

CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA
CLASS-9 SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER 1
FRENCH REVOLUTION

I Choose the correct answer

1.a) Clergy and nobles 2.c) Louis XVI, 3.c) The New Constitution of 1791, 4.c) Third, 5.b) Montesquieu, 6.c) J.J. Rousseau, 7.c) Louis XVI

II Very short answer type questions:

1. When did the French Revolution begin?
 - 1789
2. Which dynasty ruled France at the time of the revolution and what kind of monarchy it was?
 - Since 1589, the Bourbon dynasty ruled France and the kings were absolute monarchs.
3. Who were the people who comprised the First, Second and the Third Estates?
 - The Clergy, the Nobles and the Common people.
4. Name three famous writers and philosophers who influenced the French Revolution with their ideas.
 - Voltaire, Montesquieu and Jean Jacques Rousseau.
5. On what date is Bastille Day celebrated?
 - 14th July.
6. Which law turned the clergy into paid servants of the church?
 - Civil Constitution of the Clergy.
7. Who were able to control the Sans Culottes in the end?
 - Directory of Five in 1795 and Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799.
8. Into how many branches did Montesquieu suggest the separation of the power of the government?
 - Three branches- the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.

III Short answer type questions:

1. Describe the role of the Bourbon kings in the French Revolution.
 - The Bourbon kings were absolute rulers who had been ruling France since 1589. They believed in the Divine Right Theory and did not consult the estate general. They also taxed the common people heavily and persecuted the non-Christians.
2. Explain the role of middle class in the French Revolution.
 - The Third estate included professions such as lawyers, teachers, authors and administrative officials. All these people were educated and possessed material means. The middle class believed that no group in the society should be privileged by birth; rather one's social position must depend on merit and there was no doubt that the revolution was spearheaded by the middle class.
3. In what ways did the French Revolution mean different aims to different people?
 - The peasants wanted an end to feudalism and the cruel taxes
 - The liberals (middle class of France) wanted a new constitution which gave equality and freedom to all.
 - The extremist wanted a republic in France and an end to the monarchy.
4. What was the importance of the Declaration of the Rights of Man?
 - The Declaration of the Rights of Man provided certain fundamental principle for everyone. It declared that all man are born equal and should remain free with equal rights and the law should be general will. No group or individual may exercise authority that does not come from the people.
5. Describe the Reign of Terror and role played by Robespierre in it.
 - The Reign of Terror was a dark time in France from June 1793 to July 1794 under the committee of Public Safety headed by Maximillien Robespierre. He paid great attention to detail and duty. Under him, Catholicism was attacked, Christianity was abolished and thousands of churches closed. In June 1794, he announced the worship of "The Supreme Being". He executed his rivals and his government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wage and prices.

IV Long answers type questions:

1. Discuss the political, economic and social causes of the French Revolution.

- Political causes:

The Bourbon kings were absolute rulers who had been ruling France since 1589. They believed in the Divine Right Theory and did not consult the estate general. They also taxed the common people heavily and persecuted the non-Christians.

- Economic causes:

The two estate of the French society led a very luxurious life and they were exempted from paying taxes, while the third estate paid heavy taxes. Famine also hit France leading to widespread hunger and unemployment.

- Social causes:

France society was divided into three estates- the clergy, the nobles and the common man. The first two estates enjoyed all privileges and power while the third estate suffered miserably.

2. The French philosophers of the 18th century greatly influenced the people and it led to the French Revolution. Comment on this statement.

The famous French philosophers namely Voltaire, Montesquieu and J.J. Rousseau inspired the French Revolution to a large extent.

- Voltaire

Voltaire was a great writer and critic. He launched bitter attacks against the church and the state. He made fun of the nobles and the way they behaved and governed, and was against absolute monarchy. Voltaire defended freedom of speech and religious tolerance.

- Montesquieu

Montesquieu supported constitutional monarchy in France like the English one. He wanted power to be shared between the kings, the nobles and the third estate. In his book 'The Spirit of the Laws', he propagated the theory of separating powers into three branches of government; the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.

- Jean Jacques Rousseau

J.J. Rousseau was probably the greatest philosopher of the age. In his famous book 'Social Contract', he explained that the king and his subjects are parties to a contract, and therefore, if the king does not rule the people to their general will, he loses their loyalty. He advocated Popular Sovereignty Theory.

3. Explain the importance of the following events on the course of the French Revolution:

a) Storming of the Bastille

- Storming of the Bastille was the most important event for the outbreak of the revolution in France. Some 7,000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall and decided to form a people's militia. They broke into a number of government buildings in search of arms. A group of several hundred people stormed the fortress prison, the Bastille on 14th July, 1789 to find hoarded arms and ammunition. An armed fight followed between the prison guards and the people.

b) March on Versailles by the women of Paris

- Hungry women of Paris, infuriated by the price and scarcity of bread, marched on Versailles. The mob consisted of fisherwomen, market women, bourgeois housewives, and was followed by the working people of Paris. Lafayette and the National Guard followed it. The demonstrators killed the royal guards, the palace was ransacked and forced the king and the queen to give in to all their demands.

c) The passing of the Civil Constitution of the Clergy

- The Civil Constitution of the Clergy was passed by the General Assembly and it became an important step for achieving civil rights. The supremacy of the church and clergy was removed. The clergy and the bishops were paid salary by the state and they were made to take an oath of allegiance to the government.

4. How far was the subsistence crisis responsible for the French Revolution? Explain.

- The population of France rose considerably high from about 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789 which led to rapid increase in the demand for food grains. Production of grains could not keep pace with the rising population, so the prices of food increase but the wages of the workers remained the same which widened the gap between the rich and the poor. King Louis XIV increase taxes to meet the political and state expenses which further angered the citizens and made it difficult for them to manage their families.

5. 'The French Revolution led to many "isms". Explain.

The French Revolution led to many "isms"; Nationalism, Liberalism and Socialism.

