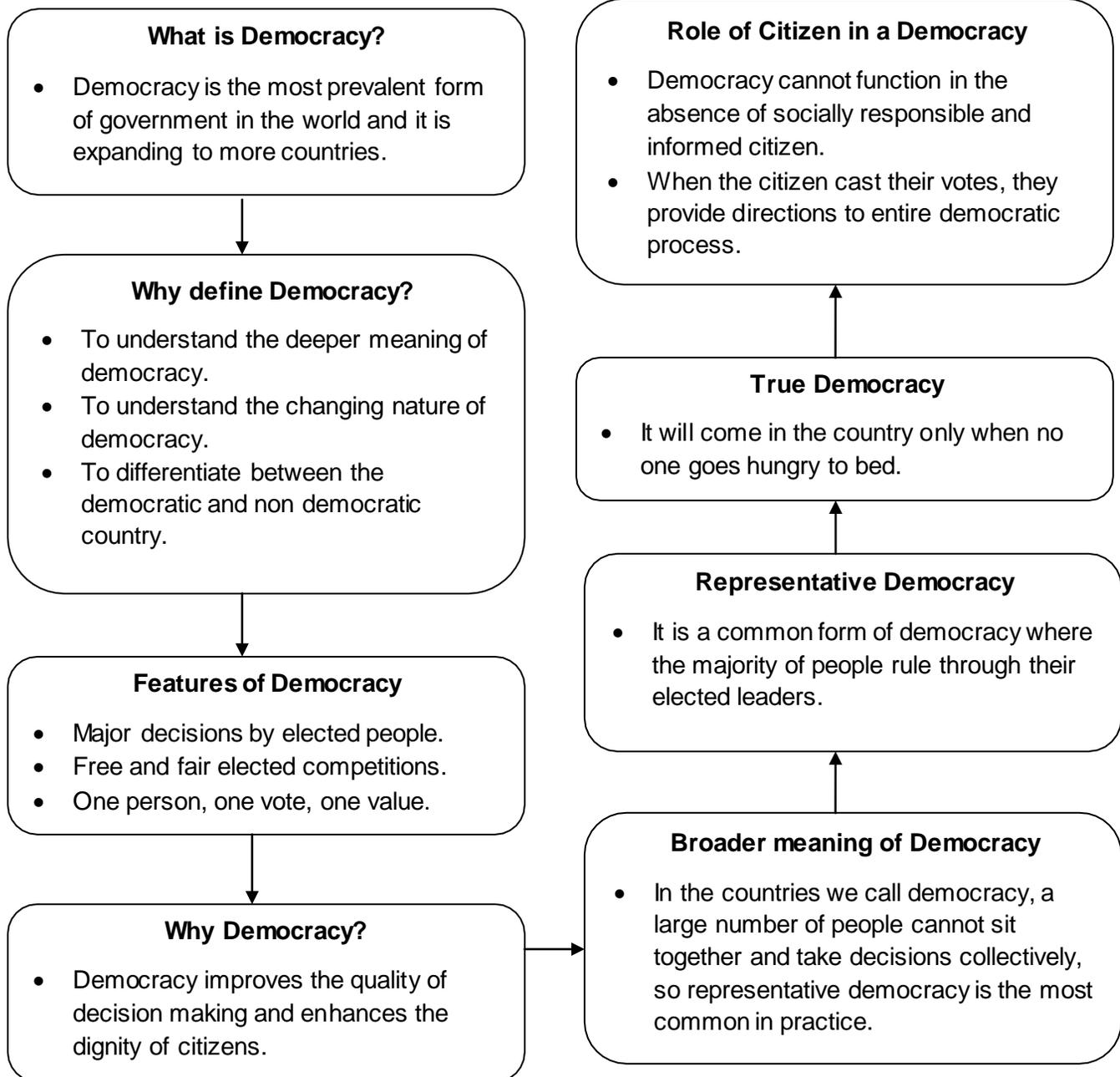
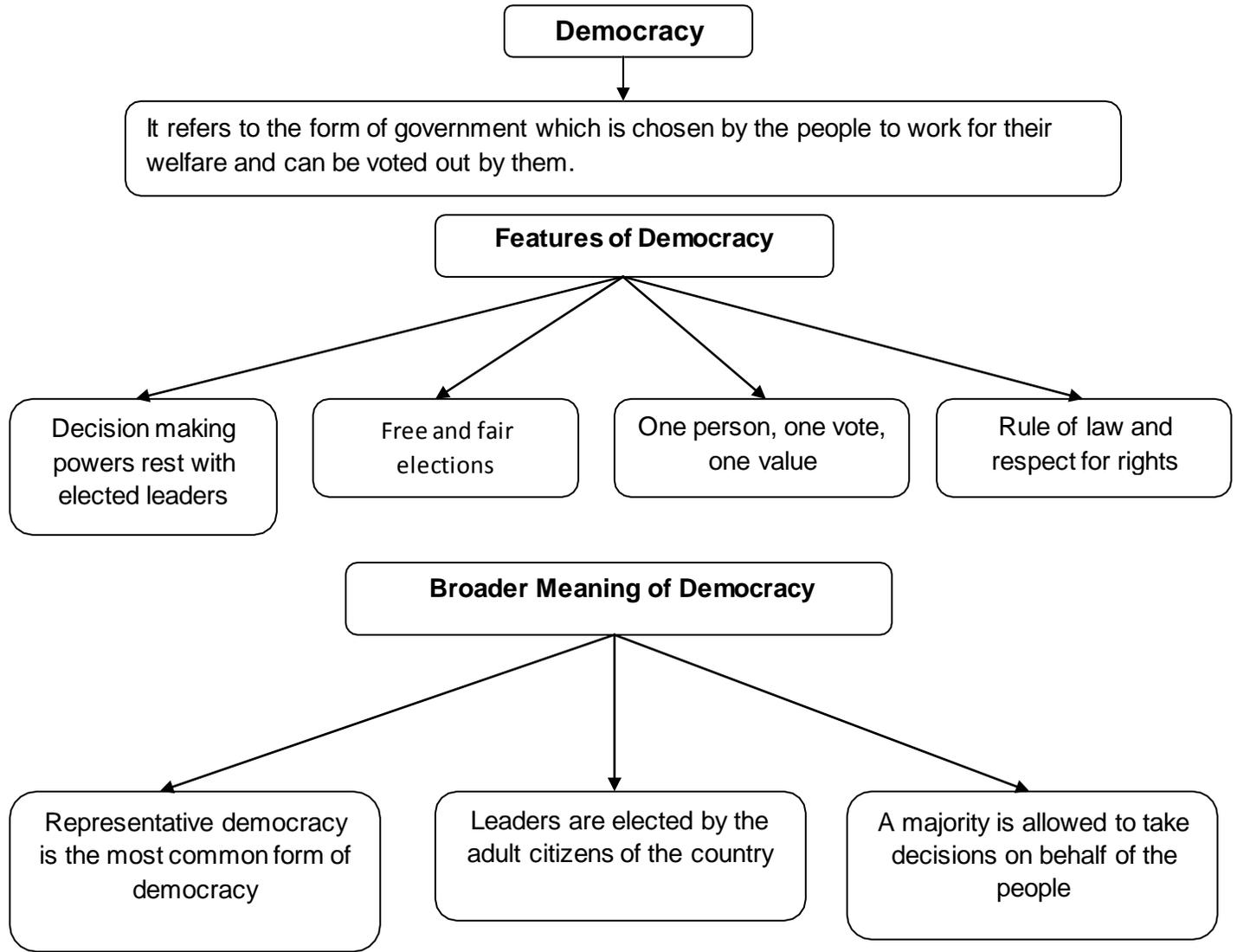


CLASS – IX SOCIAL STUDIES
POLITICAL SCIENCE CHAPTER - 2
WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?

CONCEPT MAP



FLOW CHART



CHAPTER SUMMARY

What is Democracy?

• A simple Definition: Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people.

Features of Democracy

- The rulers are elected by the people.
- Free and competitive elections are held.
- Each adult irrespective of religion, education, caste, colour, wealth have one vote, one value.
- The elected rulers take decisions within limits set by constitutional law and citizens' rights.
- Rule of Law
- The rights of the citizens must be protected through Constitution.

- There must be an independent judiciary.

Major Decisions by Elected leaders

- In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in October 1999 and overthrew democratically elected government and became President of the country.

→ In 2002, he held a referendum in the country which was based on malpractices and fraud granted him a five-year extension.

→ After passing law, 'Legal Framework Order' which gave the president power to dismiss the national and provincial assemblies, elections were held to the national and provincial assemblies.

- In this case, Pakistan has had elections, elected representatives have some powers. But the final power rests with military officers and General Musharraf himself. So, this should not be called a democracy.

- In a democracy, the final decision-making power must rest with those elected by the people.

Free and fair electoral competition

- In China, elections are regularly held after every five years for electing the country's parliament called National People's Congress.

→ Before contesting elections, a candidate needs the approval of the Chinese Communist Party.

→ The government is always formed by the Communist Party.

- Mexico holds elections after every six years to elect its President.

→ But until 2000 every election was won by a party called PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party). → Opposition parties did contest elections, but never managed to win as PRI was known to use many dirty tricks to win elections.

- Both the cases should not be called a democracy.

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

One person, one vote, One value

- There are many instances of denial of equal right to vote.

→ In Saudi Arabia women do not have the right to vote.

→ Estonia has made its citizenship rules in such a way that people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote.

→ In Fiji, the electoral system is such that the vote of an indigenous Fiji has more value than that of an Indian-Fijian.

- In a democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.

Rule of Law and respect for rights

- Since independence, Zimbabwe ruled by ZANU-PF.
- Its leader, Robert Mugabe has been ruling the country. He is popular but also uses unfair practices in elections.
- Elections have been held regularly and always won by ZANU-PF.
- Opposition party workers are harassed and their meeting disrupted.
- Public protests and demonstrations against the government are declared illegal.
- Television and radio are controlled by the government and give only the ruling party's version.
- Independent newspapers are there but the government harasses those journalists who go against it.
- The government has ignored some court judgments that went against it and has pressurised judges.
- In this case, government is not democratic as there is no there is no citizen' basic rights, no political opposition, no judiciary.
- A democratic government rule within limits set by constitutional law and citizens' rights.

Why Democracy?

Arguments against democracy

- Leaders keep changing in a democracy. This 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 it 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; they should not decide anything.

Arguments for democracy

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

Broader Meanings of Democracy

- The most common form that democracy takes in our times is that of a representative democracy where majority is allowed to take decisions on behalf of all the people.

→ The majority of people rule through their elected representatives.

- A democratic decision involves consultation with and consent of all those who are affected by that decision.

- Democracy is a principle that can be applied to any sphere of life.

→ Democracy can apply to a government or a family or any other organisation.

Note: For better chapter explanation you can also visit the following links

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fmgAGK-VnRE>
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mNEXo_DJXYk

NCERT SOLUTIONS

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Question 1:

Here is some information about four countries. Based on this information, how would you classify each of these countries. Write 'democratic', 'undemocratic' or 'not sure' against each of these.

