spread of Sikh religion

12. How was the French society divided before the French Revolution?

Ans. Before the French Revolution, French society was divided into three classes-

Ans. First Estate- The first estate was made divided into two categories of the Clergy: The higher clergy and the ordinary clergy. The higher clergy i.e. Archbishops, Bishops and Abbots ruled the church in France. The higher clergy was only 1% of the population. They enjoyed the great wealth of church and had the right to collect a tax. The ordinary clergymen were supposed to live in the monasteries and conduct the spiritual services. They came from the lower classes. Their income was so meagre that they faced great difficulty in leading a normal life.

Second Estate- This section consisted of the nobility and aristocrats. This class was also exempted from paying taxes and it acquired wealth from the land owned. The second estate comprised 2% of the French population.

Third Estate- This section of the society constituted 97% of the total population. This class suffered from inequality and great social and economic disparity. It included a big businessmen, merchants, court officials, lawyers, Peasants and artisans, Small peasants, landless labour, servants. Most of the taxes were paid by the third estate.

13. What led the failure of provisional government in Russia?

Ans.1. The decision of the provisional government to continue with the war proved to be immensely unpopular for the war-weary public.

2. The collapse of the June offensive led to the collapse of the army morale and discipline with thousands of soldiers deserting the army.

3. The authority of the government was also decreased sharply as it had to share power with the Petrograd Soviet.

4. The decision of the soldiers to obey only the Petrograd Soviets was a decisive blow for the provisional government.

5. The delay in holding the elections for constituent assembly on the plea of war was also unpopular among the public.

6. Peasants expectation of partition of a large landholdings for distribution of land to them was not fulfilled.

14. Describe the different categories of forests according to the forest Law of 1878.

Ans. Indian Forest Act 1878 A.D., under this Act the forests were divided into 3 categories: Reserved forests, Protected forests and Village forests.

1. Reserved forests- These forests were used for the commercial production of wood. Animal grazing and farming was totally prohibited in these forests.

2. Protected forests- In these forests there were a number of restrictions imposed on animal grazing and farming. The people had to pay some tax for using these forests.

3. Village forests- People residing near the forests areas could use wood for the construction of houses and wood for fuel only from the village forests.

15. Write a note on 'Jhoom System'.

Ans. Before the colonial period agriculture was carried out in a traditional manner in the forest areas. It was also known as shifting cultivation. Under this system a portion of forest was cleared by cutting and burning the trees. After the monsoon, seeds were sown and the crops were harvested in October or November. This particular portion of the forest was used for cultivation for two or three years. After that, this part of the forest was left for forestation and another portion of the forest was selected for cultivation.

16. Why did human beings feel the need of clothing?

Ans -Clothing of a person denotes ones intellectual, mental and economic status. Clothing is not merely used to cover the body it is also an indicator of one's culture and social status in the society. That's why human beings feel the need of clothing.

17. What was the impact of Industrial Revolution on clothing?

Ans. Industrial Revolution brought changes in the lifestyle of people. Clothing of the people also changed. The production of clothes was also done through machines. As a result cloth was available in plenty in various designs at affordable prices. People were able to afford many dresses at a time.

Part-D (Civics)

Multiple Choice Questions:-

1. Which of the following countries inspired other countries of the world to adopt parliamentary system.

1. Germany 2. France 3. **England** 4. China

2. Which of the following country doesn't have the veto power?

1. **India** 2. America 3. France 4. China

3. Which of the following conditions apply for the success of democracy-

1. Enlightened citizens 2. Literate citizens
3. Universal adult franchise 4. **Above all**

4. Etymological meaning of democracy is-

1. Rule of one man 2. Bureaucracy
3. Military dictatorship 4. **Rule of people**

5. Who was the chairman of the constituent assembly?

1. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru 2. Mahatma Gandhi
3. **Dr Rajendra Prasad** 4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

6. Republic state has a head

1. Hereditary successor 2. Military dictator

3. The head is directly or indirectly elected by the people for a specific period.

4. Nominated

7. People's representatives are.....

1. Appointed 2. **Elected by the people for a specific period**
3. Permanently elected by the people 4. Selected by the President

8. Which of the following is not the Pillar of Democracy?

1. Political Parties 2. Fair and free elections
3. **Poverty** 4. Adult Suffrage.

9. Child Labour is banned under:

1.Right to freedom

2.Right to equality

3.Right against exploitation

4.Right to constitutional remedies.

