

FOCUS ACADEMY

Kg to 12
English&Gujarati Medium

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1. Answer the following Questions Briefly:

Question 1. European felt the need to discover a new sea-route to India. Explain the statement. Answer:

1. During ancient time, India has enjoyed an incomparable position in the whole world due to its economic, cultural and religious inheritance
2. Due to this people of different nations of the world came to India.
3. There was lots of demand for the Indian spices, muslin, silk cloth, indigo, etc. in the European countries.
4. Trade between India and Europe was carried out through land route and sea route and at the center of these routes was Istanbul in Turkey.
5. Turkish Muslims closed this route for Europeans as they conquered the Istanbul (Constantinople) in 1453.
6. Since they could not do without the spices, the Europeans felt compelled to discover a new sea route.

Question 2. What reforms did Dalhousie bring about?

Answer: Dalhousie brought about the following reforms:

- The first railway line in India between Mumbai and Thane in 1853, was started by Dalhousie.
- He started wireless system between India and England.
- He established public work department.
- He introduced English education.
- He passed laws to ban child marriage and advocated widow remarriage.

Question 3. What were the important terms and conditions of the Subsidiary Alliance System?

Answer: Terms and conditions of Subsidiary Alliance System were as follows:

1. The army trained by the East India Company Government will be provided to the state that accepts the system.
2. In return, the state accepting the system will provide the army or give away provinces with equivalent income to the British.
3. Without the permission of the Company, the state will not wage war or sign treaty with other states.
4. There will be one English representative in the state assembly.
5. Other foreigners not to be employed in the state.
6. State rulers such as Nizam, Mysore, Awadh, Gaikwad, Scindia, Bholse, Holkar, accepted the System.

Question 4. Which states were annexed under Dalhousie's policy of Annexation?

Answer: Following states were annexed by Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse:-

- Annexation by war – Punjab, Pegu.
- Annexation due to king dying without heir – satara, Jaitpur, Sambalpur, Udepur (M.P.), Jhansi, Baghat, Nagpur.
- Annexation on pretext of mismanagement – Awadh.
- Annexation on pretext of debt collection – Nizam's province.
- Annexation to end a namesake rule – Karnataka, Tanjore.

2. Answer the following questions in detail:

Question 1. Give brief information about the Battle of Plassey.

Answer: Following are the responsible reasons for the Battle of Plassey:

1. Siraj-ud-Daula who was impulsive by nature was ruling over Bengal.
2. He had some opponents in his state.

3. During this period under the pretext of security reasons, British built a fortress around the trade centre in Calcutta (Kolkata) without taking the permission of the Nawab.
4. Nawab destroyed it.
5. When this news reached Madras, a small army under the Company reached Bengal under the leadership of Robert Clive.
6. But Clive realized that it was not easy to defeat the Nawab's army.
7. He planned a conspiracy to defeat the Nawab. Mir Jafar, the Commander-in-Chief of Nawab and Seth Amir chand joined him.
8. Finally a war was declared at a ground near a village named Plassey.
9. In this war, Siraj-ud-Daula was defeated. Due to Clive's treachery the Battle ended in just half of a day.
10. Company got freehold over 24 Parganas and Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal.
11. Thus, the foundation of British rule in India was laid with the Battle of Plassey in 1757.

Question 2. Explain the economic impact of the Company Rule in India.

Answer: Economic impact of Company Rule in India:

- During the 100 years of Company Rule in India, India became merely a country that produces raw material for England, and prospective market for goods produced in factories.
- After the Dual power policy, the glitter of the economic prosperity of Bengal faded.
- The unfair revenue collection policy by the Company made the Indian peasant a debtor.
- The British government imposed unfair taxes on the Indian cloth industries.
- They adopted various deceitful practices to ruin prosperous Indian industries because of which it completely collapsed.
- The Indian artisans were poor and unemployed.
- The Company traders forced the weavers of Bengal to sign contracts for providing definite quantity of cloth in a short period. If the weaver refused he would be punished by being lashed or jailed.
- Indian villages were under the Company Rule, became dependent and poor.

Question 3. Explain the social impact of the Company Rule in India.

Answer: The social impact of the Company Rule in India:

1. During the British administration, the spirit of freedom of speech and thought developed among people due to the development of newspapers.
2. In Indian society, certain wrong social customs, rites and rituals were prevalent.
3. Raja Ram Mohun Roy, Durgaram Mehta, Behramji Malabari, etc. were the stalwart whose role was instrumental in getting the laws passes with the help of Britishers.
4. As the administrative framework in India was anglicized, there was a demand for the people with knowledge of English.
5. English education began to be imparted in India due to Lord Macaulay's efforts.
6. As recommended by Charles Wood. Universities were established in Bombav (Mumbai), Madras (Chennai) and Calcutta (Kolkata).

Question 4. Choose the correct options from those given below:

Question 1. Who discovered the sea route to India?

- A. Columbus B. Prince Henry C. Vasco-da-Gama D. Bartholomew Diaz

Answer: C. Vasco-da-Gama

Question 2. During whose tenure was the Public Works Department established in India?

- A. Wellesley B. Dalhousie C. Warren Hastings D. William Bentinck

Answer: B. Dalhousie

Question 3. Which of the following statements is false?

- A. The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757.
- B. The Company got a freehold over 24 Parganas of Bengal due to the Battle of Plassey.
- C. The Company got the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa due to the Battle of Plassey.
- D. Siraj-ud-Daula was the Nawab of Bengal during the Battle of Plassey.

Answer: C. The Company got the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa due to the Battle of Plassey.

Question 4. Who became the first Governor-General of India?

A. Warren Hastings B. Wellesley C. Dalhousie D. Canning

Answer: A. Warren Hastings

Question 5. With whom did the British fight the Third Mysore War?

A. Tipu Sultan B. Marathas C. Nizam D. Haider Ali

Answer: A. Tipu Sultan

Class-9

chapter-2 solution

Sub- Social science

1. Answer the following Questions point wise:

Question 1. Discuss the process of establishment of colonies in West Europe, Asia and Africa.

Answer: Establishment of Colonies in West Europe:

1. The western European countries wanted to expand their empire in Asia-Africa.
2. They did not spare even their neighbouring countries.
3. Spain had taken control over Netherland, Belgium and Luxemburg.
4. Portugal came under the rule of the Spanish king because of his blood relation.
5. Italy and German states became the victim of the greed of the France and Austria.
6. When European powers were tightening their grip over the Asian and African nations, many of the European nations which had become free, following the footsteps of England, made many of the Afro-Asian nation their Colonies.

Colonialism in Asia:

1. After strengthening its grip over India, England (British) expanded its empire to Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Singapore and Malaysia.
2. England entered China also and imposing trade of opium upon China. This led opium wars.
3. China lost war and thereby lost five of its ports to England where England carried on its trade and thus expanded their empire.
4. Due to weakness of China, Japan, Russia, Germany, France, Belgium and America also acquired trade and political rights.
5. Due to enormous oil resources of West Asia Europeans established colonies there.
6. England, Germany, Russia and America established oil companies in Iran, Iraq , Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain.

Colonies in Africa:

1. The Dutch established its colony for the first time at the end of 15th Century in South Africa.
2. England and France established their colonies in Cape and Algeria in North Africa.
3. King Leopold of Belgium seized the vast provinces of Congo and established his rule.
4. England established its colonies in Egypt, some provinces of East Africa and some of South Africa.
5. France established its colonies in Tunisia, Morocco and West Africa provinces.
6. Germany established its empire in some provinces of East and West Africa.
7. Italy captured the African provinces around the Red sea.
8. After the end of Berlin Conference, the African territories were divided among the European nations.

Question 2. Explain the factors responsible for the First World War.

Answer: Following factors were responsible for the First World War:

Frankfurt Treaty: It was a peace treaty signed in Frankfurt on 10 May 1871, at the end of the Franco-Prussian war In this war, Germany (Poussia) had defeated France and compelled France to sign the Frankfurt Treaty.

- According to which France had to pay a war fine as well as give away two of its provinces Lorraine and Alsace to Germany.
- France had not been able to overcome this humiliation.
- Thus, Frankfurt Treaty itself was the cause of the First World War.

Economic Factors:

England had established its vast empire in Asia and Africa in the 19th century by exploiting its colonies economically.