- Nationalism

Nationalism led to many new nations emerging in Europe, Asia and Africa. A nation now no longer was the king's territory or his subjects. Rather, it now comprised citizens who inhabited a common territory, possessed a voice in their common government and were conscious of their common heritage and interests.

- Liberalism

The main feature of this was emancipation of the individual from class, corporate or government restraint. The Declaration of the Rights of Man asserted the liberty of the individual. It stressed that all men are to be treated as equal before the law and no authority could rule over the individuals in an arbitrary manner.

- Socialism

Socialism emphasises the community and its collective welfare. It promoted a society designed to promote collective well being rather than individual profit.

6. Mention the legacy of the French Revolution.

The legacy of the French Revolution has been given below;

- It inspired the Germans, Italians, and the Austrians to overthrow the oppressive regimes.
- It spread the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity.
- It inspired the struggling nations of Asia and Africa who were groaning under the oppression of colonialism.
- The ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution.
- The French Revolution opened the eyes of the world to a profound social revolution.
- The revolution led to many "isms"- nationalism, liberalism and socialism. These three have exerted the maximum influence on the course of world history.

CHAPTER 2 THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. c) Stalin, 2.b) 1927-1932, 3.b) 1903, 4 b) 1861 5.d) Czar Nicholas II 6.b) Stalin, 7.a) 1989 8.b) 1991

II. Very short answer type question.

1. When did the Russian Revolution take place?
-The Russian Revolution took place in 1917.
2. Why did the Bolsheviks consider the Russian Revolution as only the "first stage" of the revolution?
-The Bolsheviks considered the Russian Revolution as only the "first stage" of the revolution because they only favoured for revolution and spread of communism.
3. What made the Czar the "Autocrat of all the Russian?"
-The support of the church and the nobles.
4. When was the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party formed?
-1898
5. What was a Soviet?
-Soviet was a council of representatives of peasants and workers formed after the revolution of 1917.
6. Which three important demands was part of Lenin's 'April Theses'?
 - i) war to be brought to an end
 - ii) Land to be transferred to the peasants and
 - iii) Banks to be nationalised.
7. Who took command after the fall of Kerensky's government and what was the new government called?
 - Lenin took over after the fall of Kerensky's government and the new government was called Council of People's Commissars.
8. How was the common people affected when Russia entered the First World War?
 - Crops field and buildings were destroyed, there was shortage of labours and many business closed down.
9. What did the Bolsheviks promise the people?
 - The Bolsheviks promised the people "peace, land and bread".

10. What led the collapse of the Provisional Government?

- The fall of Lenin and Kerensky's government led to the fall of the Provisional Government.

III. Short answers type questions.

1. Explain the difference between

a) The Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks.

The Bolsheviks favoured for a revolution which was led Lenin while the Mensheviks wanted a parliamentary government on the model of France and England.

b) February 1917 and October 1917 revolution.

February 1917 revolution led to the formation of the first provisional government after the fall of the Czar by the Mensheviks under Kerensky in 1917, while October 1917 revolution led to the formation of a new government by Bolsheviks under Lenin.

2. Discuss the role of the Czar in the peasants revolt of 1905.

While the workers were on a strike, the Czar ordered the armed guards at the Winter Palace to attack the workers and as a result over 100 workers were killed and about 300 were wounded. The Czar dismissed the first Duma and re-elected second Duma. The Czar also packed the third Duma with conservative politicians and kept out the liberals and revolutionaries, leading to the discontentment of the people.

3. Discuss briefly the collectivisation programme.

From 1929, the party forced all peasants to cultivate in collective farms (Kolkhoz). The bulk of land and implements were transferred to the ownership of collective farms. Peasants worked on the land, and the Kolkhoz project was shared. Those who resisted collectivisation were severely punished, many were deported and exile.

4. Discuss the effect of the First World War on Russia.

During the war, Russia suffered around 7 million casualties. The Russian armies themselves destroyed crop fields and buildings leading to shortage of foodgrains and over 3 million refugees. Small workshops closed down and there was shortage of workers.

5. Discuss any two features of New Economic Policy (NEP).

Two features of New Economic Policy are:

- NEP was an adoption of mixed economy, where the Soviet government controlled the major industries, trade and banking, while the individuals were allowed to sell their foodgrains in the open market.
- There was introduction of stable currency which was to be used as a medium of exchange.

III. Long answer type questions

1. Discuss the causes that led to the Revolution of 1917.

The causes that led to the revolution of 1917 are:

- Crisis of Czarism; The Russian Czar from Peter the great to Czar Nicholas II enjoyed ultimate authority and were supported by the clergy and the nobles.
- Deplorable conditions of the peasants; Abolition of serfdom and failure to improve the conditions of the peasants. Their land holding were too small and uneconomical. They lacked capital for investment and they had to pay redemption dues and heavy taxes. They lived in poverty.
- Exploitation of workers; Both foreigners and the Russians who owned factories exploited the workers and paid them very less wages. They worked for long hours under miserable conditions.
- Dishonest associates of the Czar; Rasputin who was an associate of Czar Nicholas II was an immoral person. He exercised immense influence on the Czar through the Czarina. He was the real ruler from behind the curtain, leading to corruption and mal administration which prevailed in Russia.

2. Comment on the role of Vladimir Lenin in the revolution and his contribution to the economic policy.

- With the fall of Kerensky's Menshevik government, Vladimir Lenin, the Bolshevik leader, took command and was assisted by Leon Trotsky and Joseph Stalin. He established a Soviet Republic and made peace with Germany by signing the treaty of Brest-Litovsk in 1918. He then stated by building a new socialist order in Russia.

Lenin's NEP was the adoption of a mixed economy. The Soviet government controlled the major industries, trade and banking, while the individuals were allowed to sell their food grains in the open market. A stable currency was introduced. The main aim of NEP was to encourage economic contribution of workers, peasants in urban and rural to improve the country's economy while keeping the main sources of economy in the hands of the government.