10. A Secular state means :

1.A state that recognise only one religion.

2.A state that has no Religion

3.A state that has multi Religion

4.A state that does not establish any one Religion.

Fill in the blanks:-

1. The smallest unit of administration during the 'Cholas region' was Urr.

2. Salvador Allende led the socialistic party in Chile.

3. According to Seelay "Democracy is a system in which everyone has a share".

4. The word Democracy has been derived from two Greek words 'Demos' and 'Cratia'

5. The directive principles of Indian constitution have been adopted from Ireland.

6. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was the chairman of the drafting committee of Indian Constitution.

7. Elected Member of Parliament is known as M.P. in India.

8. Chief Election Commissioner and other election commissioners are appointed by the President.

9. First Lok Sabha Elections were held in 1952.

10. Indian Constitution provides six fundamental rights to its citizens.

11. Right to free and compulsory education to children is granted under 21A article by 86th constitutional amendment.

Mark True/False in front of the following sentences-

1. India is a permanent Member of the Security Council of U.N.O. (**False**)

2. Democracy is surviving continuously in our neighboring Country -Pakistan. (**False**)

3. There is no liberty to express different opinion in democracy. (**False**)

4. Democracy clearly condemns use of means of violence although it may be used for the welfare of society. (**True**)

5. In democracy citizens are entitled different types of rights. (**True**)

6. Awareness of citizen is essential for democracy. (**True**)

7. Socialist, Secular and Integrity words were incorporated in our constitution by the 42nd constitutional amendment. (**True**)

8. India is a Sovereign, Secular and Democratic Republic. (**True**)

9. There is Multi Party System in India. (**True**)

10. The functions of Election Commission is to direct, to control and to supervise the election. (**True**)

11. Rights are those essential conditions of life without which no one can lead a full happy life. (**True**)

12. Secularism means people are free to follow any Religion. (**True**)

Important One mark Questions:-

1. Which form of ruling system is being adopted in majority of the Nations of the world these days?

Answer. Democratic form of Government.

2. Give the names of ideologies remained in Italy and Germany and were responsible for the set back of democracy after 1stWorld War?

Answer: Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany.

3. When was Allende elected President of Chile?

Answer: Salvador Allende was elected the President of Chile in 1970 A.D.

4. Who led the strike for demand of democratic rights in Poland?

Answer. Lech Walesa and Solidarity Union.

5. When was the Universal adult Franchise given to the citizens of India?

Answer. In 1950 A.D.

6. Which two big continents were fell prey to colonialism?

Answer. Asia and Africa continents.

7. When did Ghana a country of South Africa continent become independent?

Answer. In 1957 A.D.

8. What is the function of International Monetary Fund.

Answer. It provides loans to various countries for development projects.

9. How many countries are members of the UN?

Answer. 193 countries

10. Give the names of different ruling system prevailing in the world ?

Answer. Monarchy, Dictatorship, Military dictatorship, Democracy.

11. Explain Etymological meaning of democracy.

Ans. Democracy has been derived from two Greek words 'Demos' and 'Cratia'. Demos means 'People' and Cratia means 'Rule' So etymological meaning of democracy is 'rule of the people.'

12. Write down any two hurdles in the way to democracy.

Ans. 1. Regionalism **2.** Casteism and Communalism

13. Give any one definition of democracy.

Ans. According to Abraham Lincoln, "Democracy is the government of the people, for the people and by the people."

14. Mention any two conditions essential for democracy.

Ans.1. Economic Equality **2.**Social equality

15. What are the two forms of democracy?

Ans. Direct Democracy and Indirect Democracy.