1. Due to industrialization and colonisation, Europe required huge Quantity of raw material.
2. In the last Quarter of 19th century, Germany had started the competition to produce the markets in Asia and Africa.
3. It started supplying cheaper goods in comparison to England and France.
4. It broke up the market of England and France.
5. Thus, there was an intense economic competition between Germany and England.

Militarism: Military force was necessary and important for the competition that the European nations got into for expansion.

1. England, France, Austria, Russia, etc., had begun expending their military power.
2. Countries like Japan, Italy and Germany, compulsory military training had started.
3. Production of weapons was increased under the pretext of self-defence.
4. Thus, militarism got an impetus and military competition added to economic competition created a serious atmosphere of war.

Groupism-Secret Treaties:

Groupism and Secret treaties played a major role in the First World War.

- The world was divided into two groups before the First World War.
- On one side was the group of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey while on the other side was the group of England, France, Russia and Japan.
- A feeling of jealousy, enmity, mistrust, fear and hatred evolved between the groups which was an important factor of the First World War.

Feeling of Fierce Nationalism:

The independence of Belgium and Greece and the unification of Germany and Italy were the result of nationalism.

1. The feeling of nationalism took an extreme and narrow form in Europe.
2. Economic jealousies, competitions and colonialism in Europe had increased so much that the national interest of each other began to clash.
3. Leading European nations began teaching extreme and destructive nationalism to its people.
4. Love for own nation and hatred of the other nations was encouraged.
5. The German Chief Kaiser Wilhelm wanted to get things done according to his will with the help of his grand military power.
6. The feeling of war spread across other nations.

Role of Newspapers: The newspapers of the European nations aroused so much of hatred among people with their mutual, derogatory, provocative, exaggerated and false write-ups by spitting venom against rival nations that the rulers of the respective nations could not even make efforts for establishing peace and harmony.

1. Philosophy about war: The policy of "War is Warfare" took root in Europe.
2. Trotsky published maxims like "only one might deserve to live" and "War alone is the national need".
3. Nietzsche, the German writer expressed war as "a sacred work".

Immediate cause:

The Prince of Austria and his wife were assassinated by being shot at by a member of the Serbian terrorist organization "Black Hand", Austria blamed Serbia for the involvement in the act and gave an ultimatum to hand over the culprit to Austria within 48 hours.

- Serbia declared its ignorance in the matter.
- Thus, Austria declared war on Serbia and the First World War had begun on 1st August 1914.

Question 3. Mention the effects of the First World War.

Answer: Effects of the First World War:

1. During the War the production of things of basic necessity had reduced.
2. Thus, problems like scarcity, unemployment, starvation, strike lockout, etc. raised.
3. People suffered a lot and children condition was pathetic.

4. At the end of the First World War, Germany unconditionally surrenders in front of the Allied Nations, and as a result the Treaty of Versailles (June 1919) took place.
5. Thus, the war ended.
6. In Paris "Peace Process" started between Allied Nations.
7. 58 commissions and 145 Sessions were organised.
8. The Agreement was made with Germany in Mirror palace of Versailles. Thus, it is called Treaty of Versailles.

Following provisions were made in the Treaty of Versailles:

1. Regional arrangement.
2. Reduction in troops and disarmament.
3. The arrangement of distribution of gains at the end of the war and war fine.
4. Germany was found responsible for the war.
5. A war fine of 6.5 billion pound was imposed on Germany.
6. It had to give away the Ruhr region to France.
7. Its Rhine river had to be opened for international sea route.
8. The Rhineland region on French border was disallowed from being a fortress.
9. Mineral-rich regions was given away to France for 15 years.
10. Most of the German organisations were confiscated.
11. Alsace and Lorraine were to be returned to France.
12. Germany was to give to France and other Allied Nations, a large Quantity of coal and iron, annually, as the benefits of war.
13. Germany was made to sign these terms and conditions on gunpoint and forcibly because of which there was bitterness and desperation amongst Germans.

Long Terms Effects:

1. Treaty of Versailles could not create the feeling of peace. Due to it, the feeling of revenge was generated among the defeated nations.
2. Socialist Russia was not given a place in the League of Nations.
3. America did not join the League of Nations.
4. Thus, these Peace Process itself became responsible for Second World War.

Question 4. Write short notes on the following:

Answer: 1. Russian Revolution:

1. The Russian Revolution is considered as an important event in world history.
2. The Russian had been oppressed and suppressed by the Czar of Russia.
3. The Russian Czar were inherited the position and were dictators.
4. People did not have any rights during this period..
5. The Czar were so cruel and pitiless on people that if anyone demanded for any rights, he was tortured, suppressed and severely punished by sending them to the bone-chilling and dead cold of Siberia.
6. These became the reason for grief, poverty and suffering among people.
7. Farmers, labourers and peasants were not getting enough income, despite working very hard. They became poor.
8. Under the leadership of Father Gapon, a large rally was taken out to the Czar's residence, Winter Palace on 22 January, 1905.
9. The Czar's army opened fire on these innocent people, because of which thousands of innocent people died and the snow in Petersburg, turned red with blood.
10. This day is called "Bloody Sunday" in history.
11. A large number of Russians got provoked and became restless as the weaknesses of the Czardom had become obvious when a small nation like Japan had defeated a massive nation like Russia in the Russia- Japan War.
12. In order to pacify the angry Russians, an announcement to call for a Duma Legislative Assembly, which had not been called for years, was made.
13. For such Duma were called but could not satisfy the citizens.
14. On 8th March, 1917, the oppressed workers of Petrograd called for a strike.
15. The Czar sent his troops to contain this event. But army refused to shoot these people.

16. As a result Bolshevik revolution was started.
2. The Events of the First World War:
 1. The First World War had begun on 28th July, 1914.
 2. In these 24 nations supported the Allied Nations and 4 nations supported the Axis Nations.
 3. Many soldiers and civilians died because many soldiers and civilians died because of tanks and poisonous gases.
 4. In 1917, The Russian Revolution started to Russia withdrew from the war.
 5. Germany managed to drown an American steamer 'Lusitania' in which 147 American soldiers died.
 6. Thus, America joined the Allied Nations. Thus, they became strong.
 7. German army could not withstand the American troops.
 8. Bulgaria in September 1918, Turkey and Austria in October 1918 joined the Allied Nations.
 9. The Germany leader Kaiser Wilhelm surrendered his position and ran away.
 10. Germany surrendered to Allied Nations and signed a cease-fire treaty and the war ended.
3. Aims of the League of Nations:
 1. The League of Nations was formed on 10 January, 1920.
 2. To maintain international peace and security.
 3. Every nation to respect the unity and integrity of other nations.
 4. To give up the policy of war.
 5. To develop international relations.
 6. To solve international disputes peacefully, through negotiation or mediation.
 7. If any nation ignores the League of Nations or its mediations it would be declared as a 'rebel' nation.

Question 5. Give Reasons:

Question 1. The League of Nations was established after the First World War.

Answer: The horrors of the World War explained the absolute necessity of world peace to the nations of the world. A need for an international organization was felt. So, it became necessary to think actively and immediately about world peace and thus the American President Woodrow Wilson had contributed substantially in the establishment of League of Nations.

Question 2. 22nd January, 1905 is known as 'Bloody Sunday' for Russia:

Answer: Russia was ruled by Czar who were very cruel and pitiless. They were dictators and did atrocities on people. People did not have any rights during this period. So to demand for their rights, people decided to peacefully take out a large rally against the Czar under the leadership of Father Gapon. The rally reached Winter Palace which was Czar's residence on 22nd January, 1905. The day was Sunday. The Czar's army opened fire on these innocent people, because of which thousands of innocent people died and the snow in Petersburg, turned red with blood. Thus, this day is known as "Bloody Sunday".

Question 6. Choose the correct option from those given below:

Question 1. In which Treaty was the seed for the First World War sown?

- A. Versailles B. Treaty of France and Britain C. Frankfurt D. Treaty of Germany and Hungary

Answer: A. Versailles

Question 2.

Which Treaty was signed at the end of the First World War?

- A. Treaty of Versailles B. Latem Treaty C. Secret Treaty D. Frankfurt Treaty

Answer: A. Treaty of Versailles

Question 3.

Which provinces did France lose with the Frankfurt Treaty?