3. Why did the Czarist autocracy collapse in 1917?

- On 27th of February, the police headquarters were ransacked, the streets thronged with people raising the slogans about bread, increase wage and reduction in working hours and democracy. The revolutionaries attacked the Duma (Russian Parliament) and formed a 'soviet' or 'council'. As a result of this the Czar abdicated on 2nd March. Soviet leaders and Duma leaders formed a provisional government to run the country. Russia's future was now to be decided by a constituent assembly, elected on the basis of Universal Adult Suffrage. Petrograd had led the revolution leading to the fall of monarchy in February 1917.

4. What were the immediate consequences of the Russian Revolution?

Followings are the immediate consequences of the Russian Revolution;

- The cruel and autocratic rule of the Czar came to an end
- The first socialist society came into being
- The land and property of the church and the nobles were seized and distributed to the farmers.
- Russia was renamed as Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR).
- People were given civil and political rights.

5. Describe the main features of the Revolution of 1905.

- Workers in St.Petersburg led by Father Gapon went on a strike and reached the Winter Palace, it was attacked by armed guards where over 100 workers were killed and about 300 were wounded. This incident, known as the Bloody Sunday, started a series of event that was called the 1905 Revolution. Students, lawyers, doctors, engineers and other middle-class workers established their unions and demanded civil liberties and Constituent Assembly. The Czar allowed the creation of an elected parliament or Duma. He dismissed the first Duma within 75 days and re-elected second Duma within 90 days. He packed the third Duma with conservative politicians and kept out liberals and revolutionaries. Army and Navy too joined the protest and a new organisation known as the Soviet of Workers was formed.

6. Discuss the causes and nature of the October Revolution.

- The formation of a provisional government under Alexander Kerensky and the subsequent failure on his part to implement the main demands of the revolutionaries which were peace, land to tillers, control of industry by workers and equal status for the non-Russian nationalities led to conflict between the government and the Bolsheviks. This made Lenin fear of dictatorship so he planned for a socialist seizure.

The uprising began on 25th October and the committee took over the winter palace and by nightfall the whole city was under the committee's control. At a meeting of the All Russian Congress of Soviets in Petrograd, the majority approved the Bolshevik action. The uprising took place in other cities as well. On 7th Nov 1917, an All-Russia Congress of Soviet assumed full political power. Later, Trotsky as a commissar was put in charge of the army and the navy.

7. Discuss the legacy of the Russian Revolution.

- Russian Revolution came as a warning to the communist countries.
- The USSR gave a model of centralised economic planning which is still relevant in case of developing economies.
- Many countries in the West that follow a capitalist system provide to their workers facilities that would be envy of communist countries.
- In many countries, including India and Great Britain communist parties were formed.
- The Bolsheviks encouraged colonial people to throw off the yokes of slavery.
- Many Indians were inspired by the Russian Revolution and several attended the communist University. In 1925 the Communist Party was also formed in India.

- The Russian experiment has many lessons. The importance of profit as an incentive to bring out the best in human effort cannot be negated.

CHAPTER 4 INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

I. Choose the correct answer.

1.b) Bombay 1885, 2.d) Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, 3.a)1905, 4.d)None of the above, 5.c) Mahatma Gandhi, 6.b)B.G.Tilak, 7.d)1934.

II Very short answer type questions

1. Who was the first president of Indian National Congress?
 - Womesh Chandra Bannerjee.
2. What was the attitude of the British government towards the Indian National Congress in the beginning? Why did it change later?
 - The attitude of the British government was friendly in the beginning but it changed later because the congress began to ask for more and more reforms.
3. Why did the leaders of the Indian National Congress want association with Britain in the beginning and not separation?
 - The leaders of the Indian National Congress had faith in the British sense of justice so they wanted an association with the Britain in the beginning.
4. Name the viceroy who divided Bengal into two province. What was his real motive?
 - Lord Curzon, the viceroy of India divided Bengal into two province. His real motive was to divide the Hindus and the Muslims.
5. Mention two acts of Bal Gangadhar Tilak to inculcate self-confidence and national pride among the Indian people.
 - He inspired the people with the spirit of freedom, patriotism and nationalism.
 - Gave the slogan, "freedom is my birth right and I shall have it."
6. What happened at the Calcutta Session of the Congress in 1906? Who was the main leader?
 - At the Calcutta session of the Congress in 1906, a new programme of the extremist was sponsored by Dadabhai Naoroji and for the first time 'Swaraj' became the aim of the Congress.
Dadabhai Naoroji was the main leader.
7. When was the Muslim League founded? Who were its leaders?
 - 30th December, 1906, the Muslim League was formed. Its leaders were Agha Khan and Nawab Salimullah of Dacca (now called Dhaka).
8. When did Gandhiji enter Indian politics and what were the two new weapons he used in the struggle for independence?
 - Gandhiji entered Indian politics in 1920.
His two new weapons were Satyagraha and non-violence.
9. Mention two aims of Non-Cooperation Movement.
 - Two aims of Non-Cooperation Movement are;
 - To redress the wrongs done to Punjab and Turkey
 - To achieve the aim of Swaraj.

III Short answer type question.

1. Why is the first phase of National Movement called the 'Moderate Phase'?
 - The first phase of National Movement is called the 'Moderate Phase' because the leaders were moderate and they believed in the constitutional agitation and slow, orderly political progress. They believed that if public opinion was created and organised and popular demands presented to the authorities through petition, meetings, resolutions and speeches, the authorities would concede these demands gradually.