- (a) Country A: People who do not accept the country's official religion do not have a right to vote
- (b) Country B: The same party has been winning elections for the last twenty years.
- (c) Country C: Ruling party has lost in the last three elections
- (d) Country D: There is no independent election commission

ANSWER:

- (a) undemocratic
- (b) not sure
- (c) democratic
- (d) undemocratic

Question 2:

Here is some information about four countries. Based on this information, how would you classify each of these countries. Write 'democratic', 'undemocratic' or 'not sure' against each of these.

- (a) Country P: The parliament cannot pass a law about the army without the consent of the Chief of Army

- (b) Country Q: The parliament cannot pass a law reducing the powers of the judiciary
- (c) Country R: The country's leaders cannot sign any treaty with another country without taking permission from its neighbouring country.
- (d) Country S: All the major economic decisions about the country are taken by officials of the central bank which the ministers cannot change.

ANSWER:

- (a) undemocratic
- (b) democratic
- (c) undemocratic
- (d) undemocratic

Question 3:

Which of these is not a good argument in favour of democracy? Why?

- (a) People feel free and equal in a democracy
- (b) Democracies resolve conflict in a better way than others
- (c) Democratic government is more accountable to the people
- (d) Democracies are more prosperous than others

ANSWER:

The argument 'd', which states that "Democracies are more prosperous than others", is not a good argument in favour of democracy. This is because some democracies like India are still developing economically, while monarchies like the states of UAE are economically strong.

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Question 4:

Each of these statements contains a democratic and an undemocratic element. Write out the two separately for each statement.

- (a) A minister said that some laws have to be passed by the parliament in order to conform to the regulations decided by the World Trade Organisation.
- (b) The Election Commission ordered re-polling in a constituency where large scale rigging was reported.
- (c) Women's representation in the parliament has never reached 10 per cent. This led women's organisations to demand one-third seats for women.

ANSWER:

(a) **Democratic element** – some laws have to be passed by the parliament

Undemocratic element – conform to the regulations decided by the World Trade Organisation

(b) **Democratic element** – the Election Commission ordered re-polling

Undemocratic element – large scale rigging was reported

(c) **Democratic element** – this led to women's organisations to demand one third seats for women

Undemocratic element – women's representation in the parliament has never reached 10 per cent

Question 5:

Which of these is not a valid reason for arguing that there is a lesser possibility of famine in a democratic country?

(a) Opposition parties can draw attention to hunger and starvation.

(b) Free press can report suffering from famine in different parts of the country.

(c) Government fears its defeat in the next elections.

(d) People are free to believe in and practise any religion.

ANSWER:

Option 'd' is not a valid reason for arguing that there is a lesser possibility of famine in a democratic country. This is because practising a religion has nothing to do with preventing famine.

Question 6:

There are 40 villages in a district where the government has made no provision for drinking water. These villagers met and considered many methods of forcing the government to respond to their need. Which of these is not a democratic method?

(a) Filing a case in the courts claiming that water is part of right to life.

(b) Boycotting the next elections to give a message to all parties.

(c) Organising public meetings against government's policies.

(d) Paying money to government officials to get water.

ANSWER:

Option 'd', which advocates paying the government officials money, is an undemocratic method.

Question 7:

Write a response to the following arguments against democracy.

(a) Army is the most disciplined and corruption-free organisation in the country. Therefore army should rule the country.

(b) Rule of the majority means the rule of ignorant people. What we need is the rule of the wise, even if they are in small numbers.

(c) If we want religious leaders to guide us in spiritual matters, why not invite them to guide us in politics as well. The country should be ruled by religious leaders.

ANSWER:

A democracy is the government elected by the people, from among the people themselves. The Army is integral in protecting the country, but it is not elected by the people; hence, it cannot form a democratic government. The second statement is not true as all people are intelligent to some extent. The third statement is dangerous because bringing religion into politics can cause serious conflict.

Question 8:

Are the following statements in keeping with democracy as a value? Why?

(a) Father to daughter: I don't want to hear your opinion about your marriage. In our family children marry where the parents tell them to.

(b) Teacher to student: Don't disturb my concentration by asking me questions in the classroom.

(c) Employee to the officer: Our working hours must be reduced according to the law.

ANSWER:

The first two statements are undemocratic as the girl is denied any opportunity to voice her opinion about her own marriage and the student is denied the right to clear his doubts by asking questions. The third statement is democratic as it calls for a rule of law which is beneficial for the employees.

Question 9:

Consider the following facts about a country and decide if you would call it a democracy. Give reasons to support your decision.

(a) All the citizens of the country have right to vote Elections are held regularly.

(b) The country took loan from international agencies. One of the conditions for given loan was that the government would reduce its expenses on education and health.

(c) People speak more than seven languages but education is available only in one language, the language spoken by 52 percent people of the country.

(d) Several organisations have given a call for peaceful demonstrations and nation wide strikes in the country to oppose these policies. Government has arrested these leaders.

(e) The government owns the radio and television in the country. All the newspapers have to get permission from the government to publish any news about government's policies and protests.

ANSWER:

The country is not a democracy. The people have the right to vote but they do not have the right to free speech and demonstrations. The country is also under economic sanctions, which means that the people cannot take their own economic decisions. The government's censorship of the media prevents the public from voicing its opinion.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS – TEST YOUR SKILLS

Q 1. What is democracy? State the merits and demerits of democracy.

Q 2. How democracy improves the quality of decision making?

Q 3. Describe the key features of democracy as a form of government.

Q 4. "In China, elections are regularly held after 5 years for electing the country's parliament still it cannot be called a democratic country". Give reasons.

Q 5. Why do we prefer a democracy better than any other form of government?

Multiple Choice Questions

Q.1. The word 'Democracy' comes from the Greek word –

- (a) Democracia (b) Demokratia (c) Demos (d) Kratia

Q.2. What kind of government is there in Myanmar?

- (a) Government elected by the people (b) Communist government
(c) Army rule (d) Monarchy

Q.3. The head of the government in Nepal is the:

- (a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) King (d) Vice President

Q.4. Who led a military coup in Pakistan in 1999?

- (a) Benazir Bhutto (b) Nawaz Sharif (c) Pervez Musharraf (d) None of the above

Q.5. In which case was the real power with external powers and not with the locally elected representatives?

- (a) India in Sri Lanka (b) US in Iraq
(c) USSR in Communist Poland (d) Both (b) and (c)

Q.6. 'One person, one vote' means

- (a) One person is to be voted by all
(b) One person has one vote and each vote has one value
(c) A person can vote only once in his life
(d) both (a) and (c)

Q.7. How many members are elected to the National People's Congress from all over China?

- (a) 3050 (b) 3000 (c) 4000 (d) 2000

Q8. Why can the Chinese government not be called a democratic government even though

elections are held there?

- (a) Army participates in election
- (b) Government is not accountable to the people
- (c) Some parts of China are not represented at all
- (d) Government is always formed by the Communist Party

Q9. Which party always won elections in Mexico since its independence in 1930 until 2000?

- (a) Revolutionary Party
- (b) Mexican Revolutionary Party
- (c) Institutional Revolutionary Party
- (d) Institutional Party

Q.10. Democracy must be based on

- (a) One-party system
- (b) Free and fair election
- (c) Choice from only the ruling party
- (d) All the above

Q.11. When did Zimbabwe attain independence and from whom?

- (a) 1970, from Black minority rule
- (b) 1880, from White minority rule
- (c) 1980, from Americans
- (d) 1980, from White minority rule

Q.12. Which party has ruled Zimbabwe since its independence and who is its ruler?

- (a) ZANU-PF, Robert Mugabe
- (b) ZANU-PF, Kenneth Kaunda
- (c) Zimbabwe Freedom Party, Nelson Mandela
- (d) Zimbabwe Party, P Johnson

Q.13 which of these features is/are necessary to provide the basic rights to the citizens?

- (a) Citizens should be free to think
- (b) should be free to form associations
- (c) Should be free to raise protest
- (d) All the above

Q.14. Which organ of the government is required to protect the rights of the citizens?

- (a) Executive
- (b) Legislature
- (c) Independent judiciary
- (d) Police

Q.15 What is Constitutional Law?

- (a) Provisions given in the Constitution
- (b) Law to make Constitution
- (c) Law to set up Constituent Assembly
- (d) none of the above

Q.16. Which of these is permitted under the Rule of Law?

- (a) Prime Minister can be punished for violating the Constitution.
- (b) Police has a right to kill anybody.
- (c) Women can be paid lesser salaries
- (d) President can rule for as long as he wants.

Q.17. Some of the drawbacks of democracy is

- (a) Instability and delays
- (b) corruption and hypocrisy
- (c) Politicians fighting among themselves
- (d) all the above

Q.18. In which of these cases can democracy not provides a complete solution?

- (a) Removing poverty completely
- (b) Providing education to all
- (c) Giving jobs to all
- (d) All the above

Q19. In which period did China face one of the worst famines that have occurred in the world?

- (a) 1932-36 (b) 1958-61 (c) 2001-2002 (d) 2004-2007

Q20 A democratic government is better than a non-democratic government because

- (a) It may or may not be accountable
(b) It always responds to the needs of the people
(c) It is a more accountable form of government
(d) None of the above

Q.21. Democracy improves the quality of decision-making because

- (a) Decisions are taken by educated people
(b) Decisions are taken by consultation and discussion
(c) Decisions are taken over a long period of time
(d) All decisions are approved by judiciary

Q.22. How does democracy allows us to correct its own mistakes?

- (a) Mistakes are hidden and cannot be corrected
(b) Re-electing the same government to enable it to correct its mistakes
(c) The rulers can be changed (d) none of the above

Q.23. The most common form that democracy takes in our time is that of

- (a) Limited democracy
(b) representative democracy
(c) Maximum democracy
(d) none of the above

Q.24. Which body in Indian political system is an example of direct democracy?

- (a) Zila Parishad
(b) Panchayat Samiti
(c) Gram Sabha
(d) Vidhan Sabha

Q.25. Which of these is an example of perfect democracy?

- (a) USA (b) UK (c) India (d) None of the above

Q.26 Which of these is not a feature of monarchy, dictatorship or one-party rule?

- (a) Censorship of press (b) No opposition party or parties
(c) Citizens taking part in politics (d) One-man rule

Q.27 Why democracy is better than other forms of government?

- (a) It helps in taking right decisions at right time.
(b) It allows us to correct its own mistakes.
(c) It guarantees that mistakes cannot be made in democracy.
(d) None of the Above

Q.28 Which organ of the government is required to protect the rights of the citizens?

- (a) Executive
- (b) Independent judiciary
- (c) Legislature
- (d) Army

Very Short Answer Questions

Q.29 What is a referendum?

Q.30 Mention one non-democratic feature of President Mugabe's Government ?

Q.31 In which country the women do not have the right to vote ?

Q.32 Which party of Zimbabwe led the struggle for independence?

Q.33 Name one non-democratic country.

Q.34 Name the country where the people belonging to Russian minority find difficult to get the right to vote.