- A. Denzing provinces B. Provinces in west Russia
C. Abscess and Lorraine provinces D. Provinces in England

Answer: C. Abscess and Lorraine provinces

Class-9

Chapter-3 solution

Sub- Social science

1. Answer the following Questions Point wise:

Question 1. Which circumstances caused the Great Depression (1923-32)?

Answer:

1. When the First World War came to an end the heads of most of the European nations had the belief that post-war problems come to an end. But it proved wrong.
2. Suddenly a large number of shares began to be sold in the 'wall street' stock market. This shook the stock market heavily.
3. This event is called the "Wall Street Crisis"
4. This crisis shook the whole world and shattered the economy of various nations.
5. It gave birth to the Great Global Depression of 1923-32.

Question 2. Discuss the factors responsible that caused the World War II?

Answer: The factors responsible for World War II were as under:

Fierce Nationalism:

1. After the First World War, fierce nationalism developed in Germany, Japan and Italy.
2. Germans could not forget the injustice done to them through the Treaty of Versailles.
3. Adolf Hitler captured some provinces of Austria and Czechoslovakia, following his Nazi philosophy that Germans must get all those provinces where German were staying.
4. Italy could not forget that it was ignored in the Treaty of Versailles.
5. Under the leadership of the Fascist Party, Mussolini started fierce nationalism and adopted imperialist policies.
6. Japan too gave into imperialism.
7. Thus, world peace was in danger.

Groupism:

- After the First World War, France always afraid of Germany.
- It entered into treaty with Belgium, Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia.
- Italy signed treaty with Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary, Greece, Turkey and Austria.
- Russia signed treaty with Germany, Turkey, Lithuania and Iran.
- Italy formed the "Rome-Berlin-Tokyo" Axis Group with support of Germany and Japan.
- England and France formed another group with democratic values.
- Germany signed a non-aggression treaty with Russia.
- Thus, a whole atmosphere of fear spread in the whole world.
- This factor too paved a way for Second World War.

Militarism:

1. After the First World War, on one side the countries were making efforts to maintain peace whereas, on the other side they were competing for expansion and increasing army, airforce and naval strength.
2. European nations were competing for ammunition.
3. War weapons better than the other were being manufactured.
4. Nations like Russia and Germany made military training compulsory for all.
5. In the East, Japan increased its military force.
6. Finally, when even England and France also tried to equip themselves with war weapons, the signal for World War II became quite clear.

Failure of the League of Nations:

1. The League of Nations was formed after the First World War to establish and maintain world peace.
2. The League could not become a supreme organization to control the world and with sovereignty over other, nations of the world.
3. It also did not have its own army to make the nations follow its principles.
4. Nations who were members of the League were neither interested in taking their problems to the League nor they were ready to accept judgment passed by it.
5. Many nations left the League of Nations.
6. Initially, Russia and Germany broke their ties with it.
7. Later, Italy captured Abyssinia, Japan attacked Manchuria and Germany captured some provinces of Czechoslovakia.

8. This way all these three nations namely Italy, Japan and Germany broke the principles of League and hence left it.
9. The League could do nothing to stop these power-hungry countries and so the League of Nations failed.

Treaty of Versailles:

1. Treaty of Versailles was formed after the First World War.
2. Germany was found responsible for war and had to pay 6.5 billion pound as war fine.
3. Its Ruhr province was taken away.
4. Rhine river had to open for international sea route.
5. This unfair and humiliating treaty was forcibly imposed on Germany.
6. The German dictator Adolf Hitler called the Treaty of Versailles as 'a piece of- paper' and announced to reject it.

Imperialistic ambition of Adolf Hitler:

- Hitler laid the foundation of the Second World War.
- He had a fierce nationalist and militarist nature.
- He wished unity, stability and prosperity of Germany at any cost.
- The first victim of his imperialism was Austria.
- Along with German army, he entered Austria on 12th March 1939.
- Thus, Hitler expanded Germany and led to the creation of a Grand German nation.

German attack on Poland-an immediate cause:

1. The above-mentioned causes had made the whole world to sit on a heap of ammunitions.
2. A small spark could blow up the whole world.
3. This spark was German attack on the peaceful Poland on 1st September 1939.
4. Thus, the world was Second broke out.
5. This war spread in the entire world.

Question 3. Write the effects of the World War II.

Answer: Second World War caused horrible destruction the world:

1. All the nations involved incurred huge expenses.
2. America had spent 350 million dollars and other nations had more than one thousand billion dollars.
3. Property worth the same amount was destroyed.
4. England lost its property worth 2000 crore and Germany unimaginable.
5. These nations had given prime importance to the production of arms and ammunition, that too at the cost of other basic necessities.
6. As a result, there arose a dire scarcity of things for basic needs.
7. Production reduced, inflation increased and people struggled for livelihood. Several industries were also destroyed.
8. People were ruined economically.
9. This led to economic depression in the world.
10. The world economy and politics changed greatly.

Communism in China:

1. Many nations of the world were impressed by the way Russia had made a fast progress with its communist measures with the Bolshevik Revolution.
2. China, was also impressed Japan had become weak after the Second World War.
3. Under these circumstances, its control over China had receded.
4. Taking advantage of this, Mao-Tse-Tung established communist rule in 1949.

The Beginning of Cold War – long term effects:

1. After the World War II, the world again got divided into two groups.
2. One group was led by superpower America and another by Russia.
3. During the war, both these nations were friends.
4. After the war differences of opinion between them went on increasing.
5. Thus, the democratic America and the communist Russia became mutually opposite groups.
6. Other small nations of the world joined these groups according to their convenience.
7. These situations created the atmosphere of Cold War.

2. Answer the following Questions in briefly:

Question 1. Why was the United Nations established?

Answer: At the end of the First World War, the League of Nations was formed in order to establish world peace.

- But the League of Nations was failed.
- At the end of the Second World War, on 24th October 1945, the United Nations was established with the purpose of peace, security and co-existence in the world.

Question 2. Explain what the Economic and Social Council, as an organ of the UN, means?

Answer: This Council is also called "ECOSOC". The General Assembly appoints its retiring members for 3 years. This Council tries to raise the standard of living of the nations of the world without any bias of religion, caste, region. This Council and its sub-councils work all over the world.

1. The Economic and Social Council is the principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as implementation of internationally agreed development goals.
2. It serves as the central mechanism for activities of the UN system and its specialised agencies in the economic, social and environmental fields, supervising subsidiary and expert bodies.
3. It has 54 Members, elected by the General Assembly for overlapping three-year terms. It is the United Nations central platform for reflection, debate, and innovative thinking on sustainable development.

Question 3. Write short notes:

1. The General Assembly of the UN.
2. The Security Council of the UN.

Answer: 1. The General Assembly of the UN is the biggest organ of the United Nations:

1. It included the representatives of all member nations.
2. Every nation can send maximum five representatives to this, but during election, only one vote of each country is counted.
3. It can discuss, advise, suggest or recommend on any matter related to international relations.
4. It accepts the budget presented by the Secretary-General every year and allocational relations allocates the expenses.
5. It attempts to find solutions to the economic problems of the national human rights, disarmament or other international matters.
6. Decisions are taken by 2/3 majority in general matters.

2. The Security Council of the UN is the most important organ of the United Nations:

1. It has 15 members, i.e., five permanent and ten non-permanent. The five permanent members are: America, Britain, France, Russia and China.
2. The security council has a presidency, which rotates, and changes, every month.
3. This Council enjoys tremendous powers in order to maintain international peace and security.
4. It solves the problems and disputes of the nations peacefully through negotiations and mediations.
5. When any one permanent member does not vote in support of some important international matter, it cannot take a decision on that.
6. This power of the five permanent members is called 'Veto' or 'Right to deny'.

4. Answer in one sentence:

Question 1. Which treaty was responsible for the World War II?

Answer: Treaty of Versailles was responsible for the World War II.

Question 2. Who was the German dictator?

Answer: Adolf Hitler was the German dictator.

Question 3. Name the Italian dictator.

Answer: Mussolini was the Italian dictator.

Question 4. Give the immediate reason of the World War II.

Answer: German attacked on the peaceful Poland was the immediate reason of the World War II.

Question 5. Where is the UN headquarter situated?

Answer: The headquarter of UN was situated in New York.

Question 6. What is Cold War?

Answer: Situation, where the world got divided into two groups due to their ideology like Democratic-led by America and Communists led by Russia and there existed war like enmity, is known as Cold War.