16. When did India become free?

Ans. On 15th August, 1947.

17. How much time was taken to draft the constitution of India?

Ans. 2 years,11 months and 18 days.

18. How many members were there in the Constituent Assembly?

Ans. 389 members.

19. Write any two unitary features of the constitution of India?

Ans. 1. Single citizenship

2. Single judiciary.

20. Write any two federal features of the Constitution of India.

Answer- 1. Supremacy of Constitution 2. Division of Powers between Center and States.

21. With which words the 'Preamble' of the Indian constitution begins?

Ans. We the people of India.

22. Which new words were incorporated to the constitution of India under 42nd Constitutional Amendment in 1976?

Ans. Socialist, Secular and Integrity.

23. Who was the president of constituent Assembly?

Ans. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

24. Who was the chairman of the drafting committee?

Ans. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar.

25 What is the designation of the elected representative of the State Legislative Assembly?

Ans. M.L.A.

26. Give the names of the election methods.

Ans. Direct and Indirect elections.

27. Which institution is responsible for holding elections in India?

Ans. Election Commission.

28. Where can the petition regarding Election disputes be filed?

Ans. In the High Court.

29. Describe any two functions of the Election Commission.

1. To prepare voters list

2. Declaration of date of Election.

30. How many seats are there in Punjab for State Legislative Assembly?

Ans. 117.

31. What is the tenure of the office of the Chief Election Commissioner and Deputy Election Commissioners?

Ans. 6 years or till they attain the age of 65 years.

32. In which part of the Constitution fundamental Rights are incorporated?

Ans. In the third part of the Constitution.

33. When and under which amendment the right to property was excluded from the list of fundamental rights ?

Ans. In 1978 through 44th Constitutional Amendment.

34. Name any two fundamental rights which have been provided to the foreigners also .

Ans. 1. Right to Freedom 2. Right to Freedom of Religion.

35. Under which article -right to education has been enlisted in the list of fundamental rights ?

Ans. Article 21-A.

36. From which article to which article fundamental rights have been enlisted in the constitution ?

Ans. Article 14-32.

37. Under which article provision has been made against the evil of untouchability ?

Ans. Article 17.

Important three marks questions:-

1. What do you mean by adult franchise?

Answer. All citizens without discrimination of caste, creed, birth, religion and sex are given right to vote after reaching a fixed age of 18 years is called Universal Adult Franchise.

2. What is the meaning of Veto Power? Give the names of countries having veto power.

Answer: Veto Power means 'the power to say no.' It means who so ever is given the right to use Veto Power, no resolution can be passed without its approval. 5 members of the Security Council of U.N.O. have the right to use veto power. If any of the 5 members of the Security Council uses veto, against any resolution, It cannot be passed. The countries with veto power are United States of America, England, Russia, France and China.

3. Explain any two conditions for the success of democracy.

Ans: 1. **Political Freedom:** For the success of democracy people should have freedom of speech and expression, freedom to assemble and to form associations.

2. **Literacy:** Literate citizens make the democracy successful because only educated people can understand the economic, social and political problems of the nation and play a vital role to solve them.

4. How the existence of political party is essential for democracy? Explain this statement.

Or

'Political parties are wheels of democracy'. Explain.

Ans. Political parties are wheels of democracy. Different political parties have their existence due to difference of opinions or ideology. Political parties are different types of instruments with which different types of opinions are expressed in the society and also at state level afterwards. In democracy political parties bridge the gap between the people and the government

5. On which main objects the 'Preamble' to the Indian Constitution throw light?

Ans. 1. The Preamble declares India as Sovereign, Socialist, Secular and Democratic Republic.
2. It ensures to all its citizens social, economic and political justice.
3. It ensures to all its citizens Equality of status of opportunity.
4. It ensures to all its citizens liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.
5. It declares fraternity assuming the dignity of the individual and unity and integrity of the Nation.