Q.35 Match the following

S. No.	Column A	Column B
1	Pakistan	More weightage to indigenous voters.
2	China	Military rulers who got a five year extension as President through Referendum.
3	Mexico	Women do not have the right to vote.
4	Saudi Arabia	Law that limits the right to criticize the President.
5	Zimbabwe	School teachers are forced to influence the parents to vote for a particular political party.
6	India	Largest democracy in the world.
7	Fiji	The country's parliament (National People's Congress) has nearly 3000 elected members.

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ECONOMICS CLASS IX CHAPTER 1

Case study of village Palampur

Economics is the study of how man earns his living. A man or a group of persons earn their living by engaging in a production activity. In this chapter we shall study about the basic concepts relating to Production. Production activity involves production of goods or a service that somebody needs.

We shall study about farming and non farming activities being carried out in our village by taking the example of an imaginary village Palampur.

- Production of any type of goods or service requires the services of four factors
 1. Land
 2. Labour
 3. Physical capital
 4. Human capital[organisation/Enterprise]
- **LAND** - Consist of any object that we may obtain from nature e. g. earth soil minerals etc.
- **LABOURS** - refer to human efforts that may take the form of physical activity or mental activity.
- **CAPITAL** - can be of two types fixed capital and working capital.
 1. FIXED Capital consist of those capital goods which last over a longer period of time and can be used again and again e.g, tools and machine.
 2. WORKING Capital consists of those goods that are used up in the process of production e.g. raw materials.
- **HUMAN CAPITAL** -constitutes of knowledge and enterprise which are required to bring together the factor of production.

Land, as Requirement for Production.—

- In a village economy a person gets its livelihood by engaging in either Farming activity or Non farming activity. Farming is the major occupation in a rural economy Those who are engaged in farming are know as cultivators.
- Different ways of increasing Production on the same piece of land.
 - 1. MULTIPLE CROPPING** -To raise more than one crop in a year on the same piece of land.
 - 2. MODERN FARMING METHODS** - Modern agricultural requires both new and well developed implements and fertilisers
 - 3. GREEN REVOLUTION** - It means a rapid and a sustained increase in the out put of agricultural crops over a long period of time It occurred in India in the late 1960s. Initially it was limited only to wheat crop but subsequently it spread to many others crops like rice and oilseeds. It was caused by the use of modern farming methods.

Labour, as another Requirement for Production.—

- Farming also requires labour without which no farming activity can be carried out. Farm labours in the Palampur village come from the land less families and some of them come from families cultivating small plots.

Capital as an important Requirement for production

- Nothing can be done without finance or money .Small farmers have to face more difficulties than the large farmers in arranging the capital. They take loan from large farmers at a high rate of interest.
- Medium and large farmers have their own savings.

Knowledge and Enterprise---

- The most important factor of production is knowledge and enterprise which make it possible to put together land, labour, capital and produce an output. This factor is also known as human capital.
- Human Capital is regarded as superior to other recourses because he can make use of land and capital.

Non Farming Activities-

- In an average village like Palampur besides farming activity some non farming activities are also carried out.
- Dairy Farming, Small scale manufacturing industries, Shop keeping Transport, Poultry farms etc
- Non farming activities require little land but more capital These activities are more productive and generate more income.

Assignment for Economics

Answer the following questions—

1. Define the term production. What are the factors of production?
2. Define the terms-Land, Labour, Capital and Enterprise.
3. Give diff b/w Fixed capital and Working capital.
4. What is the use of multiple cropping?
5. What do you mean by Green Revolution?
6. State how chemical Fertilisers cause pollution and are harmful.
7. What are the non-farm production activities?
8. How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming?
9. Write a short note on village Pallampur.
10. What can be done so that more non-farming activities can be started in villages?

[Read the lesson and write the answers in notebook.]

[Do very short and short question given in exercise also]

By - Anjali Gray

Class- IX
The French Revolution
By Arushi

Revolution- A forcible overthrow of an old system in favor of a new system.

Example: Green revolution(During green revolution farmers rejected the old method of farming and adopted new methods of farming)

Industrial revolution

American revolution

Movement- A movement is a loosely organized effort by a large group of people to achieve a particular goal, typically a political or social one with in a system.

Example: Civil right movement

Swadeshi movement(main aim of Swadeshi movement was to revive the use of domestic Indian goods and promote self sufficiency)

Main difference between movement and revolution.

Movement is change in system where as revolution is change of system.

Now based on our understanding of revolution from above discussion lets define French revolution.

French revolution- It was a series of events which led to the overthrow of old regime and establishment of new social and political system in France.

To understand this chapter better we will divide the chapter into four parts:

1. Situations that led to the revolution.
2. Outbreak of revolution.
3. During the course of revolution.
4. Condition after revolution.

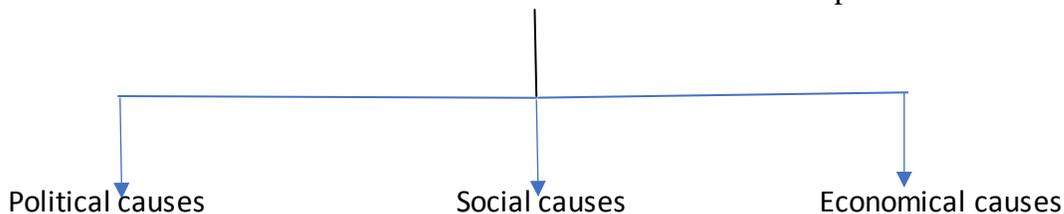
Lets start with situations that led to the French revolution.

Related questions.

Question 1. Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France.

Question 2. Describe social condition in France on the eve of French revolution.

Situations that led to the French revolution can be divided into three parts.



Political causes- Before understanding the political condition, we have to know about royal house of France.

Louis XVI was the monarch of France during the French Revolution, till the monarchy was abolished. He was born on 23rd of August 1754 and became the king in the year 1774. He married An Austrian princess Marie Antoinette, there was resentment in public against him because they believed that it was because of alliance with Austria that France entered the seven year war of

Europe. After becoming the king, he found the treasure empty. Below are the political reasons for the financial crisis that aroused public anger against Louis XVI.

1. **Involvement of France in Prolonged wars with Britain.** Throughout the 18th century, France participated in a series of expensive wars primarily against its long term rival Great Britain. France was part of seven year war in Europe fought between 1756 and 1763. A lot of resources were consumed in these prolonged wars.
2. Louis XVI involved France in the American war of independence against Britain. Though America got independence but France did not gain anything out of it. This war increased the debt burden on France. Later because of higher interest rates on this debt most of state fund were diverted in paying interest on debt.
3. Extravagant expenditure on luxury by Louis XVI and his father XV. For example The palace of Versailles was remodeled and constructed throughout the 18th century.

Social Causes:

1. **Tax burden on third estate:** society in 18th century France was divided into 3 estates.
(i)1st estate: it includes clergy, owned 10% of the land though it comprised less than 0.5% of the population. This class was very wealthy and paid no taxes(Clergy were the religious leaders).
(ii)2nd estate: It includes nobles, they owned 25% of the total land. They paid no taxes. (Nobles were the class of people normally ranked immediately under royalty) (iii)3rd estate: It includes businessman, merchants, layers, peasants, landless laborer's and others. The third estate was forced to pay heavy taxes. This burdened the third estate leading to questioning this unjust estate system and planning to overthrow it.
2. **The rise of the educated middle class:** A new social group termed middle class emerged due to expanding overseas trade and manufacturing of goods. This middle class aspired to attain political equality with the other two estates.
3. **Enlightenment of ideas:** The age of enlightenment was an intellectual and philosophical movement that dominated the world of ideas during the 18th century. Enlightenment Philosophers questioned the traditional absolute authority of monarch and divisions of society. These ideas were openly discussed in public places and spread among public through books and newspaper. The news of further increase in taxes generated anger and protest against the system of privileges.

Economical cause:

with increase in population the demand for food grains also increased but production of grains could not keep pace with the demand. So the price of bread increased rapidly. The wages of laborer's did not saw any hike. Things became worse whenever natural calamities reduced the harvest. This led to the subsistence crises and aroused a feeling of hater ate among the third estate people against the people of first two estates.

Outbreak of French revolution:

French revolution started in the year 1789 and ended in the year 1799.

As we discussed earlier there were financial crisis in France during the late 18th century and Louis XVI wanted to revise taxes to maintain army and other government services. As per the practice in the old regime taxes could be revised only after approval from Estate general(Estate general was a political body to which the three estates sent their representatives).

On 5th May 1789, Louis XVI called together assembly of Estate general to pass proposal for new taxes. Representatives were sent from all the three estates (peasants, artisans and women were denied entry). According to principle of the monarch each state had one vote. Louis XVI wanted same practice but representatives from third estate wanted each of the representative to have one vote. King rejected this new proposal and representative from 3rd estate walked out of the assembly in protest. These representatives declared themselves as National assembly and took oath not to leave Versailles till the new constitution of France is drafted under the leadership of Mirabeau and Abbe Sieyes.

Due to severe winter, harvest was badly affected. This increased the price of the bread. One day after long hours in queues anger broken into women and they stormed the bakery. At the same time troops moved to Paris to suppress the turmoil. In retaliation crowd destroyed the Bastille.

A rumor spread that an order had been given to troops to destroy the crops. Because of fear peasants attacked the residence of nobles and clergy, hoards of grains were looted and records were set on fire. Many people were killed. Many nobleman and clergy fled to neighboring countries to save their life.

Louis XVI finally surrendered and on 14th August 1789, the national assembly abolished the feudal system of obligations and taxes. Clergy too were forced to give up their privileges.

In part one we discussed about the causes of French revolution and outbreak of French revolution. Today we will discuss about the changes that took place during the course of French revolution.

During the course of French revolution:

We know that French revolution started in the year 1789 and ended in the year 1799. In last part we also discussed how Louis XVI surrendered in 1789, and national assembly took the task to prepare the draft for the constitution.

National assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791. France became constitutional monarch and the main objective of constitution was to check the power of the monarch and to separate power and divide function of different institutions.

The national assembly gave itself the task to make laws. That is National assembly became the legislature body. National assembly was indirectly elected by the people. Citizens voted for a group of electors, who in turn chose the assembly. Only tax paying men above 25 year of age has the right to vote and to get elected.

King and his ministers were assigned task of execution and their powers were checked by legislature. And the judiciary. Judges were appointed by King on the recommendation of provincial assemblies.

The constitution began with a declaration of the right of man and citizen. Rights such as right to life, freedom of speech, equality. These were the basic rights guaranteed by state to each citizen.

Abolition of monarchy: Louis XVI entered into secret negotiations with the king of Prussia. Rulers of other neighbouring countries too were also worried about the development in France. They offered help to Louis XVI. The assembly of France after knowing this declared war against Prussia and Austria in 1792. The revolutionary war brought losses and economic difficulties to the people. A large part of the population felt that after the constitution of 1791, power has just transferred from king to the rich people of the society. Large section of the society especially the

poor section of the society wanted to discuss the government plan and action. Political clubs were formed to discuss social and political issues and the most successful of these club was Jacobian(Named after St. Jacob of Paris) and their leader was **Maximilian Robespierre**.