Question 5. Choose the correct option from those given below:

Question 1.

Who started Nazism in Germany?

- A. Hitler B. Mussolini C. Lenin D. None of them

Answer: A. Hitler

Question 2. Who takes care of improving the health of the people of the world?

- A. WHO B. IMF C. FAO D. ILO

Answer: A. WHO

Question 3. Choose the correct option from those given below.

- A. Fascism began in Germany.
B. Mussolini was the German leader.
C. The symbol of the Nazi Party was "a bundle of stick and axe".
D. Mussolini Established Fascism in Italy.

Answer: D. Mussolini Established Fascism in Italy.

Class-9

Chapter-8 solution

Sub- Social science

1. Answer the following Questions Briefly:

Question 1. Which ideals are stated in the Preamble of Indian Constitution?

Answer: Following ideas are stated in the Preamble:

1. Sovereign
2. Socialist
3. Secular
4. Democratic
5. Republic
6. Justice
7. Liberty
8. Fraternity
9. Equality.

Question 2. What is Adult Suffrage?

Answer: Any citizen who is above 18 years of age and above possesses right to vote in the election of Parliament, Legislative Assemblies or Local Self-Government Bodies, without any discrimination, and economic standard is Adult Suffrage.

Question 3. Indian Constitution is federal. Discuss.

Answer:

1. The Indian constitution has some federal characteristics. The dual system of the government i.e; Union Government and the state Governments.
2. The Constitution has clearly marked areas of functioning for both the kinds of governments and marked the clear division of powers i.e; Union List, State List and Concurrent List.
3. The key point of a federal constitution includes the compulsion of a written document as the constitution, rigid procedure of amendment, distribution of powers between state and centre and Supremacy of judiciary.
4. Thus, all the characteristics that have included in Indian constitution Hence, Indian Constitution is federal.

Question 4.State the characteristics of Parliamentary Government.

Answer:

1. India has a Parliamentary system of government.
2. In this system, the Parliament is supreme authority representing people.
3. The highest legislature of country which is at the Union level is called the Parliament.
4. The Parliament is bicameral which means it had two houses- the Upper House and the Lower House.
5. The Upper House is called the Rajya Sabha and the Lower House is known as the Lok Sabha.
6. As per the Constitution, the governance is carried out in the name of the President at the Union and the Governor in the States.
7. However, in really the actual administration at the Union level is carried by the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister and at the State level is carried out by the Council of Ministers and the Chief Minister of the State.
8. The Council of Ministers is responsible and answerable to the legislature formed of representatives of the people.
9. The Rajya Sabha consists of 250 members, out of which 12 are nominated by the President from the field of art, science literature, etc.
10. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent House and it cannot be completely dissolved. Members of the Rajya Sabha are selected for a term of six years out of which one- third members retire every two years.
11. Lok Sabha consists more members than the Rajya Sabha and is more powerful, superior and decisive.

Question 5. What is Unified Judicial System?

Answer:

1. A judicial system in which all the courts of a country follow one common court laws and procedures is called unified judicial system. India has a unified judicial system.
2. The Supreme Court of India is the highest court of our judicial system and hence, it is also called the Apex Court.
3. The Supreme Court regulates the High Courts at different states and also all other lower courts.
4. The Indian judiciary is independent of the Executive and Legislature and is also the defender and guardian of the Constitution.

Question 6. Explain the provisions for Constitutional Amendments.

Answer: Constitutional provisions can be amended three ways-

1. Amendments can be made by a simple majority of members present and voting in the parliament.
2. Certain amendments require a special majority, that is g- (two-third) majority of members present and voting.
3. Concerning the Union-State relations, the special majority that is J- and the concurrence not less than 50% of state Legislature is required.

Question 7. Political equality is incomplete without social and economic equality. Why

Answer:

1. Political equality means that everyone is treated in the same way in the political sphere.
2. This means that every citizen is considered equal under the law, every citizen gets the right to vote, contest election and demand justice.
3. Unless all the citizens are treated equally irrespective of their caste, religion, economic status, education and gender, they cannot be considered as treated socially equal.

4. Moreover, every citizen should get equal opportunity to work and share the resources of the nation. This refers to economic equality.
5. Thus, we can say that political equality can only be attained only when a person is given social and economic equality too.

2. Explain the statements:

Question 1. Preamble is an extract of Indian Constitution.

Answer:

1. Preamble is the soul of the Indian Constitution.
2. It is the key to understand the Indian Constitution.
3. Preamble verbalize the fundamental objectives of the Constitution.
4. Aims, ideas and principles of the Preamble give a clear insight of the 'Rule of Welfare'.
5. The ideals of justice, equality liberty fraternity, dignity of individual and unity and integrity of the nation are expressed in the Preamble.
6. Therefore, it is said that the Preamble is the extract of the Indian Constitution.

Question 2. Preamble is the key to understanding of the amendments of the Constitution.

Answer:

1. Preamble means introduction of our Constitution.
2. It is the core and important part of the Constitution.
3. It highlights the comment of the Constitution.
4. Whenever amendments are made to the Constitution they can be referred at the Preamble. Moreover based on the amendments made in the Constitution at times even the Preamble is amended.
5. For example, in 1976, the words 'Socialist', 'Secular', 'Unity' and 'Integrity of the Nation' were added to the Preamble.
6. Thus, Preamble is the key to understand of the amendments of the Constitution.

Question 3. Preamble serves as compass.

Answer:

1. Preamble means introduction.
2. There is an introduction or say Preamble at the beginning of our Constitution.
3. Preamble is the core and important part of Constitution.
4. The words written in the Preamble highlight the soul of the Constitution.
5. The Preamble consists of clear ideas about aims and ideals of the Constitution.
6. Therefore, it gives a clean insight of the 'Rule of Welfare'.
7. It depicts the mind and objective of the Constitution makers.
8. Thus, by reading and studying the Preamble one can get a clear idea about the Constitution of India.
9. Hence, the Preamble serves as compass.

Question 4. Indian Constitution is the inclusion of federal unitary.

Answer:

1. The constitution of India has components of both federal and unitary constitution.
2. The unitary nature of the Indian constitution can be stated through various facts. The state governments are ruled by the central government when it comes to the derivation of powers.
3. The states do not have separate constitutions of their own.
4. The state governors are appointed by the President.
5. The union law prevails in case of conflicts. There exists a single judiciary system in India. The greatest power lies with the supreme court.

6. The Indian constitution also has federal characteristics. The dual system of the government and the division of powers is a federal characteristic.
7. Thus, Indian constitution is the inclusion of both federal and unitary, that makes it quasi federal. It has been done for a common goal of creating of fair governance.

Question 5. India is a secular country.

Answer:

1. India is a secular country. It can never become one particular religious country as per the provision of the Constitution.
2. India cannot involve any secular activity with religious activity.
3. The citizen of the country has a freedom to choose his/her religion.
4. The country cannot discriminate a citizen on religious basis.
5. Equal job opportunities and political rights to the citizens are given without any religious discrimination.

Question 6. India is a democratic republic country.

Answer:

1. In a democratic country, the power of country does not lie within a group of people but lies within the people i.e., entire population of the country.
2. Thus, democracy means by the people, for the people and of the people.
3. According to Indian Constitution, the ultimate sovereignty of power lies with its people.
4. People elect their desired candidate and that candidate runs the administration of India. This means that India is a republic country.
5. The country does not function as per the regime of any one particular person but it functions as per people.
6. Indian, administration is truly democratic i. e. irrespective of the social, economic or political status of a person, he is treated equal in the eyes of law.
7. Moreover, each citizen enjoys equal right of participation in the activities of the country.
8. In India the Constitution gives its people the power to cast their vote according to their free will and hence instill their belief in the Constitution.
9. Moreover, Parliamentary system, right to hold election, selection of members of assembly, independent and impartial justice and existence of the Election Commission are provisions which truly make our country a democratic and a republic country.

Question 7. India is a integral and indivisible federation.

Answer:

1. A federal system of government is a system in which several states form a unity but remain independent in internal affairs.
2. India is a Union of states. The word 'Federal' is actually not present anywhere in our Constitution. Thus, India calls itself 'Union of States'.
3. India is a Union of States and no states have right to separate itself from the union. This means that the states of India are not divisible or separable from the country India.
4. Although, India is a Union of States, yet it has some elements of federal government too. For example, in Indian federation, there are two sets of governments – the Union Government and the States Governments.
5. Every state and union territory has their own will to accept a policy or not. Hence, India is also called a country with integral and indivisible federal structure.