2. Describe the main contributions of the following leaders:
 - a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak laid great stress on the sufferings and sacrifices of the [eople. He raised the slogan, "Freedom is my birth right and I shall have it." He was active in the congress from 1890. He revived Ganapati and Shivaji festivals in Maharashtra to arouse national feelings.
 - b) Lala Lajpat Rai
 - He was great social reformer and educationist. He opened orphanages and hospitals. He set up 'servants of the people society' for the welfare of the downtrodden. He was an active worker of the Arya Samaj. He inspired the Punjabis with a new national spirit and made them bold and patriotic.
 - c) Bipin Chandra Pal
 - Bipin Chandra Pal stood for complete freedom. He was a great social reformer and joined the Brahmo Samaj. He started a journal named New India. He was a great supporter of Swadeshi and Boycott movement.
3. How did the people of Bengal react to the partition of Bengal?
 - The partition of Bengal created widespread dissatisfaction and discontent all over the country. People started anti-partition movement and created strong nationalistic spirit among the people against the British rule. Leaders created unity between the Hindus and the Muslims against the British suppressive policy. This indignation created a turbulent atmosphere and led to Boycott and Swadeshi movements.
4. How did the National Movement become mass movement after 1919?
 - The National Movement from 1919 to 1927 became a mass movement since people started to protest against the repressive policies of the British government. British government adopted harsh measures to suppress the protest. Hence Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place and created terrible situation in India and in the mean time Gandhiji and Muslim leaders soon started Khilafat and non-cooperation movement. The movement spread among the masses throughout the nation and people from different walks of life participated in the movement.
5. What were the main aims of the Muslim League?

Aims of the Muslim League;

 - To promote among the Muslims of India, feelings of loyalty to the British government.
 - To protect and advance the political rights of the Muslim of India and represent their needs and aspiration to the government.
 - To prevent the rise among the Muslims of India of any feeling of hostility towards other communities.
 - To keep the Muslims away from joining the Indian National Congress.
6. 'Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.' Explain.
 - The British government imposed tax on salt and people in India were not happy with salt tax. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production revealed the most exploitative facet of the British rule. The most important demand was to abolish the salt tax. Therefore Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.

IV Long answer type questions

1. Discuss the impact and significance of the Boycott and Swadeshi Movement.
 - "Swadeshi" means "of one's own country." It aimed at the promotion of indigenous industries and boycott of British goods. The Swadeshi and Boycott movement spread to almost all parts of the country. Shops selling foreign goods were picked. Students also played an important part in the movement. The national movement became a mass movement.

The movement gave a stimulus to the growth of indigenous industries and crafts. Swadeshi factories came into existence everywhere. It saw the growth of Swadeshi textiles, soap, and match factories, tanneries, banks, insurance companies, shops, etc. The Swadeshi influence was seen in the cultural sphere also. Its influence was seen on music, science and art.
2. Which factors contributed to the awakening of national consciousness among the Indian people?

Factors which contributed to the awakening of national consciousness among the Indian people are;

- A uniform legal system, uniform currency and a uniform system of administration made Indians think of India as one nation.
 - The spread and imposition of western education, use of English as a common language unity of thought, feelings and ideas.
 - Rediscovery of India's glorious past which revived pride and self respect among the Indians.
 - The modern means of communication, the role of press and literature and the works of the reformers contributed greatly to the growth of nationalism.
 - Economic and cultural exploitation of the Indians by the British.
 - Discrimination in the field of education and employment. People felt that that unless they acquire liberty they cannot compete with the British.
 - Last, but not the least, was the racial arrogance and racial discrimination practised by the British.
3. What did the National Movement try to achieve in its moderate phase (1885-1905)?
- It tried to achieve larger share in the government.
 - It claimed for elected representatives in provincial and central legislative council.
 - It demanded to increase the age from 18 to 21 for Indian Civil Service examinations.
 - It appealed to separate judiciary from executive.
 - It appealed to repeal the Arms Act and appoint Indians to high post.
 - The leaders appealed to reduce military expenditure and improve industries in India.
 - The leaders requested the British government to improve education, agriculture, irrigation and health of Indian masses.
4. Give an estimate of Gandhiji's role in India's struggle for freedom.
- Mahatma Gandhi dedicated his life for the sake of Indian freedom struggle. He started his political career in India after he came back from Africa. He established Sabarmati Ashram at Ahmedabad and developed the policy of truth, non-violence, fearlessness and used of Swadeshi goods. He launched a series of movements such as Champaran movement, Khilafat movement, Non-cooperation movement. Civil Disobedience movement, Dandi March, Quit India movement and fought against the British government on the basis of truth of non-violence. Gandhiji believed that truth would ultimately yield fruitful results. Consequently, the British government came to realise that the truth would prevail in any circumstances. Thus at the end India achieved independence in 1947.
5. Why did the Indian National Congress change its goal from Swaraj to "Poorna Swaraj"?
- The Indian National Congress believed in the British sense of justice and constitutional methods. In the beginning, the congress did not demand independence but representation in the government. They wanted to achieve Swaraj, but gradually the congressmen realised that the British government was not willing to give powers in the matters of governance of the country. But in December 1921, at the Allahabad session, Moulana Hasrat Mohani, a leading Urdu poet and nationalist leader, suggested that Swaraj should be defined as "complete independence, free from foreign control". Thus the Indian National Congress decided to achieve Poorna Swaraj.
6. Describe the main features of the Quit India Movement.
- The main features of the Quit India Movement are;
- It adopted a repressive policy to suppress the movement. Thousands of people were imprisoned without trial.
 - The undertrials were tortured, lathi-charge, firing, beating and flogging became the order of the day.
 - Women were insulted and humiliated.
 - Children were beaten mercilessly.
 - Many villages were looted and burnt, collective fines were also imposed.
 - By using repressive measures the government ultimately succeeded in crushing the movement within a few weeks
 - The revolt was short-lived but very intensive. About 10,000 people died in firing and about 70,000 were put behind the bars.

CHAPTER 5

THE LOCATIONAL SETTING AND RELIEF

I. Choose the correct answer.

1.c) 2.4%, 2.c) Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, 3.c) Lakshadweep Island, 4.c) Himachal or Middle Himalayas, 5.b) Tropic of Cancer, 6.d) Meghalaya, 7.a) Himadri

II Very short answer type questions.