Jacobians were angered by the short supplies and high prices of food. Finally on the morning of August 10 Jaobians attacked the palace of Tuileries and held the king captive for several hours. Later the assembly voted to imprison the royal family. Elections were held and all men of 21 and above got the right to vote. The newly elected assembly was called the convention. On 21 September 1792 it abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic. Louis XVI was executed on 21 January 1793.

The reign of terror

The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the reign of terror. The reign of terror was a dark and violent period of time during the French revolution. Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment. They arrested and executed anyone who they suspected might not be loyal to the government. Robespierre pursued his policies so relentlessly that even his supporters began to demand moderation. He was convicted by a court in 1794 and was executed.

A directory rules France:

The directory ruled France from 1795 to 1799. Directory rule was when five member committee ruled France. These Directory were appointed by two elected legislative councils. This was meant as a safeguard against the concentration of power in one man executive as under Jacobians. But these directory were in frequent clash with legislative council and this political instability gave way for the rise of a military dictator, Napoleon Bonaparte.

Women and French revolution:

most of the women of the third estate had to work to earn their livelihood. They even worked as domestic servants in the house of wealthy people. Only daughter of wealthy families could study at a convent. Their wages were lower than those of men.

Women started their own club in order to raise their own voices. A famous club was the society of revolutionary republican women. This club demanded that women be given the same political rights as men. Women's social condition improved a little under revolutionary government, schooling was made compulsory for all girls, fathers could not marry off their daughters without obtaining their consent, divorce was made legal and women began to be trained for various jobs. But their political conditions remained the same. Women were denied voting rights both under national assembly and Jacobians. Women club was banned under revolutionary government and many prominent women were executed. It was finally in 1946 that women in France won the right to vote.

Abolition of slavery:

French colonies in the Caribbean were important source of commodities such as tobacco, indigo and coffee. But Europeans did not want to travel far and work on distant unfamiliar land. This meant shortage of workers, to fill this shortage of slave the French merchants sailed to African coast and bought slaves from the local chiefs and sold them to the buyers in the French Carrebbian colonies. The national assembly was reluctant to put a ban on slavery fearing opposition from businessman whose incomes depend on slave trade.

Slave trade was abolished in 1794 by the revolutionary government of Jacobians. Napoleon reintroduced slavery. Slavery was finally abolished in French colonies in 1848.

The revolution and everyday life:

French revolution changed the everyday life of a large section of people in France, especially after the formation of Jacobian club. A large group among Jacobians started wearing long stripped trousers similar to those worn by dock workers. This was to set themselves apart from the fashionable section of society, especially nobles, who wore knee breeches. San culottes(San culottes were the common people of 18th century France) men wore in addition the red cap that symbolized liberty. The national assembly abolished the censorship on all written material and cultural activities. Many printed materials were published and these Printed items flooded French society with ideas of liberty and equality.



Knee breeches long stripped trouser

Revolutionary government issued laws related to daily wages and procurement of food items. Equality was also sought to be practiced through forms of speeches. Instead of sir and madam all French men and women were henceforth citizen. Churches were shut down.

Napoleon Bonaparte:

Napoleon joined the Jacobian club in 1792, but he did not get any favor from revolutionary government under Robespierre. Napoleon came into the graces of directory in 1795 after he saved the government from counter revolutionary forces. For his work he was promoted to the post of Commander of the army. He was trusted advisor of directory on military issues. His military success over France neighboring country in 18th century made his position supreme in the French army and in 1804 Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself emperor in 1804. He introduced many laws such as protection of private property and uniform system of weights and measures. He was seen as modernizer of Europe but soon he was seen as an encroacher of rights by French people. He was finally defeated at the battle of Waterloo in 1815. (**Battle of Waterloo** was fought between French under Napoleon and combined armies of Anglo allied army and Prussian army. Napoleon was repeatedly defeated by combined armies of Britain, Russia, Prussia and Sweden in the year 1812 and 1813. In 1814 the combined enemy armies captured Paris and Napoleon was forced to exile to Elba, an island near present day Italy. In 1815 Napoleon escaped Elba and sailed to French mainland with a group of thousands of supporters. Upon his return to France Napoleon reconstituted his army and started a 100 days campaign against coalition of enemies. He attacked

Belgium in 1815 and was defeated by coalition of enemy army. As a result of Napoleon's attack on different parts of Europe, Europe's industrial production was heavily disrupted and as a result US emerged as the new supplier of industrial good, also UK emerged as the major power in Europe after the battle of Waterloo)

The ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French revolution.

Important terms/personalities:

- 1. Bourbon family:** The house of Bourbon is a European royal house of French origin to which Louis XVI belonged.
- 2. Feudal system:** A feudal system is a type of social system in which landholders provide lands to tenants in exchange of their loyalty.
- 3. Old regime:** The term Old regime is usually used to describe the society and institutions of France before 1789.
- 4. John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau:** John Locke was a English philosopher, one of the most influential enlightenment thinker. He is commonly known as father of Liberalism. Jean Jacques Rousseau was one of the most influential thinkers during the enlightenment in 18th century Europe.
- 5. Montesquieu:** He was a Frenchmen. He is the principle source of the theory of separation of powers. His famous work includes 'The spirit of laws'. Constitution of the USA was drafted based on his ideas.
- 6. Abbe Sieyes and Mirabeau:** Abbe was a clergyman and political writer. He was one of the chief political theorists of the French revolution. His pamphlet 'what is the third estate?' became the manifesto of the revolution.
Mirabeau was a leader of the early stages of the French revolution.
- 7. Bastille:** The Bastille was a fortress in Paris. This fort was used as a state prison by the kings of France during 18th century.
- 8. The Marseillaise:** The French national anthem written in 1792 by Rouget De Lisle. This was first sang as a motivational song during the war declared by National assembly against Prussia and Austria.
- 9. Guillotine:** It is an apparatus designed for efficiently carrying out executions by beheading.
- 10. Tithe-** A tax levied by the church, comprising one-tenth of the agricultural produce.
- 11. Taille-** Tax to be paid directly to the state.

Important Dates

1774- Louis XVI becomes king of France.

1789- convocation of Estate General, third estate forms National assembly.

1791-Declaration of constitution by National assembly.

1792-France became republic, king was beheaded.

1804-Napoleon becomes emperor of France.

1815-Napoleon defeated at Waterloo.

The French Revolution

Causes of the Revolution

Social causes

1. Inequal division of society.
2. Burden of taxes on third estate.
3. Inequal distribution of resources

Political causes

1. Involvement of France in Prolonged wars.
2. Involvement of France in American war of Independence.
3. Excessive investment on Luxury

Economic causes

1. Increase in population.
2. Stagnant production.
3. Rise in the price of food items.
4. Emergence of educated middle class

Starting of revolution

Storming of Bastille

Declaration of National assembly

During the course of Revolution

National Assembly

Constitutional monarchy

Political clubs

The reign of terror

Rule of Directory

Conditions after Revolution

Rise of Napoleon

Legacy of French Revolution

For better understanding of chapter visit the link mentioned below

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hKN54RArd0Y>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bT1pAtBFVWg>

NCERT Solutions

1. Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France.

Answer: Political causes- Throughout the 18th century, France participated in a series of expensive wars primarily against its long term rival Great Britain. On top of this, there was the cost of maintaining an extravagant court at the immense palace of Versailles. France had helped the thirteen American colonies gain their independence from their common enemy, Britain. Lenders who gave credit began to charge 10 per cent interest on loans. So the French Government had to spend an increasing percentage of its budget on interest payments alone creating a financial crisis in France and increasing tax burden on the people of France.

Social Causes: the French society was divided into 3 estates and only the 3rd estate had to pay taxes. The 1st estate and the 2nd estate did not pay any taxes. This burdened the third estate leading to questioning this unjust estate system and planning to overthrow it.

Economical cause:

with increase in population the demand for food grains also increased but production of grains could not keep pace with the demand. So the price of bread increased rapidly. The wages of laborer's did not saw any hike. Things became worse whenever natural calamities reduced the harvest. This led to the subsistence crises and aroused a feeling of hater ate among the third estate people against the people of first two estates.

2. Which groups of French society benefited from the revolution? Which groups were forced to relinquish power? Which sections of society would have been disappointed with the outcome of the revolution?

Answer:

French society was divided into 3 estates. The third estate benefitted the most. The third estate consisted of Peasants, artisans, Small peasants, landless labour, servants, big businessmen, merchants, court officials, lawyers etc. The groups that were forced to relinquish power were the people belonging to the 1st and 2nd estate. These people had enjoyed certain privileges by birth. With the revolution, the people in 1st and 2nd estate lost their privileges. Because inequality was one of the root causes of the revolution, the revolution tried to bring equality to the society.

3. Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the peoples of the world during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Answer:

The ideas of liberty and democratic rights are the most important legacies of the French revolution. These spread from France to the rest of Europe during the nineteenth century, where feudal systems were abolished. Colonised people reworked the idea of freedom from bondage into their movements to create a sovereign nation-state. Tipu Sultan and Ram Mohan Roy are two examples of individuals in India who responded to the ideas originating from Revolutionary France.

4. Draw up a list of democratic rights we enjoy today whose origins could be traced to the French Revolution.

Answer:

The list of democratic rights are

1. Freedom of speech
2. Freedom of expression
3. Freedom of press
4. Abolition of censorship
5. Right to vote
6. Abolition of slavery
7. Right to liberty
8. Right to property
9. Right to security
10. Right to education
11. Divorce laws

5. Would you agree with the view that the message of universal rights was beset with contradictions? Explain.

Answer: Though it says ‘Universal Rights’, women were unfortunately left out from the basic rights that were promised. They did not have equal rights that men enjoyed. They did not have the right to liberty, property, security and above all, the resistance to oppression. In the formulation of laws, women did not have any representation. Women were not entitled to all the honours and public employment, according to their abilities.

6. How would you explain the rise of Napoleon?

Answer: Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself Emperor of France. He started conquering neighbouring countries by waging wars against them. He saw himself as a moderniser of Europe. He introduced many laws such as the protection of private property and a uniform system of weights and measures provided by the decimal system. Many of his measures carried the revolutionary ideas of liberty and modern laws to the other parts of Europe. This had a positive impact on people long after he was dethroned as an emperor, when he was finally defeated in the Battle of Waterloo.

Worksheet:

1. True or False

Replace the wrong response with the right answer.

- a. The French society was divided into two estates.
- b. Louis XVI ascended the throne of France in 1774.
- c. The people of Third Estate declared themselves a National Assembly in 1789.
- d. Napoleon Bonaparte became the French emperor in 1780.
- e. The French Constitution of 1791 began with The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen.