Question 8. Constitution of India is the most extensive and detailed written document in the world.

Answer:

1. Members of the Assembly has discussed threadbare, each and every detail of its provisions keeping in concern the matters of Constitution of different countries.
2. In this Constitution there are 295 Articles and 8 Appendices after amendments with 395 Articles and 9 Appendices, the Constitution was framed.
3. The Constitution provides for citizenship, rights and duties of the people directive principles of the state polity, union- state relations, election and emergency provisions.
4. Thus, the Constitution of India is the most detailed and elaborated national document.

3. Explain the below-given terminology of words:

Question 1. Dual Citizenship:

Answer: It is a person's citizenship status, in which a person is concurrently regarded as a citizen of more than one state under the laws of those states. For example USA.

In India there is only single citizenship irrespective of any region or state of the country. Only citizens of Jammu and Kashmir have dual citizenship; one for India and another for the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Question 2. Parliamentary system:

Answer: In a parliamentary system, the Parliament is a supreme authority representing people. The Legislature at the Union is the Parliament in India. It is a system of democratic governance of a state where the executive derives its democratic legitimacy from its ability to command the confidence of the legislature, typically a parliament, and is also held accountable to that Parliament. In a parliamentary system, the head of state is usually a person distinct from the head of government.

Question 3. Responsible Government

Answer: It refers to a government that is responsible to the people. It is a parliamentary form of government, where the executive is responsible to the legislature for its policies and act. For example; the council of Minister in India is responsible to the Legislature for its policies and acts. Ultimately responsible to the people, because council of Ministers is responsible to lok sabha.

Question 4. Union List

Answer: It is a list which include subject of national importance such as defense of the country, such as foreign affairs, banking etc. It is comprises of 100 subject (earlier 97 subjects)

Question 5.State List

Answer: It contains subject of state and local importance. It contains 61 items or subjects (earlier 66 subjects) subjects like law and order, state government institutions, agriculture and irrigation, health, land, etc are included.

Question 6. Concurrent List:

Answer: The constitution of India provides for a third list that is called the concurrent list. It contains 52 subjects earlier 47 subject that of common concern of both centre and state Governments. The centre and the state can pass the laws on these subjects. The list includes subjects like criminal and civil procedure, marriage and divorce, education, economic planning, trade union, etc.

Question 7. Residuary Power:

Answer: The subjects which are not specifically allotted to Union or state are included in Residuary Power. The central government is given the power to legislate on these residuary subjects. The financial distribution of resources is done between Union Government and State Governments are included.

Question 8. Socialist:

Answer: The constitution of India added the term socialist by 42nd Amendment, 1976. The principle of socialistic pattern directs social, economic and political equality for citizens as given in the Preamble. It is regarded as a prime feature of the state.

Question 9. Judicial Review:

Answer: It is the chief characteristic of the constitution. Judicial review administers the working of Union and State within jurisdiction. Without disrespecting the powers of parliament, the constitution has made an effort to harmonize the principles of Judicial Review. Parliamentary amendments, external orders, ordinance or judicial judgment are given for judicial review.

Question 10. Democracy

Answer: The word democracy is derived from Greek word 'Demos' means people and Kratos means power. It means people power. In other word democracy is a system in which the government of a country is elected by the people. Democracy is such an arrangement in which there is equal justice for people to social, economical and political and having equal rights of participation.

4. Choose the correct option from the given below:

Question 1. When was the Indian constitution framework completed?

- A. In the year 1948 B. In the year 1949
C. In the year 1950 D. In the year 1947

Answer: B. In the year 1949

Question 2. How many subjects are there in Central List?

- A. 66 B. 47 C. 97 D. 87

Answer: C. 97

Question 3. How many Articles and Appendices are there in Indian Constitution?

- A. 285-11 B. 395-9 C. 495-13 D. 345-8

Answer: B. 395-9

Question 4. Who was the Chairman of Constitutional Framework Committee?

- A. Kaniyalal Munshi B. Rajendra Prasad
C. Shyama Prasad D. Sardar Patel

Answer: B. Rajendra Prasad

Question 5. When Indian Constitution came into existence?

- A. 26th Nov, 1949 B. 26th Jan, 1950
C. 15th August, 1947 D. 9th Dec, 1946

Answer: B. 26th Jan, 1950

Question 6. How many members were there in the formation of constitutional committee?

- A. 389 B. 545 C. 250 D. 166

Answer: A. 389

Question 7 India is a republic country because

- A. It is a sovereign country
B. It is a democratic country
C. Prime Minister is elected for certain tenure
D. People have religious freedom

Answer: B. It is a democratic country

Class-9

Chapter-9 solution

Sub- Social science

1. Answer the following questions given below:

Question 1. Write in brief about Fundamental Rights being incorporated in the Constitution.

Answer: Those rights, which are necessary for every human being in order to achieve an around development are known as Fundamental Rights. There are six Fundamental Rights which have been incorporated in the Constitution:

1. Right to Equality:

1. The rights that consider every citizen 'Equal before Law' and provide 'Equal protection of Law' are called Rights to Equality.
2. This right ensures that citizens will not be discriminated on the basis of their caste, sex, race, grounds of religion, place of birth, etc. and will be treated equally.
3. However, there are certain provisions for women, scheduled castes, etc. so as to bring these segments of society inequality to the rest of the society.
4. To safeguard equality, the Constitution of India prohibits the State from granting any titles. Also citizens of India are not allowed to accept any titles from a foreign state.

2. Right to Freedom:

This Right to Freedom gives every individual the freedom:

1. of Speech and expression.
2. to assemble peacefully without arms.
3. to form associations of unions.
4. to move freely within the territory of India.
5. to live and settle in any part of India.
6. to practice any profession, business or occupation.

We live in a society and so we need to maintain its social structure. Hence, although these six freedoms are given to citizens they enjoy them with certain restrictions and limitations.

3. Rights against Exploitation:

1. This right safeguards women and children and others against exploitation of various forms.
2. This right ensure protection against any exploitation like forced labour, low wages compared to standard wages, working in unhygienic and unsafe environment, child labour, etc.
3. Under Right to Exploitation, one cannot be biased for carrying out state welfare works, military services, social services, etc. on the ground of their religion, caste, gender or creed.

4. Right to Freedom of Religion:

1. India does not have any national religion. Also it does not follow the ideals or principles of any particular religion.
2. The right to freedom against religion says that every person is equally permitted to enjoy the freedom his conscience permits and has the right to acknowledge, practice and spread his religion.
3. There are certain restrictions put on this right to maintain public law and order, morality and peace in the country.
4. People are free to conduct and run religious affairs. This included the freedom to establish and maintain charitable institutions to manage religious affairs and acquire and manage movable and immovable property for religious purposes without going against the law.

5. Cultural and Educational Rights:

1. These rights allow a person whether belonging to minority or majority to maintain its culture and obtain education about his culture and religion.
2. Under Cultural and Education Rights, any citizen can get admission in educational institution or a granted institution without getting discriminated on the ground of religion, caste, creed or language.
3. The Indian Constitution also states that religious and language minority groups will have the right to administer and start their own educational institution.
4. It also states that no minority, other than the ones suggested in the Article will have the right to establish any institution.

6. Right to Constitutional Remedies:

1. Right to Constitutional Remedies is a special feature of our Constitution.

2. This right provides an opportunity to the citizens to approach court in case of violation of their Fundamental Right.
3. Dr. Ambedkar considered this right as the 'Soul of the Constitution'.
4. In case any Fundamental Right of a person is violated, he can make use of right i.e., Right to Constitutional Remedies and seek justice from the court of law.
5. If the court finds that any Fundamental Right of a person is violated, it can issue a 'writ' i.e., a legal notice to the one who is depriving the person of this right.

Question 2. Describe the importance of Directive Principles of State Policy.

Answer:

1. The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) serve as guidelines for the states and union as how they can administer the state in a rightful manner.
2. These principles reflect the kind of nation and society we wish to establish.
3. They talk about how the ideals presented in the Preamble can be implemented.
4. They incorporate rights that are required for the overall development of mankind.
5. They aim at attaining political, social and economic democracy.
6. To fulfil this aim the Directive Principles are bifurcated into various sections.