6. India is a secular state, give arguments in its favour.

Ans. 1. India will not establish any one religion as official religion.
2. All religions are equal in the eye of the government.
3. Every person has a right to worship, practice and propagate their religion he or she believes it.
4. There will be no discrimination of any educational institution on the basis of religion.

7. What do you mean by a Universal Adult Franchise?

Ans. The constitution of India provides right to vote to all adults. Every adult who has attained the age of 18 has right to vote without discrimination of caste, class, colour, creed or religion and sex.

8. Write any four unitary features of the Constitution of India?

Ans. 1. Single citizenship.

2. Single constitutional framework for both the government (Centre and state).

3. Emergency powers of the president of India.

4. Single judiciary.

9. Describe the significance of election in democratic countries.

Ans.1. After election the party in majority forms the government.

2. The government can be changed peacefully through election.

3. It gives political education to the masses

4. In the elected government people obey the law willingly.

5. It creates a spirit of National Unity among people.

10. What is meant by election campaign?

Ans. After the last date of withdrawal of nomination form the political parties are given less than 20 days for election campaign. During this period political parties campaign in favour of their candidates. Political parties present their election manifesto before the public to attract and impress them. Through these manifestoes parties make big promises with the public. Election Campaign ends 48 hours before polling day.

11. Explain in brief 'Right to Equality'.

Ans. The Indian citizens are ensured the right to equality under the following provisions of the constitution.

1. All the citizens are equal before Law under Article 14.

2. Under Article 15 there is prohibition of every type of discrimination.

3. Under Article 16 equal opportunities will be provided to all citizens for employment under the state according to their qualifications.

4. Article 17 abolishes the evil of untouchability which remained in India for a long time.

5. Under Article 18 all titles conferred by Britishers have been abolished.

12. Write a note on ' Power of judicial review'.

Ans. Power of Judicial review means to sit on judgement over the orders of the executive and Laws of the Legislature for their constitutional validity. If any order passed by the executive and a law passed by a legislature violates the constitution or is not in accordance with the constitution the Supreme Court can declare such an order or Law null and void. The power of judicial review ensures that centre and state government should work in their jurisdiction and should protect the fundamental rights of the citizens.

13. What provisions have been made in Indian constitution for freedom of judiciary?

Ans. 1. Every Judge of the Supreme Court is appointed by the President of India after fulfilling the essential qualifications.

2. Procedure for removal of a Supreme Court Judge is not easy.

3. A Judge of Supreme Court is being removed by the President if the motion is passed in each House by majority of the total membership of the house and by a majority of not less than two third of the members present and voting.

4. The salary and perks of judges of Supreme Court cannot be reduced during office.

5. Supreme Court is free for appointment and making terms and conditions of appointment of its administrative staff.

6. After retirement a Judge of the Supreme Court cannot plead or act in any court.

14. Explain in brief 'Right to Freedom of Religion.'

Ans. Article 25 provides freedom of conscience and faith in any religion. Right to freedom of Religion is given to foreigners also.

2. Article 26 allows to establish and to preach any religious and charitable purposes and to preach any religion. It also allows to manage its own affairs in matters of religion and administer such moveable and immoveable property in accordance with Law.

3. Article 27 refers that the state cannot compel any citizen to pay any taxes or donations for the promotion of any particular religion or religious institutions.

4. Under Article 28, no religious instructions can be provided in any educational institution. However educational institutions of private sector can give religious education. But they can't compel any students to participate in it.

15. Which liberties have been given to the Indian citizens under Article 19?

Ans. 1. Freedom of speech and expression.

2. Freedom to assemble peacefully and without arms.

3. Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India.

4. Freedom to form associations or unions.

5. Freedom to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.

6. Freedom to practise any profession or carry on any occupation trade or business.

16. Write a note on 'Right against Exploitation'.

Ans. Article 23 refers that human trafficking and other similar forms of force labour are prohibited. These are legal offences. The state can impose compulsory service for public purposes and in imposing such service the state can not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them. Special provision for the protection of children is made in Article 24 which provides that no child below the age of 14 years can be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

17. How are fundamental rights fundamental? Prove your answer.

Answer 1. These rights are essential for the overall development of a human being.