MCQs

1. On which of the following day did ‘Storming of the Bastille’ occur?

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

2. What did Bastille symbolize?

- (a) Benevolence of the king
- (b) Despotic power of the king
- (c) Armed might of France
- (d) Prestige and power

3. 18th century French society was divided into

- (a) Castes
- (b) Four Estates
- (c) Three Estates
- (d) Two Estates

4. Which of the following constituted the privileged class?

- (a) Clergy and peasants
- (b) Peasants and nobility
- (c) First and Third Estate
- (d) Clergy and nobility

5. The most important of the privileges enjoyed by the clergy and nobility

- (a) Right to collect dues
- (b) Ownership of land
- (c) Participate in wars
- (d) Exemption from taxes to the state

6. Which of the following believed social position must depend on merit?

- (a) Middle class
- (b) Nobility
- (c) Workers
- (d) Peasants

7. Society based on freedom, equal laws and opportunities was advocated by

- (a) Middle class and people of the Third Estate
- (b) Clergy and nobility
- (c) Philosophers such as John Locke and Rousseau
- (d) Englishmen Georges Danton and Arthur Young

8. Which of the following refuted the doctrine of divine and absolute right?

- (a) John Locke
- (b) Rousseau
- (c) Montesquieu
- (d) Voltaire

9. Who advocated government based on Social Contract?

- (a) Darwin
- (b) Spencer
- (c) Rousseau
- (d) Montesquieu

10. Division of power within the government was put forth in

- (a) 'Two Treaties of Government'
- (b) 'The Spirit of the Laws'
- (c) 'Le Moniteur Universal'
- (d) 'The Social Contract'

11. Who was the King of France at the time of the Revolution?

- (a) Louis XIV
- (b) Louis XVI
- (c) Marie Antoinette
- (d) Nicholas II

12. Members of the Third Estate were led by

- (a) Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette
- (b) Lenin and Kerensky
- (c) Mirabeau and Abbe Sieyes
- (d) Rousseau and Voltaire

13. Which of the following was the main objective of the Constitution of 1791?

- (a) To limit the powers of the king alone
- (b) Do away with feudal privileges
- (c) Give equal rights to women
- (d) Establish a constitutional monarchy

14. A broken chain symbolized

- (a) Chains used to fetter slaves
- (b) Strength lies in unity
- (c) Royal power
- (d) Act of becoming free

15. The winged woman personified

- (a) National colours of France
- (b) Act of becoming free
- (c) Personification of Law
- (d) Rays of the Sun will drive away the clouds of ignorance

16. Bundle of rods or fasces symbolized

- (a) Royal power
- (b) Equality before law
- (c) Law is the same for all
- (d) Strength lies in unity

17. Which of the following symbolized Eternity?

- (a) Sceptre
- (b) Eye within a triangle radiating light
- (c) The Law Tablet
- (d) Snake biting its tail to form a ring

18. Which of the following were the national colours of France during the?

- (a) Blue-green-yellow
- (b) Red-green-blue
- (c) Blue-white-red
- (d) Yellow-red-white

19. National Anthem of France

- (a) Vande Matram
- (b) Roget de L Isle

- (c) Le Moniteur Universal
- (d) Marseilles

20. Members of the Jacobin Club were known as

- (a) Conservatives
- (b) Revolutionaries
- (c) Terrorists
- (d) San-culottes

21. France on 21st September, 1792 was declared a

- (a) Socialist State
- (b) Democracy
- (c) Communist State
- (d) Republic

22. Which of the following was a factor in the rise of Napoleon?

- (a) Fall of the Jacobin government
- (b) Robespierre's Reign of Terror
- (c) Political instability of the Directory
- (d) Nationalist forces

23. French legacy to the world

- (a) Democracy
- (b) Socialism and nationalism
- (c) Republicanism
- (d) Liberty, Freedom and Equality

24. In the context of France the volunteers from Marseilles sang the Marseillaise, a patriotic song when they marched into Paris. Who composed this song?

- (a) Maximilian Robespierre
- (b) Marie Antoinette
- (c) Roget de L'Isle
- (d) Mirabeau

25. What did the Red Cap worn by Sans Culottes in France symbolize?

- (a) Liberty
- (b) Brotherhood
- (c) Love
- (d) Equality

26. Which of the following refers to the political body representing the three estates of pre-revolutionary France?

- (a) Parliament of France
- (b) National Assembly
- (c) Estates General
- (d) Estates Committee

27. The word 'Guillotine' during French Revolution era refers to

- (a) Beheading a person
- (b) Awarding a person
- (c) Taxing a person
- (d) Threatening a person

28. The French Revolution took place on.....

- (a) July 14, 1789
- (b) July 14, 1788
- (c) July 14, 1786
- (d) July 14, 1785

29. On what charges was Louis XVI guillotined?

- (a) Cruelty
- (b) Treason
- (c) Absolute Role
- (d) Misgovernance

30. The tax called tithes was collected from French Peasants by

- (a) The Church
- (b) The emperor
- (c) The Nobles
- (d) Chief of the Army

Detailed questions

Q1. Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France.

Q2. Which group of French society benefitted from the revolution? Explain.

Q3. What was a Directory?

Q4. Explain the term 'Third estate'.

Q5. What do you know about abolition of slavery in France?

Q6. When and why battle of Waterloo fought?

Q7. What do you understand by the term 'Declaration of rights of men and citizen'?

Q8. What was the main objective of the French constitution of 1791?

Q9. What was the legacy of the French revolution for peoples of the world during 19th and 20th centuries?

Q10. How did Napoleon seize power in France after the fall of the Jacobian government?

Q11. Louis XVI plan to impose new taxes was one of the immediate causes of French revolution because France faced financial crisis. Do you know the reasons that led to economic crisis.

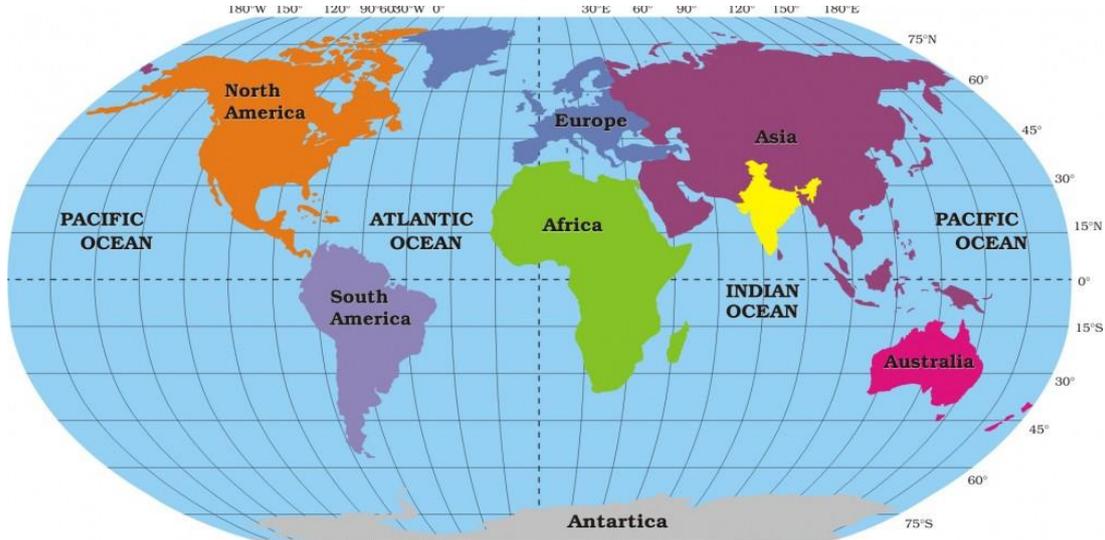
Geography 9TH

Chapter - 1 INDIA — SIZE AND LOCATION

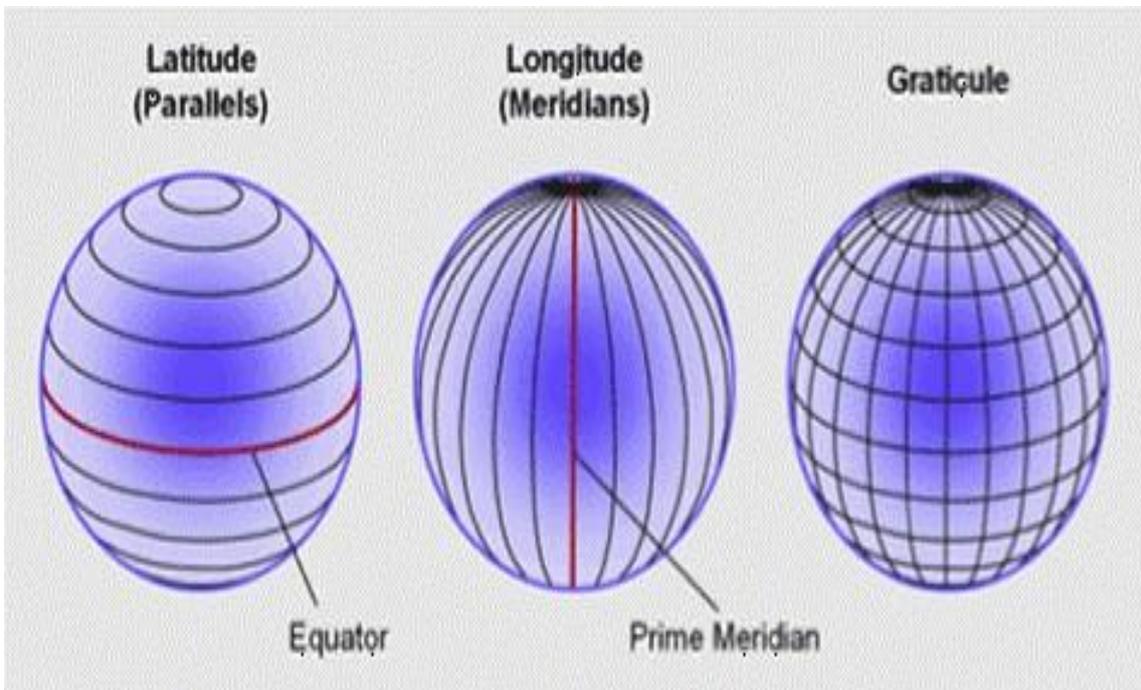
India is an ancient civilisation but now it is a developing nation. It has shown remarkable progress in various fields.