Question 3. Explain the importance of Fundamental Rights.

Answer: Importance of Fundamental Rights:

1. Fundamental Rights allow human beings to live a dignified life.
2. These rights are stated in our Constitution and so they enjoy a legal status.
3. A democratic country allows its citizens to enjoy equal rights.
4. These rights give citizens freedom to express themselves.
5. Citizens enjoy these rights without any discrimination.
6. The Government and the Constitution protect these rights and see that people enjoy them.
7. These rights provide quality to citizens and protect them from several forms of exploitation.
8. They also provide certain types of freedom to the citizens. Freedom of speech and expression, freedom to move throughout India, settle in any part of country, follow any religion, etc. are all freedom that a person enjoys under Fundamental Rights.
9. These rights also allow one to continue and expand one's culture.
10. Every citizen gets a right to obtain education, work in a clean, hygienic and safe environment, enter public places like parks, theaters, etc.
11. If a citizen does not get these rights then as per Right to Constitutional Remedies he can also go to the court to seek justice.
12. Thus, Fundamental Rights are extremely important for growth, development and prosperity of a nation and its citizens.

Question 4. What is reasonable control and limitation?

Answer:

1. Our Constitution has given six different freedoms to all Indians. Indians are free to enjoy these rights.
2. On the other hand the fact is that we live in a society and so we need to maintain its social structure.
3. Hence, although these six freedoms are given to citizens they enjoy them with certain restrictions or say reasonable control and limitations.
4. The Constitution has imposed certain restrictions on these freedoms. These restrictions are laid to achieve specific special purpose.

5. Certain strict rules and prohibitions have been put on matters related to maintaining public order, national unity, integrity, contempt of court, defamation, public decency and morality, inciting someone for violence, etc.
6. A person has freedom of speech and expression but the State has the authority to prohibit use of such spoken or written words that promote disharmony, feeling of enmity, hatred or ill-will between people or in the society.

Question 5. Write about Preventive Detention.

Answer: Prevention Detention:

1. It is a preventive action taken to prevent possible commitment of crime.
2. If government feels something suspicious about someone who may cause some serious harm to the society, then it may arrest him under prevention detention for some time.
3. The arrested person is not punished but detained to stop him from committing crime.
4. Under prevention detention, it is not necessary to present the arrested person before the magistrate.
5. It can be extended only for 3 months. After that the case is brought before an advisory board for review.
6. The detention order can be cancelled based on the opinion of the Judge of the Supreme Court or Members of Advisory Board. The state can decide the term of detention.

Question 6. Mention Fundamental Duties as mentioned in the Constitution.

Answer: Following Fundamental Duties have been listed in our Constitution:

1. To abide by and respect the Constitution, the National Flag, and the National Anthem.
2. To cherish and follow the noble ideas of our national freedom struggle.
3. To uphold and protect sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
4. To defend the country and render national services as and when required.
5. To promote common brotherhood of all people in India and renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
6. To value and preserve the rich heritage of the nation's composite culture.
7. To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.
8. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
9. To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
10. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavor and achievement.
11. To provide opportunities for education to child, ward between the age of six to fourteen years.

Question 7. Mention the rights under Minority Provision.

Answer: Cultural and Educational Rights:

1. These Rights are measures to protect the rights of cultural, linguistic and religious minorities, by enabling them to conserve their heritage and protecting them against discrimination.
2. Under Cultural and Educational Rights, any citizen can get admission in educational institution or granted institution without getting discriminated on the basis of religion, caste, creed or language.
3. The Indian Constitution states that religious and language minority groups will have the right to administer and start their own educational institutions.
4. It states that no minority, other than the ones suggested in the Article will have the right to establish any institution.

5. It also prohibits discrimination against any citizen for admission into any educational institution maintained or aided by the state, on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.
6. This right is subject to the power of the state to impose reasonable regulations regarding educational standards, conditions of service of employees, fee structure, and the utilization of any aid granted by it.
7. Any section of citizens having a distinct language, script culture of its own, the right to conserve and develop the same, and thus safeguards the rights of minorities by preventing the state from imposing external cultural on them.

2. Write short notes on:

Question 1.

1. Right to Equality
2. Right to Constitutional Remedies
3. Right to Freedom
4. Right against Exploitation
5. Directive Principle for Economic Policies
6. Directive Principles for Political and International Relations.

Answer: 1. Right to Equality:

1. The rights that consider every citizen 'Equal before Law' and provide 'Equal protection of Law' are called Rights to Equality.
2. The Rights to Equality serves as foundation of all other rights and privileges granted to Indian citizens.
3. This right is considered the chief guarantee of the Constitution of India to provide rights to its citizens. Thus, it is necessary that every citizen of India has easy access to the courts to exercise his/her right to Equality.
4. Moreover, to apply these rights equally, the Constitution of India has abolished the practice of untouchability. Practice of untouchability is declared a crime and anyone doing so, is punishable by law.

2. Right to Constitutional Remedies:

1. Right to Constitutional Remedies is a special feature of our Constitution.
2. This right provides an opportunity to the citizens to go to the court in case of violation of their Fundamental Right.
3. Dr. Ambedkar considered this right as the 'Soul of the Constitution'.
4. To protect the rights provided by the Constitution to the citizens.
5. In case a person is deprived or denied any of the Fundamental Rights, he can make use of this right i.e, Right to Constitutional Remedies and seek justice from the court of law.
6. If the court finds that a person is deprived or denied a Fundamental Right, it can issue a 'writ' i.e., a legal notice to the one who is depriving the person of his right.
7. Under this right, it becomes the duty of the judiciary to attend all complaints pertaining to the Fundamental Rights and take sufficient care to see that citizens get proper justice and their.
8. Fundamental Rights are protected.
9. Therefore, the to Constitutional Remedies is not only a special feature of Fundamental Rights, but also very special feature offered to the citizens of the country.
10. One can use this right even against Centre and State.
11. This right is available all the time except at the time of emergencies. No law can stop citizens from using this right.

3. Right to Freedom: The Right to Freedom is a bunch of six freedoms. They are:

1. The freedom of speech and expression.
2. The freedom to assemble peacefully and without arms.
3. The freedom to form associations or unions.
4. The freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India.
5. The freedom to live and settle in any part of India.
6. The freedom to practice any profession, business or occupation.
 - This right aims at providing overall development to a person. This right is very crucial for democracy.
 - As per this right, the person should enjoy his rights democratically and he should be able to live a healthy and civic life.
 - The Indian Constitution permits freedom of speech and expression to every Indian citizen.
 - It also permits media and press to express their views and thoughts, however his freedom is mentioned in a different clause.
 - The Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 provides free and compulsory primary education for the children between 6 to 14 years.

4. Right against Exploitation:

1. The Right against Exploitation is one of the most important fundamental rights given by the Indian Constitution.
2. This right protects the citizens in various forms.
3. It aim at protecting citizens from being forced to environmental, domestic and work hazards.
4. This right safeguards women and children and other against exploitation of various forms.
5. Under this right, human trafficking forced labour, forcing into begging, slave trade and prostitution are considered punishable offense and hence should be eradicated from the society.
6. Similarly, making children below the age of 14 years work beyond their capacity and employing them in factories, mines or other hazardous places is also considered exploitation.
7. To save children below 14 years of age from exploitation, the Constitution has made specific provision of not allowing them to be employed for any hazardous work.
8. If the employer fails to follow this provision, it becomes a criminal offence under Abolition of Child Labour.
9. Under Right to Exploitation, one cannot discriminate selecting people for carrying out state welfare works, military services, social services, etc. on the basis of their religion, caste, gender or creed.
10. Based on the situation, the government may pay allowances or may take these services on honorary basis form the citizens.

5. Directive Principles for Economic Policies:

1. Equal distribution of wealth and resources among all classes for the welfare of the citizens should be done.
2. The State should observe that assets and production of resources do not get distributed only to certain groups or sections of the society.
3. Equal pay for equal work for both men and women should be given.
4. Provision should be made for good health. At times, due to financial burden, men, women and even young children take up works at highly unhygienic places. This should not be allowed.
5. State should promote co-operation in administration of industrial units by laborers.
6. Directive Principles should be developed by State for providing protection to children and youth against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment for making them to live in a healthy and dignified environment.