1. Name the southernmost point of the Indian mainland.
 - Kanyakumari
2. What is the land area of India?
 - 3,287,263 sq km.
3. Which countries share the land boundaries with India?
 - Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar.
4. Which are the three main physical regions of India?
 - The northern mountains, the northern plains and the Deccan plateau.
5. Why is the 'Indian subcontinent' called so?
 - Indian subcontinent is called so because of its isolation from the rest of Asia due to the Himalayan ranges.
6. List the important passes in the Himalayas.
 - Shipkila, Nathula, Bomdila and Karakoram.

III. Short answer type questions.

1. Write briefly about the island groups of India.
 - India has two groups of island namely the Andaman and Nicobar islands in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep islands in the Arabian Sea. The Andaman and Nicobar islands are a group of more than 300 islands out of which 265 are uninhabited. Lakshadweep island is the smallest Union Territory in India. These islands were formed of coral deposit called atolls.
2. Write a note on the middle Himalayas.
 - Middle Himalayas also known as Himachal or Lesser Himalayas lies to the south of the Himadri. It has an average width of 50km and about 370 to 4500 m high. Important ranges here are Mahabharat, the Dhauladhar and the Pir Panjal.
3. Define
 - a) Khadar
 - The youngest alluvium deposit soil of the flood plains is called Khadar.
 - b) Bangar
 - The older alluvium deposit is called Bangar.
 - c) Tarai
 - The wet and marshy area having thick forest and a variety of wildlife is called Tarai.
 - d) Bhabar
 - Bhabar is an 8 to 16km wide belt that forms a pebbled bed which are parallel to the slope of the river bed.
4. Write about the western coastal plains.
 - The western coastal plain stretches from Kerala to Gujarat. It is called the Konkan coast in the northern part and to the south of Goa is called the Malabar coast. This is highly rugged and dissected coastal plain.

IV Long answers type questions.

1. The vast latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India is unique. Discuss.
 - The vast latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India is unique as it is almost the same degree i.e., about 30 measured in kilometres. The distance between north and south is 3214 km that is from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and between east to west is 2933 km that is from Kachchh in Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh. Because of this, though having an almost same degree these arises, time differences between the easternmost and the westernmost parts of country.
2. What is the Standard Meridian of India? What is its importance?
 - The Standard Meridian of India is 82°30'E longitude.

The vast latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India had led to time differences between the easternmost and the westernmost parts of the country, to do away with these time differences, our country has adopted the 82°30'E as the standard meridian, thus helping the whole country to have the same time.

3. Discuss the four main sections of the Himalayas in the east-west direction.

The four main sections of the Himalayas in the east-west direction are;

- The Nepal Himalayas: this part lies between the Kali and Tista rivers.
- Assam Himalayas: this part lies between the Tista and Dihang rivers.
- Kumaon Himalayas: this part lies between Sutlej and Kali rivers.
- Punjab Himalayas: this part lies between the Indus and Sutlej rivers. They are also known as Kashmir Himalaya and Himachal Himalaya.

4. What do you know about

- a) The Northern Plains

The Northern Plain is also known as the alluvial plains or the Indo-Gangetic lowlands. It lies between the peninsular India and the Himalayas. It stretches from Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal and it is the most productive region of India.

- b) The Deccan Plateau

The Deccan Plateau has its southward extension from the Satpura, the Mahadeo and the Maikal ranges to the southern tip of the peninsula. The peninsular table land is rocky and uneven. Some parts in the Deccan Plateau has abrupt heights of 900 – 1100 metres.

- c) The Thar Desert

The Thar Dessert is also called the Great Indian Desert, covering 805 km in length and 485 km in width. The temperature in the area can be as high as 52.8°C in July and receives sparse rainfall averaging from 127 to 254 mm annually

CHAPTER 6 CLIMATE

I Choose the correct answer

- 1.a) South-west, 2.c) Freezing season, 3.b) September-October, 4.c) Mawsynram, 5.a) Kerala-Karnataka, 6.c) October, 7.b) Winter

II Very short answer type questions

1. Define climate.

- Climate is the long term effect of the sun's radiation on the rotating earth's varied surface and atmosphere.

2. What are mango showers?

- At the end of the summer season Kerala and Karnataka experience pre-monsoon showers vital for the ripening of mangoes. Hence they have earned the name of mango showers.

3. List the elements that affect the climate of India.

- Temperature and precipitation.

4. List the factors that determine the climate of a place.

- Location, altitude, distance from the sea, pressure and wind, upper air circulation.

5. Which part of India experiences continental type of climate?

- The Northern part of India.

6. List the four main seasons of India.

- Hot weather season
- Cold weather season
- Advancing monsoon season
- Retreating monsoon season.

7. List the two branches of advancing monsoon.

- Arabian Sea branch and
- Bay of Bengal branch.

III Short answer type questions

1. How do Himalayas affect the climate of India?
 - The Himalayas prevents the cold and chill northern winds from central Asia from reaching the sub-continent, thus making India experience a warmer climate in the winter. Also, the temperature differences is highly minimised between the sub-tropical and tropical India.
2. Give two characteristics of winter season.

Two characteristics of winter season are;

 - It occurs from November to February
 - The temperature increases from south to north.
3. What is meant by vagaries of the monsoon?
 - Vagaries of monsoon refers to the changes in the distribution of rainfall in terms of quantity, area, timing etc. Due to the vagaries of monsoon the annual rainfall is bound to vary from year to year.
4. How have monsoon been a 'unifying bond' in India?
 - Monsoon is considered as a unifying bond of India as it influences occupation of the largest percentages of the country's population that is agriculture. Besides, the monsoon has a profound influence on India's festivals, life style of the people, animal and plant life.
5. What is Loo? When and where does it blow?
 - Loo are strong, hot and dry winds that blows during the day in summer, over northern and north-western India.