LOCATION

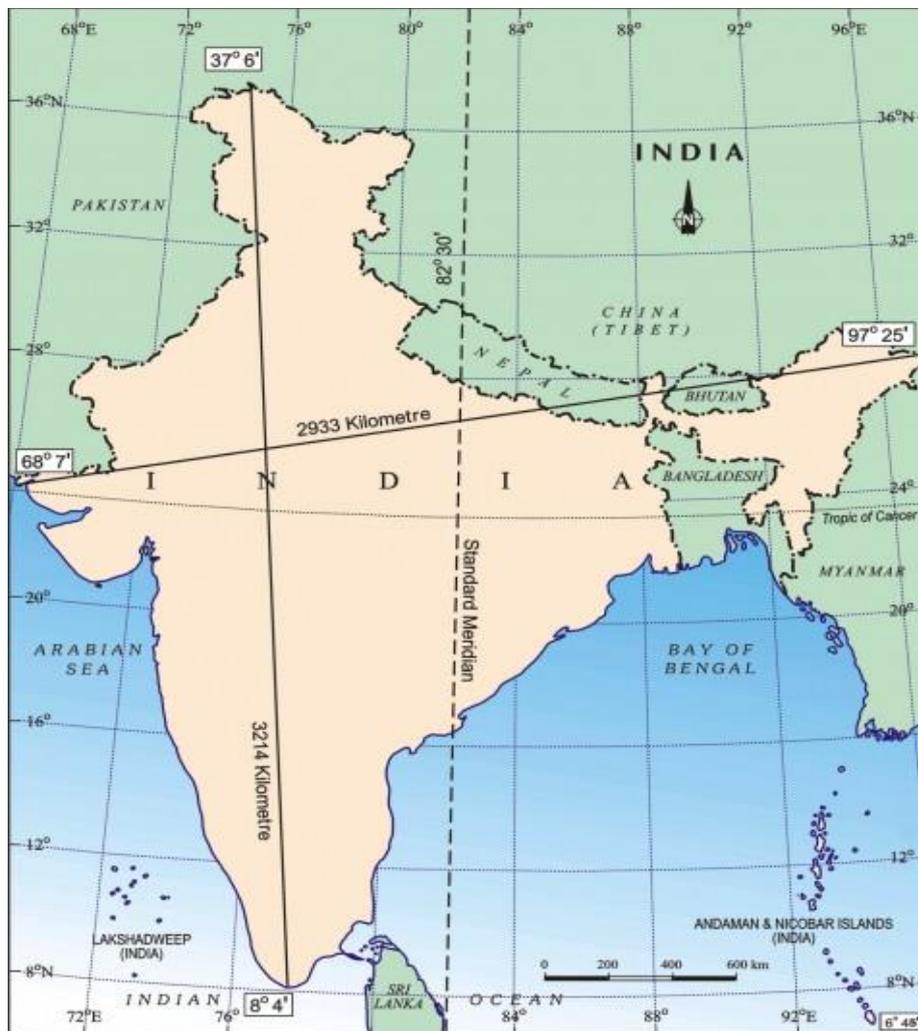
India lies entirely in the Northern Hemisphere.



India's mainland extends between latitudes, and longitudes.



Location & Size of India:



- India lies in the Northern and Eastern hemisphere.
- India is the seventh largest country in the world covering an area of 3.28 million square kilometres.
- India covers 2.4 % of the total geographical area of the world.
- The mainland stretches from Latitude 8° 4' North to 37° 6' North and from Longitude 68° 7' East to 97° 25' East.
- The latitudinal & longitudinal extent of the country is almost same in degrees i.e. about 30°.
- The southernmost point in the Indian Territory, (in Great Nicobar Islands) is the Indira Point (6° 45' North), while Kanya-kumari, is the southernmost point of Indian mainland.
- Tropic of Cancer crosses the country at 23° 30' north dividing the country into almost two equal parts.
- The country is of a vast size and measures about 3,214 kilometers from North to South and about 2,933 kilometers from West to East.

- Coastline: 7,516.6 km encompassing the mainland, Lakshadweep Islands, and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- The 82°30' East longitude is taken as Standard Time Meridian of India, as it passes through the middle of India (Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh).
- **Indian Standard Time: GMT + 05:30.**
- **Strait:** A narrow stretch of sea linking two large seas, e.g. Palk Strait, English Channel, etc.
- India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh are the countries forming the **Indian sub-continent.**

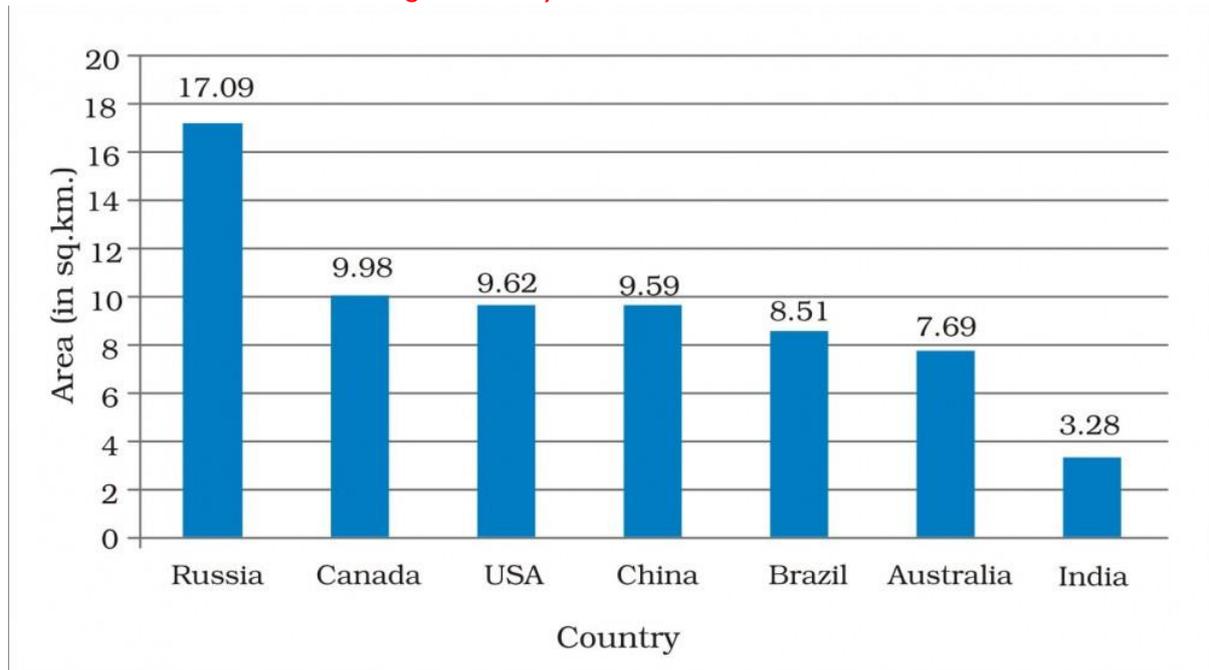
The Tropic of Cancer divides India into two almost equal parts. The island groups of Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar are also part of India.

FACTS ABOUT SIZE

Area - 3.28 million square kilometres

India's total - 2.4% of the total geographical area of the world.

India is the world's seventh largest country



Land boundary - 15,200 km.

Length of the coastline - 7,516.6 km.

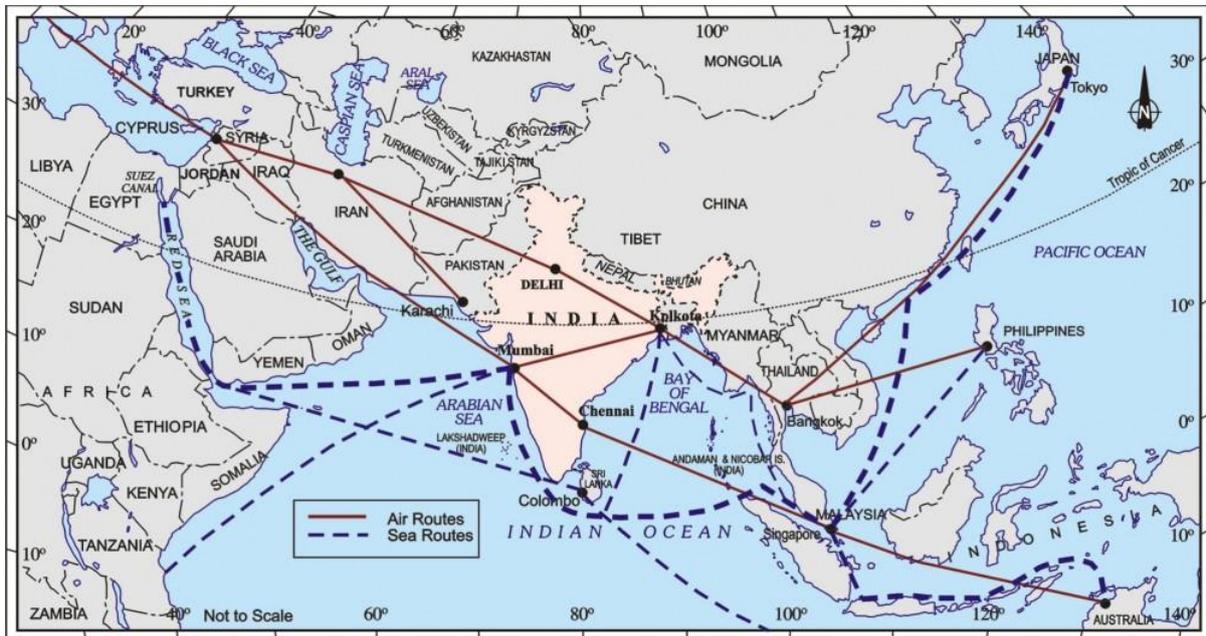
India's east-west extent appears to be smaller than the north-south extent.

India's latitudinal and longitudinal extent is about 30 degrees.

India's standard time is based on 82.30 degrees E meridian, which passes near Mirzapur in UP.

Latitudinal extent influences duration of the day and night.

INDIA AND THE WORLD



- **The Indian landmass is centrally located between West and East Asia.**
- **The trans- Indian ocean routes connect** countries in the west and countries in the east.
- **India's protruding Deccan Peninsula** helped India to establish close contacts with West Asia, Africa and Europe, South-east and East Asia.
- **India's contacts with the world** via land routes are much more than her maritime contacts.
- **India is the only nation which has Indian Ocean named after it.**
- **India has contributed a lot** to the world in forms of ideas, philosophies (Upanishads, Ramayana, Panchtantra) and mathematics (Indian numerals and decimal system).
- **In exchange, India's architecture** was influenced by Greek sculpture and architectural styles from West Asia.

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

- India has an important position in South Asia and **has 28 States and 8 Union Territories.**
- India shares its boundaries with **Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Bhutan.**
- The **southern neighbours** across the sea consist of the two island countries, namely **Maldives and Sri Lanka.**
- **Sri Lanka is separated from India by Pak Strait, a narrow strip of sea.**
- India always have and had strong geographical and historical links with her neighbours.
- India stands apart from the rest of Asia.



By

Class IX –GEO (Assignment)

CH-1 (India-Size and Location)

1. Write down the easternmost longitude of India.
2. Write down the western most longitude of India?
3. Write down the northern most latitude of India?
4. Write down the southernmost latitude of India?
5. Name the southernmost point of India? Is it visible today?
Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.
 - (i) The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through
 - (a) Rajasthan
 - (b) Orissa
 - (c) Chhattisgarh
 - (d) Tripura
 - (ii) The easternmost longitude of India is
 - (a) $97^{\circ} 25' E$
 - (b) $68^{\circ} 7' E$
 - (c) $77^{\circ} 6' E$
 - (d) $82^{\circ} 32' E$
 - (iii) Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers with
 - (a) China
 - (b) Bhutan
 - (c) Nepal
 - (d) Myanmar
 - (iv) If you intend to visit Kavarati during your summer vacations, which one of the following Union Territories of India you will be going to
 - (a) Puducherry
 - (b) Lakshadweep
 - (c) Andaman and Nicobar
 - (d) Diu and Daman
 - (v) My friend hails from a country which does not share land boundary with India. Identify the country.
 - (a) Bhutan
 - (b) Tajikistan
 - (c) Bangladesh
 - (d) Nepal
6. Which is the most important latitude of the country? Give reason.
7. Which is most important Longitude of the country? Give reason.
8. Why is the difference between the duration of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?
9. Why countries of the world selected their own Standard Meridians?
10. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. On the same political map locate and label the following
 1. Southernmost Point of India
 2. Southernmost tip of Indian mainland

3. Easternmost Meridian

11. The sun rises two hours earlier in eastern parts of Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Jaisalmer in the west but the watches show the same time.