7. Relief and leave at the time of pregnancy should be provided to women. Worker's insurance bonus, maternity leave, gratuity, and other legal rights should be included in the policy.
 8. Policies should be made to organize agricultural and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines.
6. Directive Principles for Political and International Relations:
1. The state should establish Panchayati Raj. It should appoint suitable officers who work and provide financial aid to establish this system.
 2. The state should separate its services from corporate mindedness. It should have a liberal mindset so that appointed judges can be impartial, fearless and courageous in rendering judgments.
 3. The state should make attempts to maintain international peace, security, to establish fair relation between nations and to increase respect of international law.

3. Give reasons to the following statements:

Question 1. One can go to the court of law to seek protection against violation of Fundamental Right.

Answer:

1. The Constitution has provided various Fundamental Rights to Indians.
2. These rights are utmost importance for overall development of the citizens.
3. No one can stop them from enjoying these rights.
4. To safeguard the citizens against exploitation and to make sure they are not deprived of these rights, the Constitution has given provisions to the citizens to go to the court in case of the violation of their Fundamental Rights.

Question 2. Right to Constitutional remedies is like the 'Constitutional Soul'.

Answer:

1. Right to Constitution Remedies is not just a special right, also a very special feature of the Constitution.
2. This right empowers a citizen to go to the court in case he is deprived of any of his Fundamental Rights.
3. The court ensures full protection to the citizens by listening to their complaints and taking proper action.
4. Since a citizen can fight for any right that he is deprived of through the Right to Constitutional Remedies. Hence, this right is known as the 'Soul of the Constitution'.

Question 3. Freedom cannot be unlimited or absolute.

Answer:

1. Our Constitution has given six different freedoms to all Indians. Everyone is free to enjoy these freedoms.
2. On the other hand the fact is that we live in a society and so we need to maintain its social structure.
3. Hence, although these six freedoms are given to citizens they enjoy them with certain restrictions or say reasonable control and limitation.
4. One cannot be given unlimited or absolute freedom under the various rights.
5. Putting control will ensure safety, security and well-being of the nation as well as various classes and religious groups present in the nation.
6. By providing unlimited or absolute freedom these would occur threat of maintenance of public order, national unity, integrity, contempt of court, defamation, public decency and morality, violence, etc. in the nation.
7. Hence, freedom cannot be unlimited or absolute.

Question 4. Directive Principles of Political Policies are the pre-conditions for the utilization of Fundamental Rights.

Answer:

1. Establishment of proper political policies help a nation to administer its affairs efficiently. Efficient political policies demands developing efficient social as well as economic policies.
2. To develop social and economic policy for the prosperity of nation the citizens must be given certain important Fundamental Rights.
3. By providing these rights to the citizens the country can expect a high morale, better productivity and loyalty from them.
4. It will help to convert the vision of a prosperous nation seen through political policies.
5. Hence, Directive Principles of Political Policies are the pre-conditions for the utilization of Fundamental Rights.

Question 5.

A formation of society without exploitation is the important aim of the Constitution.

Answer:

1. India has been in the clutches of various social evils like untouchability, forced, labour, low wages, exploitation of the poor downtrodden, dowry, etc.
2. To observe equal states and freedom for all in the country, several rights are provided to them by the Constitution.
3. Every human being is born free and has right to live his life freely without getting exploited from other, society or the state.
4. Hence, the Constitution through its various rights and freedoms tries to make attempt that a country can have a society free from exploitation.

Question 6. Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights are not against each other instead they complete each other.

Answer:

1. The Directive Principles provide guidance to the state to march towards establishing equal, just and social order without any exploitation.
2. The Directive Principles provides a vision of future society.
3. They show us our direction and also our destination.
4. They guide the state to uplift the society and protect it.
5. Fundamental rights limit the state leadership while Directive Principles extend state leadership.
6. Fundamental Rights make possible the existence of democracy, while Directive Principles guide towards establishing inter-relations of democracy.
7. Thus, Directive Principle and Fundamental rights are not against each other instead they complete each other.

Question 7. Duties and Rights are the sides of the same coin.

Answer:

1. Rights and duties are inter-connected and complementary to each other.
2. Rights allow a citizen to enjoy the freedom he gets under the constitution. On the other hand, duties expect that he should fulfill his responsibility towards the nation.
3. For example, someone has the right to move freely in the park. At the same time, it becomes his duty not to damage the park.
4. There cannot be rights without duties because the right of one person becomes the duty of the other person.

5. Therefore, when we enjoy our rights it becomes our duty to facilitate the enjoyment of their rights by the other people.
6. Thus, rights and duties are the two sides of the same coin.

Question 8. Child labour is a punishable offence.

Answer:

1. Under the Constitution, the State has got the right to make special arrangements for children.
2. Under this right, forcing children to work and forcing them into begging are considered punishable offence.
3. Similarly, making children below the age of 14 years work beyond their capacity and employing them in factories, mines, or other hazardous places is also considered exploitation.
4. To save children below 14 years of age from exploitation, the Constitution has made specific provisions of not allowing them to be employed for any hazardous work.
5. If the employer fails to follow this provision, it becomes a criminal offence under Abolition of Child Labour.

Question 9. For the implementation of Directive Principles, one cannot resort to Court of Law.

Answer:

1. The Directive Principles provide guidelines to the state for creating a better society.
2. These are just guidelines and not rules. So the state is not bound to follow these principles.
3. With change in time and trends, the state may have to ignore the Directive Principles.
4. Hence, citizens cannot go to the court of law if any Directive Principle is not implemented by the state.

Question 10. Directive Principle are the foundation for the rule of a regime.

Answer:

1. To rule a regime i. e., to run a government, Directive Principles help to establish political democracy in our Constitution.
2. However, political democracy cannot be achieved alone without social and economic democracy.
3. Hence, Directive Principles aim to establish a social system based on social, economic and political justice.
4. These principles reflect the kind of nation and society we wish to establish.
5. These principles incorporate rights that are required for the overall development of mankind.
6. Hence, looking at the aim of Directive Principles one can say that they serve as the foundation for the rule of regime.

Question 11. Preservation of Cultural and Historical heritage is the Fundamental Duty of everyone.

Answer:

1. The Constitution has provisions for preserving cultural and historical heritage of a country or people.
2. State has been provided with certain powers and guidelines to make sure that this heritage is maintained.
3. However, culture and history arise due to people. So, people form an integral part of it.
4. State alone cannot preserve do culture and history if the people not provide equal support.
5. Our existence is not possible without cultural and historical heritage.
6. Hence, it is the Fundamental Duty of every citizen to preserve cultural and national heritage.

[I. Answer the following questions.](#)

Question 1. What are our Fundamental Rights?

Answer: Our Fundamental Rights:

1. Right to Equality
2. Right of Freedom
3. Right against Exploitation
4. Right to Freedom of Religion
5. Cultural and Educational Rights
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies

Question 2. There cannot be religious discrimination in educational institutions run by the government.

Answer:

1. Rights to freedom of religion provides religious freedom to all the citizens of India.
2. Any citizen can get admission in any educational institution run by the government without getting discriminated on the basis of religion, caste, creed or language.
3. None of the religion is ignored or given preference before the state.
4. Thus, there is no religious discrimination in educational institutions run by the government.

Question 3. When does offense against exploitation becomes punishable?

Answer:

1. As per the Constitution, work cannot be taken free from any person without paying or paying less than minimum wages or by means of forced or imposed labour.
2. Any child under the age of 14 cannot be made to work in factory, mine or any dangerous profession.
3. This is called child labour. Under the prohibition of Child Labour Act all these are punishable offenses.

II. Give Reasons.

Question 1. Prohibition is not the breaking of democracy.

Answer:

1. The direction Principles guide a state to take measures for maintaining proper health of the society.
2. Liquor is an intoxicating drink which causes harm to the person who consumes it.
3. The drunk get ruined economically and socially too.
4. Thus, the consumption of liquor becomes dangerous for the one who consumes as well as for the family and society.
5. If government puts ban on liquor consumption, it is not depriving any citizen of this basic right but in fact helping the citizens maintain good health.

Question 2. One must not pelt stones on S.T. buses.

Answer:

1. As per the Fundamental Duty of citizens of India, citizens should try to protect and preserve the public property.
2. S.T. bus is a part of public property, which provides the facility of transportation to the public.
3. Pelting stones on S.T. buses is harm to the public property and hence, one must not do so.