IV Long answer type questions

1. Write about the characteristic features of hot weather season and cold weather season in India.
 - Characteristic feature of hot weather season;
 - This season is marked by dry weather and excessive heat.
 - The sun shines vertically over Tropic of Cancer.
 - Interior parts experience very high range of temperature.
 - Thunderstorms accompanied by dusty winds are common.
 - Characteristic feature of cold weather season;
 - Northeast monsoon takes over from the southwest monsoon.
 - Temperature goes on decreasing towards north of Tropic of Cancer.
 - The season is of great economic importance for wheat in northwest India and rice in Tamil Nadu.
 - The season is marked by fine cool weather, low humidity and large variation in the range of temperature.
2. How do south westerly winds bring rains in India?
 - The south westerly winds leads the development of low pressures area and so air moves from high pressure area over the Indian Ocean in the south to the low pressure areas in the north. A complete reversal in direction of winds occurs. As the moisture laden winds changes its direction completely, it brings rain to most part of the country.
3. Discuss how distribution of precipitation differs all over the country.
 - Although monsoon effect most parts of the country, the rainfall from heavy to scanty in different parts over 80% of the annual rainfall is received in the four month of June to September. Areas like the western coast and north eastern India receives 400cm while places like Rajasthan, parts of Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat receives only 60cm. The Deccan Plateau and Leh in Jammu and Kashmir receives low precipitation. Himalayas experiences snowfall.
4. Discuss features of the 'Retreating Monsoons'.
 - The monsoon trough of low pressure grows weaker by October – November. It is then slowly replaced by high pressure. The monsoon's outreach is rendered unsustainable and the gradual withdrawal begins. This is known as the 'retreating monsoon'. The period of transition from hot and rainy to dry and cold season occurs in the month of October – November. Clear skies and rising temperature are prominent marks of retreating monsoon. During the daytime the temperature remains high but nights are pleasant and cool.
5. Discuss the monsoon season in India.
 - Advancing monsoon season:

The intensity of low pressure condition over the north western plains increased by early June. They are strong enough to attract the trade winds of the southern hemisphere.

- Retreating monsoon season:

The monsoon trough of low pressure grows weaker by October – November. It is then slowly replaced by high pressure. The monsoon's outreach is rendered unsustainable and the gradual withdrawal begins. This is known as the 'retreat of monsoon'.

6. Explain how upper air circulation operates as a factor influencing climate of India.

- Over the western and central Asian regions, north of the Himalayas, a westerly air current flows. These fast blowing winds have a steady velocity and move in a narrow zone of the upper atmosphere known as the jet streams which flows in the Tibetan Highlands and get divided into two branches. The southern branch blows in an eastward direction south of the Himalayas. It has a great influence on winter in India. The eastern branch aid in the distribution of monsoon rain all over India.

7. Why is the western part of Rajasthan arid in spite of the Aravalli Hills?

The western part of Rajasthan is arid in spite of the Aravalli Hills due to;

- The Aravalli Hills are low hills and its alignment is parallel to rain bearing south west monsoon winds and they do not offer any obstruction.
- The moisture laden winds passing over Rajasthan do not saturate as the heat in the desert region increases their capacity to hold moisture.

8. Why Shillong has more rainfall than Kolkata?

- Shillong lies at a higher altitude than Kolkata. It is located in the range of Khasi hills and stands at the end of a funnel shaped valley which acts as a trap for rain bearing Bay of Bengal branch. Kolkata on the other hand is located on the Ganga – Brahmaputra delta with no mountain range to obstruct the southwest monsoon. Thus, Shillong receives more rainfall than Kolkata.

CHAPTER 11 DEMOCRACY

I Choose the correct answer

1.d) The government alone has access to all information, 2.b) A government run according to the majority religion, 3.b) Britain, 4.d) Right to rebel against the government, 5.a) Democracy, 6.b) Abraham Lincoln, 7.b) Dictatorship, 8.c) Nepal.

II Very short answer type questions

1. Who should be allowed to make laws and decide the policies of the government?
 - The elected representatives.
2. What do we call the right given to all adults to vote?
 - Universal Adult Franchise.
3. Name two rights allowed in a democracy to the people.
 - Right to vote
 - Freedom of expression
4. State one weakness of democracy.
 - It is not free from bias and prejudices.

III Short answer type questions

1. Why, according to Reinhold Niebuhr, democracy is necessary?
 - According to Reinhold Niebuhr, democracy is necessary because "man's capacity for justice makes democracy possible and man's capacity for injustice makes democracy necessary."
2. What is meant by the term 'free and fair elections'?
 - Free and fair election refers to the conduct of election where voters are given freedom to choose or vote for the favourable candidate and political parties allowed to contest election on equal ground.
3. Explain the difference:
 - (i) Direct and representative democracy.
Direct democracy is where people vote directly on all issues, whereas representative democracy is one where people elect their representative who governs on behalf of the people.

- (ii) Theocracy and absolute monarchy
Theocracy is a type of government which rules according to religious teachings of the majority religion, e.g., Iran. Absolute monarchy is a type of government where the king has all the powers and is all in all.
- (iii) Dictatorship and constitutional monarchy.
 - Dictatorship means absolute rule by a single person while constitutional monarchy is a government headed by a king or queen as the head of the state but with nominal powers. Real power lies in the hands of Prime Minister and the parliament.

IV Long answer type questions

1. Explain the essential features of democracy.

Essential features of democracy are;

- Elected representatives: in democracy people elect their representatives to govern them. Only the elected representatives should make laws and decide the policies of the government.
- Free and fair election: the elections must offer a real choice between political alternatives. Voters should vote freely without any kind of pressure and choose freely from among those competing.
- Universal suffrage: in democracy each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.
- Right to contest elections: all adults who fulfil the conditions should be able to contest elections.
- Freedom of expression: citizens should have the right to express their opinion without any fear, allowed to discuss the policies of the government.
- Freedom of information: citizens should have the right to access all information and seek information from all sources.
- Freedom to form associations: citizens should have the right to join or quit any party.
- Individual freedom: in a democracy, citizens can travel anywhere in the country, have choice of residence, seek education anywhere in any institution in the country. The government does not impose any restriction on individual freedoms.