How does it happen?

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

Question 12. Answer the following questions briefly.

- (i) Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian Sea.
- (ii) Name the countries which are larger than India.
- (iii) Which island group of India lies to its south-east?
- (iv) Which countries are our southern neighbours?

BY DL

CBSE Class 9 Social Science Question Paper Design

According to the format given in Class 9 latest syllabus, CBSE Class 9 Social Science question paper in the Annual Exam 2020 will consist of total 35 questions divided into three sections – A, B and C. Questions of different marks in all three section will be allocated in the following manner:

Section A: Objective Type Questions (20 Marks)

- This section will consist of 20 questions of one mark each.
- Questions may be asked in different formats like multiple choice type questions, very short answer type questions, match the column type questions, fill in the blank type questions, etc.

Section B: Short Answer Type Questions (24 Marks)

- There will be 8 questions (21-28) of three marks each.
- Each question needs to be answered in about 80 words.

Section C: Long Answer Type Questions + Map Question (30 + 6 = 36 Marks)

- This section will have of 6 questions (from 29 to 34) of five marks each.
- Each question needs to be answered in about 120 words
- This section will also have two map questions; one from History and second from Geography.
- Each map question will be of three marks.

CBSE Class 09 Social Science
Sample Paper01(2019-20)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 hours

General Instructions:

- i. The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- ii. marks are indicated against each questions.
- iii. Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries 1 mark. Answer them as instructed.
- iv. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- v. Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- vi. Questions number 35 is a map question of 6 marks with two parts - 35 a from History (2 marks) and 35b. from geography (4 marks).

Section A

1. Match the following:

Country	The local name of Shifting Cultivation
(a) South-East Asia	(i) Lading
(b) Central America	(ii) Chitemene
(c) Africa	(iii) Milpa
(d) Sri Lanka	(iv) Chena

2. 'Two Treatises of Government' was written by:
 - a. Rousseau
 - b. Montesquieu
 - c. None of these

d. John Locke

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Which of the following option is true with respect to the above picture?

- a. It is a view of Sahara Desert.
 - b. It is a view of Maasai land with Mount Fuji in the background.
 - c. It is a view of Thar desert in western Rajasthan.
 - d. It is a view of Maasai land with Kilimanjaro in the background.
4. What does 'subsistence crisis' mean?
5. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea called:
- a. Palk Strait
 - b. Gulf of Khambhat
 - c. Colombo Gulf
 - d. Gulf of Kachchh
6. Fill in the blanks:

Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the Godavari Basin

	Also known as	Drains into (Name of sea)	Total length in kms
Godavari Basin	Dakshin Ganga	(A)- ?	(B)- ?

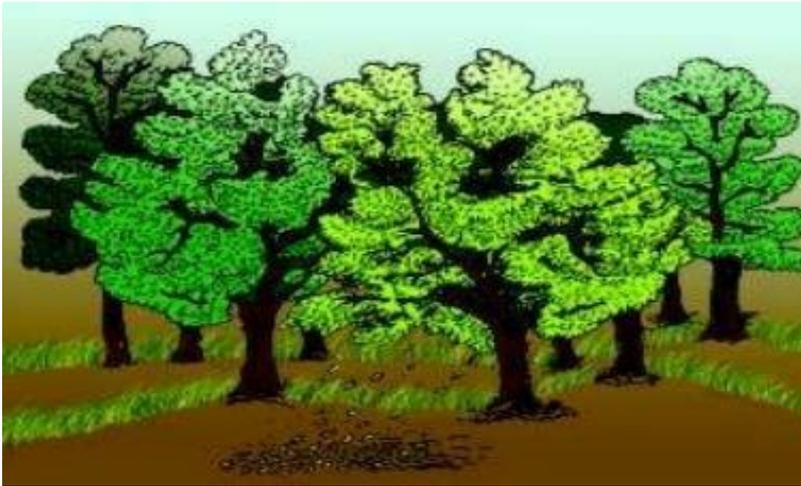
7. How proportion of people working in different activities varies in developed and

developing countries?

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

The kings of Mexico rule not because the people have chosen them to do so but because they happen to be born into the royal family.

9.



Which of the following options is incorrect with respect to the given picture?

- a. These are the most widespread forests of India.
- b. Trees of this forest-type shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in dry summer.
- c. They are also called the evergreen forests.
- d. The region receives rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm.

10. Fill in the blanks:

SEBC stands for_____.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

_____ is the Lower House of the Indian Parliament.

11. Did the ideals of the Quit India Movement contribute to the making of the Indian Constitution?

12. Is there any scope of morality in democracy?
13. The most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime was?
- The abolition of slavery in the French colonies
 - New Constitution was formed
 - Women got right to vote
 - Meats and bread were rationed

14. Fill in the blanks:

During_____season, wheat is grown in Palampur village.

15. Quarrying and mining are included in the:
- Government sector
 - Secondary sector
 - Tertiary sector
 - Primary sector

16. Fill in the blanks:

_____crushing undertaken in the village is a manufacturing activity because it is the first step in the manufacturing of jaggery.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

The area cultivated by small farmers in India was_____of total cultivated area.

17. Identify incorrect option
- The river Indrawati winds across Bastar east to west.
 - The central part of Bastar is on a plateau.

- c. Bastar borders Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra.
- d. Bastar is located in the western most part of Chhattisgarh.
18. Arrange the following in correct sequence with respect to the period in which the event occurred:
- Adolf Hitler born in Austria
 - Troops of USSR liberate Auschwitz
 - Mass murder of Jews Begins
 - Weimar Republic established
- a. ii, iv, i, iii
- b. i, iii, ii, iv
- c. i, iv, iii, ii
- d. iii, iv, i, ii
19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option:
- Assertion (A): There has been a significant increase in rural poverty in West Bengal.
- Reason (R): Proper implementation of land reform has been done in West Bengal.
- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is correct but R is wrong.
- d. A is wrong but R is correct.
20. Village Palampur is situated about 10 kilometres west of Surat. In a village, males of families work as labourers while the females are responsible for household jobs. The income of all the families in the village is meagre. Subsequently, the programme was launched by the government. Under this programme, a collective group was formed by 15 women. Each member of the group deposits Rs. 100 as savings every month. To meet their needs, members can take small loans from the group itself or through a

mix of bank credit and government subsidy. Based on the above case, name the programme by which government organised women into self-help groups.

- a. Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana
- b. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
- c. Rural Employment Generation Programme
- d. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana

Section B

21. What do you mean by the reds, greens, and whites in the context of Russia?

OR

Why were socialists active in the countryside? Give three reasons.

22. What are the features of HYV seeds?

OR

Mention any four factors which prompted the Samins to revolt against the Dutch.

23. **Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Source A: The Abolition of Slavery

One of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime was the abolition of slavery in the French colonies. The slave trade began in the seventeenth century. French merchants sailed from the ports of Bordeaux or Nantes to the African coast, where they bought slaves from local chieftains. Branded and shackled, the slaves were packed tightly into ships for the three-month-long voyage across the Atlantic to the Caribbean. There they were sold to plantation owners. The exploitation of slave labor made it possible to meet the growing demand in European markets for sugar, coffee, and indigo. Port cities like Bordeaux and Nantes owed their economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade.

Source B: Did Women have a Revolution?

From the very beginning, women were active participants in the events which

brought about so many important changes in French society. Most women of the third estate had to work for a living. They worked as seamstresses or laundresses, sold flowers, fruits and vegetables at the market, or were employed as domestic servants in the houses of prosperous people. Most women did not have access to education or job training. Only daughters of nobles or wealthier members of the third estate could study at a convent, after which their families arranged a marriage for them. Working women had also to care for their families, that is, cook, fetch water, queue up for bread and look after the children. Their wages were lower than those of men.

Source C: A Directory Rules France

The fall of the Jacobin government allowed the wealthier middle classes to seize power. A new constitution was introduced which denied the vote to non-propertied sections of society. It provided for two elected legislative councils. These then appointed a Directory. This was meant as a safeguard against the concentration of power in a one-man executive as under the Jacobins. However, the Directors often clashed with the legislative councils, who then sought to dismiss them. The political instability of the Directory paved the way for the rise of a military dictator, Napoleon Bonaparte.

Questions:

- i. **Source A:** Which ports gained from the slave trade?
 - ii. **Source B:** What kind of discrimination was faced by women?
 - iii. **Source C:** What is Directory?
24. Why does Mumbai receive more rainfall in rainy season?

OR

Write a short note on leeward side.

25. "The Constituent Assembly worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner". Mention any three values that are depicted by the Constituent Assembly.
26. a. When was National Human Rights Commission established?
b. Who appoints the Commission?
c. What are the main objectives of Commission?

27. Which of the main factor is responsible for the reduction of poverty in the following states:

- (i) Punjab
- (ii) Kerala
- (iii) West Bengal
- (iv) Tamil Nadu

OR

Distinguish between chronic and seasonal hunger.

28. On what factors does the quality of population depend on?

Section C

29. How were Darwin and Herbert Spencer's ideas adopted by Hitler or Nazis?

OR

Describe the sequence of events that led to the revolt of Bastar against the British.

30. **Read the extracts and answer the question that follows:**

The Indian Desert:

The Indian desert lies towards the western margins of the Aravali Hills. It is an undulating sandy plain covered with sand dunes. This region receives very low rainfall below 150 mm per year. It has an arid climate with low vegetation cover. Streams appear during the rainy season. Soon after they disappear into the sand as they do not have enough water to reach the sea. Luni is the only large river in this region. Barchans cover larger areas but longitudinal dunes become more prominent near the Indo-Pakistan boundary.

The Coastal Plains:

The Peninsular plateau is flanked by a stretch of narrow coastal strips, running along the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on the east. The western coast, sandwiched between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea, is a narrow plain. It consists of three sections. The northern part of the coast is called the Konkan

(Mumbai – Goa), the central stretch is called the Kannad Plain while the southern stretch is referred to as the Malabar coast.

Questions:

- i. Where is the western coast located?
 - ii. What are crescent-shaped dunes called? Where are they found?
 - iii. List out the division of western coastal plains.
31. "The main reason for the dwindling wildlife resources in India is hunting by greedy hunters." Support the statement and suggest some steps to overcome this threat.
 32. Describe any five unfair means practices which are adopted during elections.
 33. Why do the political executives have more powers than the permanent executives?

OR

Who appoints the Council of Ministers and who can be included in it?