2. These rights are enshrined in the Constitution.

3. If any law passed by the government violates fundamental rights then the judiciary can declare such law null and void.

4. The right to constitutional remedies empowers the fundamental rights to be enforced by the courts.

5. The Parliament of India cannot amend fundamental rights through the passage of common law.

Source Based Questions (Practice)

1. Human resource is the human power which contributes to the economic and social development of a country through its knowledge, skills, experience, and efficiency. Human resource is different from other resources because it is not just available naturally, but is developed through education, health, and technology. The development of human resource makes people productive and increases the productive capacity of the nation. Education is the main means of human resource development because it provides individuals with knowledge,

skills, and understanding. Similarly, good health maintains a person's ability to work. Countries that invest more in education and health have a higher rate of economic development. Therefore, human resource is considered the backbone of a country's development.

After reading the above paragraph answer the following questions:-

1. Why is human resource considered different from other resources? (1)
2. On the basis of the passage, write two main means of human resource development. (1)
3. What role does education play in the development of human resources? (1)
4. Why is human resource considered the backbone of a country's development? Explain. (1)
2. In under developed country, due to the lack of employment opportunity in industries and other fields people are doing work in their own family farms. If some of the workers are withdrawal from the agriculture forms, even then a total production will not change. Though such people seems to be employed but actually they are disguised employment. Full employment is that situation in which all the people who are willing to work at current rate of wages and they get work without any difficulty. Involuntary unemployment is a situation in which when worker are ready to work at current rate of wages but they do not find any work. In the same way when a labourers are not ready to work at the existing rate of wages or are not willing to work on their own will and inspite of the available of the work then such an employment will be called voluntary unemployment. Fractional unemployment arises due to the shortage of raw material, immobility of labourers, inadequacy of special kind of employment, opportunity or due to the wear and tear of machinery. Seasonal unemployment rises due to the changes in season, fashion and interests. Technical unemployment arises due to the changes in the technique of production.

After reading the above paragraph answer the following questions:-

1. What do you understand by disguised unemployment? (1)
2. Differentiate between involuntary unemployment and voluntary unemployment? (1)
3. What is meant by full employment? (1)
4. What can be the causes of Fractional unemployment? (1)
3. Food security means that every citizen of a country has access at all times to an adequate quantity of affordable, nutritious, and safe food. In India, food security has been an important social and economic challenge because a large population faces poverty and unemployment. Availability of food, access to food, and utilization of food are the three main components of food security.

The Government of India has taken several measures to ensure food security. Food grains are procured from farmers at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) and stored by the Food Corporation of India (FCI). Through the Public Distribution System (PDS), food grains are provided to poorer sections of society at subsidized rates. The National Food Security Act, implemented in 2013, aims to provide a legal right to food to a large section of the population. Thus, food security plays a crucial role in reducing hunger and malnutrition in India.

After reading the above paragraph answer the following questions:-

1. What do you understand by food security? (1)
2. What are the three main components of food security? (1)
3. Write any two steps taken by the Government of India to ensure food security. (1)
4. Explain the importance of the National Food Security Act, 2013. (1)
4. The Preamble of the Constitution declares India as a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and republic. The word 'Democracy' is derived from two Greek words - demos and cratia. The meaning of Demos is people and cratia means rule. Democracy literally means rule by the people. In a democracy, the people govern themselves. Democracy is based on the principles

of liberty, equality, fraternity, a representative and responsible government, a rule by majority, and respect of minority, periodical elections, rights and freedoms granted to the citizens and an independent judiciary. In a democracy all individuals have the right to express opinions, criticize and disagree with others and democracy is definitely based on tolerance. Democracy ensures human identity and dignity. A democracy is a form of government in which sovereignty rests with the people. In a democracy, governments work according to the constitution. In a democracy, conflict resolution is sought through persuasion and peaceful means at the national and international levels.