2. Give four arguments for democracy.

Four arguments for democracy are;

- A democratic government is a more accountable form of government.
- Democracy improves the quality of decision making.
- Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflict.
- Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes.

3. Give six arguments against democracy.

Six arguments against democracy are;

- Leaders keep changing in a democracy which leads to instability.
- Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality.
- So many people have to be consulted in a democracy that leads to delays.
- Elected leaders do not know the best interest of the people. It leads to bad decisions.
- Democracy leads to corruption for it is based on electoral competition.
- Ordinary people don't know what is good for them and so they should not decide anything.

CHAPTER 12 DEMOCRACY IN INDIA

I Choose the correct answer

1.a) 26th November, 1949, 2.b) 299, 3.a) 9th December 1946, 4.b) B.R. Ambedkar, 5.a) Dr Rajendra Prasad, 6.b) 1976, 7.d) 1950

II Short answer type questions

1. Why is the concept of democracy not new to India?

- The concept of democracy is not new to India because these ideas have grown with history. Like every nation following democracy in the world, it has followed a historical path in India.

2. What was the role of Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the framing of our constitution?
 - The constitution of India was framed by the representatives of the Indian people. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the president of the Constituent Assembly. The assembly constituted various smaller groups to carry out work in systematic manner. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the chairman of the Drafting Committee.
3. What is Universal Adult Franchise?
 - Universal Adult Franchise means the right given to all adult to vote (who has acquired 18 years of age).
4. Why was the Indian Constitution made amendable?
 - The Indian Constitution was made amendable because it has faced many difficulties since India became a republic in 1950, with a view to facilitate the smooth working of democracy in India.
5. Which were the new words added to the Constitution in 1976?
 - Socialist and Secular.
6. When was the Indian Constitution adopted and when was it enforced?
 - The Indian Constitution was adopted on 26th November, 1949 and was enforced on 26th January 1950.
7. What has India borrowed from the constitution of the United Kingdom?
 - India has borrowed the parliamentary system with Prime Minister as its head from the constitution of the United Kingdom.

III Long answer type questions.

1. What is Constitution? Why do we need a Constitution?
 The fundamental principle on which a state or nation is governed is called a constitution. We need a constitution because a constitution plays multiple roles;
 - It generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kinds of people to live together.
 - It specifies the structure and power of the government.
 - It lays down limits on the power of the government.
 - It explains the rights of the citizens.
 - It also expresses the aspiration of the people about creating a good society.
2. Describe the salient features of the Indian Constitution.
 The salient features of the Indian Constitution are;
 1. The Sovereign Democratic Republic
 - a) Sovereign: it means supreme power. As a supreme power it is free from any kind of external control.
 - b) Democratic: India is a democratic country where the people elect their own government at all levels.
 - c) Republic: A republic does not have a hereditary ruler. The head of the state i.e, the President is elected by the people for a specific period.
 2. A Socialist Secular State
 - a) Socialism or socio-economic equality: Socialism is where the government aims at an equitable distribution of wealth, lessening of economic disparities and protection of the working people against exploitation.
 - b) Secular State: Secularism basically means the separation of state from religion and as such the state is neither pro-religion nor anti-religion, but allows all faiths equal freedom of worship.
 3. To Secure Justice, Liberty, Equality and to Promote Fraternity
 - a) Justice: No discrimination of citizens on the grounds of caste, religion and gender.
 - b) Liberty: Citizens have the freedom of thought, expression and there is no unreasonable restrictions in the way they wish to follow up their thoughts in action.
 - c) Equality: Everyone is equal before the law and the government should ensure equal opportunity for all.
 - d) Fraternity: Every citizen should have the feeling of belongingness to the same family. No one should treat another fellow citizen as inferior.
3. Write short notes on:
 - (i) A federal state

- A state where powers are divided between the state and the central. The one at the centre is called the union government and the other at the state is called the state government. Both have clearly marked and specified areas of functioning.

(ii) Independent judiciary

- Indian Constitution is an independent and impartial judiciary. In case of any conflict between the union and the state government, the judiciary plays the role of an impartial umpire.

4. Explain the following term:

(i) Justice

- Citizens cannot be discriminated on the grounds of caste, religion and gender. They should be equal for all and the government should work for the welfare of all.

(ii) Liberty

- Citizens have the freedom of thought, expression and there is no unreasonable restrictions in the way they wish to follow up their thoughts in action.

(iii) Equality

- Everyone is equal before the law and the government should ensure equal opportunity for all.

(iv) Fraternity

- Every citizen should have the feeling of belongingness to the same family. No one should treat another fellow citizen as inferior.

5. Describe the basic features of the Indian Constitution. Why they cannot be amended?

1. The Sovereign Democratic Republic

a) Sovereign: it means supreme power. As a supreme power it is free from any kind of external control.

b) Democratic: India is a democratic country where the people elect their own government at all levels.

c) Republic: A republic does not have a hereditary ruler. The head of the state i.e, the President is elected by the people for a specific period.

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d) Fraternity: Every citizen should have the feeling of belongingness to the same family. No one should treat another fellow citizen as inferior.

This structure is built on the basic foundation of dignity and freedom of the individual which cannot be amended or destroyed.

CHAPTER 16 ECONOMICS

I. Choose the correct answer

1.a) 1950, 2.a) Public property and inheritance, 3.c) Mixed economy, 4.d) State control of economy, 5.a) 53.66%. 6.d) Low standard of living.

II Very short answer type questions

1. What is an economic activity?

- The activities relating to production, distribution and consumption of wealth is called an economic activity.