34. What is 'buffer stock'? Why was it created by the government?
35. i. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. Identify then and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them
 - A. Epicentres of main panic movement
 - B. Allied country of first world war
- ii. On the outline map of India locate and label of the following with suitable Symbols.
 - a. The state has the highest density of population
 - b. Tropical Deciduous Forest - Vegetation Type
 - c. Manas - National Park
 - d. Eastern Ghats - Mountain Ranges



CBSE Class 09 Social Science
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Solution

Section A

1. (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)
2. (d) John Locke **Explanation:** Two Treatises of Government by John Locke. In this he has sought to refute the doctrine of the divine and absolute right monarch.
3. (d) It is a view of Maasai land with Kilimanjaro in the background.
Explanation: It is a view of Maasai land with Kilimanjaro in the background. Forced by changing conditions, the Maasai have grown dependent on food produced in other areas such as maize meal, rice, potatoes, cabbage.
4. It is an extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood were endangered.
5. (a) Palk Strait **Explanation:** Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea called Palk Strait.
6. A. Bay of Bengal
B. 1500 km
7. Developed nations have a high proportion of people in secondary and tertiary activities, whereas developing countries tend to have a higher proportion of their workforce engaged in primary activities.
8. The kings of Nepal rule not because the people have chosen them to do so but because they happen to be born into the royal family.
9. (c) They are also called the evergreen forests.
Explanation: They are also called the monsoon forests.
10. Socially and Educationally Backward Classes

OR

Lok Sabha

11. No, they did not. However, the Socialist Revolution in Russia, the Bill of the Rights of the US and the ideals of the French Revolution were the contributing factors.
12. No, democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no place for morality in democracy.
13. (a) The abolition of slavery in the French colonies
Explanation: One of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime was the abolition of slavery in the French colonies.
14. Winter
15. (d) Primary sector
Explanation: Quarrying and mining are included in the primary sector.
16. Sugarcane

OR

36%

17. (d) Bastar is located in the western most part of Chhattisgarh.
Explanation: Bastar is located in the southernmost part of Chhattisgarh.
18. (c) i, iv, iii, ii
Explanation: i. 1889 - Adolf Hitler born in Austria
iv. 1918 - Weimar Republic established
iii. 1941 - Mass murder of Jews Begins
ii. 1945 - Troops of USSR liberate Auschwitz
19. (d) A is wrong but R is correct.
Explanation: Proper implementation of Land reforms have to reduce rural poverty in West Bengal.
20. (b) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
Explanation: Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched in 1999. The programme aims at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organising them into self-help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.

Section B

21. In Russia, the reds meant Bolsheviks, the greens meant Socialist-Revolutionaries and the whites meant pro-Tsarists. The Bolsheviks were the majority group of workers under the leadership of Lenin. During 1918 and 1919, the greens (Socialist Revolutionaries) and the whites (pro-Tsarists) controlled most of the Russian empire. They were backed by French, American, British and Japanese troops who were opposed to the growth of socialism in Russia.

OR

In Russia, socialists were active in the countryside through the late 19th century. They formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party in 1900, which struggled for peasants' rights.

Due to the following reasons, they were active in the countryside:

- i. The party demanded that land belonging to nobles be transferred to peasants.
 - ii. Russian peasants were different from other European peasants. Periodically, they pooled their land together and their commune (mir) divided it according to the needs of individual families.
 - iii. Social democrats believed that peasants, not workers, would be the main force of revolution. With them, Russia could become socialist more quickly than others. Then, land committees were formed for the redistribution of lands. Encouraged by this, peasants seized land in 1917.
22. A. HYV seeds are High Yielding varieties.
B. These are prepared after a great research by the agricultural scientists.
C. The HYV seeds give high yield.
D. They need plenty of water and fertilizers.

OR

- (i) The Saminists laid down on their land when the Dutch surveyors came to reclassify communal and salary lands, and used to cry out, "Kanggo" (I own it).
- (ii) They cut teak despite Dutch efforts to guard the forest.
- (iii) They refused to pay taxes, fines to accept wages, and to leave rented or communal land when their leases expired.
- (iv) Some piled stones on the roads which they had been ordered to build.

23. i. **Source A:** Port cities like Bordeaux and Nantes owed their economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade.
- ii. **Source B:** Most women did not have access to education or job training. Only daughters of nobles or wealthier members of the third estate could study at a convent, after which their families arranged a marriage for them. Their wages were lower than those of men.
- iii. **Source C:** An executive made up of five members.
24. A. Mumbai receives more rainfall in rainy season from Arabian Sea branch from June-September.
- B. Mumbai is located on the western coast which comes in the way Arabian Sea branch at its earliest.
- C. It is located on the windward side of the Western Ghats which receives very heavy rainfall, more than 250 cm.

OR

- A. The sloped side of a mountain which is dry and gets less rain is called the leeward side.
- B. It is dryer because when the clouds climb the mountains, they lose most of its water, so this part remains dry.
- C. Pune is on the leeward side, so gets the less rainfall.
25. The manner in which the Constituent Assembly worked gives sanctity to the Constitution.

This statement is justified because:

- i. The Assembly worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner These are the values depicted by the Assembly in framing the Constitution.
- ii. First, some basic principles were decided and agreed upon and a draft of the Constitution was prepared.
- iii. Several rounds of thorough discussion took place clause by clause. More than two thousand amendments were considered.
- iv. Every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent Assembly was recorded and preserved. These 'Constituent recorded and preserved. These

'Constituent Assembly Debates' were printed in 12 volumes.

26. a. National Human Rights Commission was established in 1993.
 b. The Commission is appointed by the President.
 c. The Commission focuses on:
- i. Helping the victims to secure their human rights. These include all the rights granted to the citizens by the Constitution.
 - ii. The Commission also considers the Human Rights mentioned in the UN-sponsored international treaties that India has signed.
 - iii. The Commission makes the independent and credible inquiry into any case of violation of human rights.
 - iv. The Commission presents its findings and recommendations to the government.
27. (i) Punjab: Poverty has been reduced due to high agricultural growth rate.
 (ii) Kerala: Poverty has been reduced through human resource development.
 (iii) West Bengal: Poverty has been reduced through land reform measures.
 (iv) Tamil Nadu: Poverty has been reduced through proper public distribution system.

OR

Chronic Hunger	Seasonal Hunger
(i) Chronic hunger is a consequence of diets persistently inadequate in terms of quantity and quality. (ii) Poor people suffer from chronic hunger because of their very low income and in turn inability to buy food even for survival.	(i) Seasonal hunger is related to cycles of food growing and harvesting. (ii) This is prevalent in rural areas because of the seasonal nature of agricultural activities and in urban areas because of the casual labour, e.g., there is less work for casual construction labour during the rainy season.

28. i. The literacy rate.
 ii. Health of a person indicated by life expectancy and skill formation acquired by the people of a country.

- iii. The quality of population ultimately decides the growth rate of the country.
- iv. An illiterate and unhealthy population is a liability for the economy, whereas a literate and healthy population is an asset.

Section C

29. A. Hitler borrowed racism from thinkers like Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer.
- B. Darwin was a natural scientist who tried to explain the creation of plants and animals through the concept of evolution and natural selection.
- C. Herbert Spencer later added the idea of survival of the fittest. According to this idea, only those species survived on earth that could adapt themselves to changing climatic conditions.
- D. Darwin never advocated human intervention in what he thought was a purely natural process of selection. However, his ideas were used by racist thinkers and politicians to justify imperial rule over conquered people.
- E. The Nazi argument was simple: the strongest race would survive and the weak ones would perish. The Aryan race was the finest. It had to retain its purity, become stronger and dominate the world.

OR

- (i) People began to discuss their issues in their village councils or bazars, wherever the headmen of several villages assembled.
- (ii) Although there was no single leader but Gunda Dhur from village Nethanar became an important figure.
- (iii) In 1910, mango boughs, a lump of Earth, chillies and arrows began circulating between villages. They were actually messages inviting villagers to rebel against the British.
- (iv) Every village contributed something to the rebellion expenses.
- (v) Bazars were looted, the houses of officials and traders, schools and police stations were burnt and robbed, and grain redistributed.
- (vi) Most of those who were attacked were associated with the British and their oppressive laws.

30. i. The western coast is a narrow plain sandwiched between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea.
- ii. Crescent-shaped dunes are called Barchans. They are found in Indian desert prominently near the Indo-Pakistan boundary.
- iii. The northern part of the coast is called the Konkan (Mumbai-Goa), the central stretch is called the Kannad Plain while the southern stretch is referred to as the Malabar coast.
31. India has a rich and diverse heritage in terms of its flora and fauna. But this biodiversity is under threat due to its excessive exploitation by human beings. Due to this ecological disturbance, some 1,300 species of plants have become endangered and some 20 species extinct. Quite a few animal species are also endangered and some have become extinct.
- The major reasons for this is hunting by greedy hunters. They kill animals like Rhinoceros, Tigers, etc. for the high demands of their products. Steps were taken to stop these threats are:
- i. Making people aware of the protection and conservation of wildlife. This can be done by making them realise the importance of wildlife.
 - ii. Strict enforcement of laws and harsher punishment for violating laws.
 - iii. Inclusion of wildlife conservation in the school curriculum.
 - iv. Involving the community to conserve the environment through community forestry.
 - v. Providing employment to local youth as a tourist guide, forest guide, etc.
 - vi. Providing shares of forest products to those local community which helps in protection and conservation of wildlife.
32. A. Sometimes political parties and candidates are involved in fraud and malpractices to stay ahead of the others.
- B. During the elections, a party or candidates distribute money to voters.
- C. They also distribute wine and gifts to obtain the favour of voters.
- D. The candidates appeal the voters in the name of caste and religion.
- E. The political party that is in power uses government machinery to win the elections.
- F. Sometimes political parties hired musclemen and tried to capture the booth.

33. A. Political executives are elected by the people. Therefore, they are more empowered.
- B. Political executives are answerable to the people.
- C. Permanent executives work under the political executives and assist them in carrying out the day to day administration.
- D. All policy decisions are taken by the political executives.
- E. Permanent executives implement the decisions taken by political executives.
- F. Permanent executives are expert in their field, they are qualified and educated.

OR

Appointment of Council of Ministers: After the appointment of the Prime Minister, the President appoints the Ministers of the Council of Ministers on usually from the party or the coalition that has the majority in the Lok Sabha. In other words, the President appoints the council of ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Composition: The council of ministers is the official name for the body that includes all the ministers. It usually has 60 to 80 ministers of different ranks. The council of ministers has a collective responsibility to the Lok Sabha, it includes three types of ministers:

- i. **Cabinet Ministers:** They are usually top leaders of the ruling party or parties who are in charge of the major ministries. They meet to take decisions in the name of the council of ministers. The cabinet is the inner ring of the council of ministers.
 - ii. **Ministers of State with Independent Charge:** They are usually in charge of smaller ministries. They participate in the Cabinet meetings only when specially invited.
 - iii. **Ministers of State:** They are attached to and required to assist Cabinet members.
34. Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice procured by the government through Food Corporation of India (FCI).
- (i) The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production.
 - (ii) The farmers are paid a pre-announced price for their crops. This price is called Minimum Support Price (MSP).

- (iii) The MSP is declared by the government every year, before the sowing season to provide incentives to the farmers for raising the production of these crops.
- (iv) The purchased food grains are stored in granaries by the government.
- (v) This is done to distribute food grains in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata of society, at a price lower than the market price also known as Issue Price.
- (vi) This also helps resolve the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during the periods of calamity.

35. i. A. Saint Florentin
B. France
- ii.