Read the above paragraph ad answer the following questions:-

- i. Which language is the word democracy derived from? What is its literal meaning? (1)
- ii. Which principles is democracy based on? (1)
- iii. Who has sovereignty in a democratic government? (1)
- iv. How are disputes resolved in a democratic government? (1)

5. An important feature of our constitution is its federal set up. A federal polity has essential features like a written and rigid constitution, distribution of powers between union and states, supremacy of the constitution, independence of judiciary and a bicameral legislature. Indian constitution has all these features. But along with federal features, our constitution also has some of the elements of a unitary government. India is known as 'Union of states'. There is one constitution for the whole country, and states do not have their own separate constitutions. During an emergency the President assumes special powers and controls the state government, thus a federal system is transformed into a unitary one. In India single citizenship is granted to its citizens. All the important subjects are included in the union list and this has made the union government very powerful. The Governors of states are appointed by the President. States largely depend upon the union government for its financial assistance. Independent judiciary has been set up as per Indian constitution. Higher Courts in India have the power of Judicial review. Under this Power, the Supreme Court or a High Court can declare a law passed by the Parliament or State Legislature or an executive order issued either by the President or the Governor, null and void if it violates the Constitution. Although the Indian Constitution is federal in form but it is unitary in spirit.

Read the paragraph given above and answer the following questions:

1. Which system of governance has been established in India according to the Indian Constitution? (1)
2. What are the salient features of federal system of governance? (1)
3. State any two unitary features of Indian Constitution. (1)
4. What is meant by the power of judicial review? (1)

6. Some facilities are required for human development, these facilities can be provided to us from the society. These facilities are called rights and rights enable a person to lead a humane life. Every person wants to live a life with dignity and therefore he demands rights. The makers of our Constitution tried to fulfill the motives of personality development of the citizens and to ensure their honour. The democratic nature of any country is known by the fundamental rights given to the citizens of that country. Indian citizens did not have any fundamental rights before independence. But demand of fundamental rights was raised time to time in India's freedom movement. In 1895, Bal Gangadhar Tilak asked the British government to pass the Swaraj Bill.

The bill included right to freedom of thoughts and expression, equality before the law and some other rights for Indian people. 1928 AD, a demand for equal rights for men and women was also raised through Nehru Report. But the British government rejected all these demands.

Read the above paragraph and answer the following questions:-

1. Why does man demand rights? (1)
2. What objective of the citizens did the framers of the Indian Constitution fulfill by enshrining the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution? (1)
3. How can we confirm the democratic nature of a country? (1)
4. What rights did Bal Gangadhar Tilak demand in the Swaraj Bill? (1)

Map Practice

1. Mark the Tropic of Cancer, two Punjabi speaking states, Chandigarh and SAARC countries in the map of India.
2. Mark the 23 districts in the new map of Punjab.
3. In the new map of Punjab, mark the districts of Punjab adjoining international border.
4. Mark Karakoram, Pir Panjal, Satpura, Garo and Patkai Bum, Shivalik Hills, Dhaulagiri, Kanchenjunga, Godwin Austin, Guru Shikhar in the map of India.
5. Mark Malwa Plateau, Telangana Plateau, Chhota Nagpur Plateau, Zojila Pass, Nathula, Shipki La and Jalep La in the map of India.
6. Mark the places of natural vegetation, desert vegetation and tidal vegetation in the map of India.
7. Mark the national parks in the map of India.
8. In the map of India, mark most populous state, least populous state, state with population density more than 1000 per sq. km and state with population density less than 100 per sq. km.
9. Mark the locations of French Revolution in the map of Europe.
10. Mark the passes and the rivers in the old map of Punjab before 1947AD.

**For Map Practice Scan this
QR CODE**



MGSS9EM

Contribution by: Hardevinder Singh, Lec. English SOE for Girls Sri Chamkaur Sahib, Roopnagar
Ranjit Kaur (Lec. History) Govt. Sen. Sec. School Chhina Bet, Gurdaspur &
Mandeep Kaur (S.S Mistress) G.G.S.S. School Dakha, Ludhiana.