2. Define production.

- Production can be defined as the creation or addition of economic value in goods and services.
- 3. What do you understand by consumption?
 - Consumption means using up of goods and services for satisfying human wants.
- 4. What is meant by investment?
 - The part of production which is not consumed but used for further production of goods and services is termed as investment.
- 5. Name the four factors of production used in the production of a commodity or service.
 - Land, labour, physical capital and human capital.
- 6. Define closed economy.
 - A closed economy is one that has no economic relations with the rest of the world.
- 7. What is meant by a planned economy?
 - A planned economy is an economy where all economic decisions are taken by the Central Planning Authority.
- 8. Define the term 'capitalism'.
 - The term capitalism refers to a form of economic organization in which the means of production are owned by private people.
- 9. Define the term 'socialism'.
 - It is an economic system where means of production are owned and managed by the whole community or the government.
- 10. What is a mixed economy?
 - Mixed economy is that economy in which both the government and private exercise economic control.
- 11. Define an underdeveloped economy.
 - An underdeveloped economy is that economy in which the level of per capita income is low and the standard of living is low.
- 12. What is the guiding principle of a capitalist economy?
 - Self interest and profit motive.

III Short answer type questions.

1. What are two important functions that an economy performs?
 - To produce goods and services to satisfy human wants.
 - To provide employment or income earning opportunities to its people.
2. State the principle features of a capitalist economy.
 - Private property and inheritance
 - Freedom of enterprise and contract
 - Freedom of consumption
 - Free market
 - Laissez-Faire state
 - Competition, profit motive, class conflict, price mechanism.
3. State the features of mixed economy.
 - Coexistence of private and public sectors
 - Economic planning
 - Beneficial for the masses
 - Greater welfare
 - Protects the interest of workers
 - Reduction of inequality of incomes
4. State three characteristics of underdeveloped countries.

Three characteristics of underdeveloped countries are:

 - Low per capita income
 - High growth rate of population
 - Wide spread unemployment.
5. State three characteristics of developed economies.

Three characteristics of developed economies

 - High per capita income
 - High level of national income

- Technological advancement.
- 6. India's economy is a 'mixed economy'. Give two arguments in support of your answer.
 - India's economy is a 'mixed economy' because there is coexistence of public and private sectors and market mechanism is not allowed to work freely, it is subjected to government control and regulation.
- 7. Distinguish between private and public sector.
 - Public sector
 - Industries are owned, controlled and managed by the government.
 - They are mainly guided by public welfare
 - Private sector
 - Industries are owned, controlled and managed by the private.
 - They are guided by profit motive
- 8. Mention the economic activities which constitute the primary sector.
 - The economic activities which constitute the primary sector are agriculture and associated activities such as animal husbandry, forestry etc.
- 9. State three causes of poor performance of public sector undertaking in India.
 - A large number of public sector enterprises have operated at less than 50% of their installed capacity.
 - There is lack of incentive in public sector undertaking as they are managed by paid officials.
 - Public sector enterprises are often plagued with political interference in their day to day working.

IV Long answer type questions

1. Describe briefly the main features of the Indian economy.
The main features of the Indian economy are:
 - India is an underdeveloped or developing economy. Its economy is passing through the process of growth and development.
 - Dualism exists in all sectors of the Indian economy. There is existence of traditional economy along with a modern economy.
 - Indian economy is a mixed economy. There is existence of both public and private sectors.
 - India has chosen the path of economic planning under the leadership of the then Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. It was established to assess the country's available resources and to formulate a plan for their most effective use.
2. 'Indian economy is a developing economy'. Explain the statement.
'Indian economy is a developing economy' because the economy is passing through various process of growth and development;
 - Increase in national income
 - Increase in the rate of capital formation
 - Agricultural development
 - Industrial progress
3. 'Indian economy is a dualistic economy'. Discuss the statement.
 - The structure of the Indian economy is dualistic in nature. By dualistic economic structure we mean the existence of traditional economy along with a modern economy. In the traditional sector, labour intensive techniques of production are used and in the modern sector, capital intensive techniques are employed. Dualism exists in all sectors of the Indian economy. For example, in agriculture we find the latest technology at work along with the old techniques of production.
4. Discuss in brief the role of private sector in the Indian economy.
 - Private sector plays a dominant role in the Indian economy accounting for nearly 80 per cent of the gross domestic product. The private sector is very wide and vast. It includes agriculture, cottage and small scale industries, trade, hotel, restaurant, many large scale industries. In India, agriculture and small scale industries are entirely in the private sector. Agriculture is the largest occupation which falls under the purview of private sector.
5. Distinguish between a capitalist economy and a socialist economy.
 - Capitalist economy
 - Private property and inheritance

- Freedom of enterprise and contract
 - Freedom of consumption
 - Free market
 - Laissez-Faire state
- Competition, profit motive, class conflict, price mechanism

● Socialist economy

- Properties belong to the society
- Government is the only producer
- Social control over factors of production
- Economic equality, economic planning
- Government control on economy.

6. Compare and contrast socialist economy with mixed economy.

● Socialist economy

- Means of production are owned and managed by the government
- Economic activities are guided by the motive of social welfare
- All economic decisions are taken by the government through economic planning
- Economic fluctuation have no place here

● Mixed economy

- Means of production are owned by the state as well as by private people
- Economic activities of enterprises are guided by both social motive and profit motive
- Price mechanism and economic planning, both work side by side
- Economic fluctuations are found here.

7. Has the system of planned economy in India been successful in producing high economic growth? Why? / Why not?

- The system of planned economy in India has been successful in producing high economic growth. As a direct consequence of economic planning, India's national and per capita income rose. The government had spent on an average, 23 to 24 percent of the plan outlay in each of the Five Year Plan on the development of agriculture, allied activities and irrigation. Progress in some basic industries has been really impressive. The expansion of roads and road transport has led to widening of the market. Another achievement of planning is the growth of science and technology which have significantly reduced India's dependence on foreign experts.