Question 3. Milch animals like cow should not be slaughtered.

Answer:

1. As per Directive Principle and Fundamental Duty of a citizen, citizens should show compassion to all animals.
2. India is an agricultural country and cows is considered an economically important and holy animal of India.
3. Thus, we should not slaughter milch animals like cows.

Question 4. Fundamental Human Rights are true identity of democratic system of government.

Answer:

1. India is a democratic country.
2. Each citizen of the country is given some Fundamental Rights by the Constitution.
3. Citizen enjoys these rights without any discrimination of caste, creed, sex, birthplace, income or education.
4. Each education system protects this Fundamental Rights of citizens.
5. Thus, Fundamental Rights are true identity of democratic system of the government.

Question 5. Reserved seats can be kept for weaker and backward sections of the society.

Answer:

1. As per Fundamental Rights of the Constitution, all citizens enjoy this rights without any discrimination.
2. All citizens have right to equality.
3. All citizens are equal in the court of law. So, equal protection can be obtained of all laws.
4. Such discrimination cannot be kept in government jobs or entry in higher education.
5. Due to many inequality in India, big groups have to suffer loss.
6. So, each group of government has made special arrangements as an exception.
7. Therefore, Reserved seats are kept for weaker and backward section of the society.

Question 6. Constitution, National Flag and National Anthem cannot be disrespected.

Answer:

1. Various Fundamental Duties were incorporated by Constitution Amendment in 1976.
2. Among the Fundamental Duties of each citizen is to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Anthem and the National Flag.
3. Thus, the National flag and the National anthem cannot be disregarded, and violation of this is a punishable offence.

Question 7. One must join the military forces if country requires.

Answer:

1. As per Fundamental Duties incorporated in the Constitution in 1976, every citizen of India should contribute towards the protection of Nation's unity, integrity and sovereignty.
2. People who violets this duties are punishable by law.
3. To protect the national unity and integrity if the country requires a common citizen must join the military forces.

Class-9

Chapter-10 solution

Sub- Social science

1. Answer the following questions:

Question 1. What is the principle of division of power?

Answer: The Principle of division of power:

1. The government carries out various functions of the state.
2. Although these are different from one another, they are interrelated at many areas.
3. The functions of all the three organs of the government namely Legislative, Executive and Judiciary are different and all of these require a certain expertise.
4. So, all the three organs of the government are run by different people and each organ carries out its own functions.
5. If only one organ of the government would have all the powers then it, it would lead to supremacy and misuse of power. This would also affect national integrity and well-being.

6. To avoid these problems, the government had divided its powers in three parts i.e., among its three organs.
7. By dividing the powers its misuse is avoided.
8. Moreover, division of power enables an efficient work system.
9. For example, the Legislative has the power to formulate laws but some powers are also given to the Executive and the Judiciary to see that the Legislative does not misuse its powers to formulate laws that could prove harmful for the nation.
10. Similarly, the Executive is controlled by giving powers to the Legislative and the Judiciary. The Judicial system is controlled by giving power to the Legislative and the Executive.
11. Thus, we can say that the powers are distributed in such a way that no organ of the government can claim full authority overworks, procedures or laws of India.

Question 2. What is eligibility of a member of Parliament?

Answer: Eligibility for a candidate to become a member of the Lok Sabha:

The Candidate:

1. Must be a citizen of India having minimum age of 25 years.
2. Should not be mentally unstable, bankrupt or criminal.
3. Should not be a government employee.

Eligibility for a candidate to become a member of the Rajya Sabha:

The Candidate

1. Must be a citizen of India.
2. Should be 30 years of age or more.
3. Must not be mentally unstable, bankrupt or criminal.
4. Should not be a government employee or holding a position or office that provide him profit.

Question 3. What is the Quorum for the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha?

Answer: The minimum number of members of the Parliament that must be present at any of its meeting so that the decision taken in the proceeding can be considered valid is called quorum.

Quorum of the Lok Sabha:

1. The minimum quorum should be 1/10th.
2. It means in order to consider decision of the Lok Sabha as valid, minimum 55 out of 552 members should be present. Quorum of the Rajya Sabha:
3. The minimum quorum should be 1/10th.
4. It means in order to consider decision of the Rajya Sabha as valid, minimum 25 out of 250 members should be present.

Question 4. How are the members of the Rajya Sabha elected?

Answer: There are 250 members in the Rajya Sabha [present Rajya Sabha has 245 members (233+12)].

1. The members of the Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected by the members of the Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabha) of the States and the Union Territories through a method of equivalent representation.
2. In all 238 members of the Rajya Sabha are elected.
3. Rest 12 members are nominated by the President of India.

4. These nominated members are distinguished or famous persons belonging to the field of literature, science, arts, culture, sports and social service.
5. A person can become member of only one House at a time.

Question 5. How is the Speaker the protector of the dignity of the House?

Answer:

1. The main function of the Speaker is to observe the proceedings of the Lok Sabha.
2. He commands and presides over the meeting/ sessions of the Lok Sabha and maintains and controls their functioning.
3. The Speaker also sees that the members maintain discipline or not, and maintains order and dignity of the House. The decision of the Speaker with respect to these function is full and final.
4. Hence, on the basis of the duties and responsibilities of the Speaker, it can be said that he is protector of the dignity of the House.

Question 6. Describe the emergency powers of the President.

Answer: (a) National Emergency:

If the President is satisfied that the security of India or any part of its territory is threatened by a war or external aggression or armed rebellion, he can declare an Emergency for the whole of India or any of its parts. The declaration of Emergency cannot be challenged in court.

(b) Constitutional Emergency:

1. Based on report of the Governor, the President can declare constitutional emergency in that particular state.
2. He can establish 'Presidential Rule' by dissolving the state cabinet ministry.

(c) Financial Emergency

1. In case of this Emergency, the President can reduce salaries of all government officials, including judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court.
2. Thus, the President has vast executive and administrative powers and though all the administration can be considered in the hands of the President only and done in his name only.
3. Yet in reality, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers enjoy these powers.

Question 7. What is the process of Impeachment?

Answer:

1. A special procedure through which the President can be removed from his post before his term expires is known as impeachment.
2. A President can be impeachment for violation of the Constitution.
3. The process of removal of the President may start in any of the two Houses of the Parliament.
4. The House starts the process by putting the charges against the President.
5. A resolution to impeach the President has to be passed by a 2/3rd majority of the total members of the House.
6. The resolution is then sent to the other House for investigating the charges being put.

7. If the second House also approves the charges with 2/3rd majority, the President is removed from office.
8. During the process of impeachment, the President has the right to defend himself.

Question 8. Mention the powers of the Parliament.

Answer:

1. The Parliament has two Houses – the Lok Sabha (the Lower House of the Parliament) and the Rajya Sabha (the upper House of the Parliament).
2. The Parliament controls, guides and informs the government.
3. The Question Hour with which the Parliament session begins is an important mechanism through which MPs (Members of Parliament) can elicit information about the working of the government. This is a very important way through which the Parliament controls the executive.
4. In all matters dealing with finance, the Parliament's approval is crucial for the government.
5. The Parliament makes new laws for the entire country, and also amends or repeals them, if necessary.
6. It passes the budget of the Union Government. Also, it is empowered to vote a reduction in the budget or reject it altogether.
7. The Parliament can remove the President of India through impeachment.
8. It can also impeach the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court, in case they are found violating the Constitution or misusing their status.

Question 9. State the institutes of Local Self-Governance.

Answer: The Rural Institutions of Local Self-Governance are:

1. Gram Panchayat i.e. Village Panchayat (at Village level)
2. Panchayat Samiti i.e. Taluka Panchayat (at Taluka level)
3. Zilla Parishad i.e. District Panchayat (at District level)

The Urban Institutions of Local Self-Governance are:

1. Municipality (Nagarpalika)
2. (Municipal Corporation) Mahanagarpalika
3. Megacity – Mahanagar Nigam.

Question 10. State the vices of bureaucracy.

Answer:

1. There are two organs of the government- Political Executive and Administrative Executive.
2. The Political Executive frames various policies in different fields. The detailed and efficient implementation of these policies is done by the Administrative Executive.
3. Expert and professionally efficient and experienced public servants in various fields are the backbones of the government. These public servants are known as bureaucrats.
4. The power and influence of the government is becoming more centred in the bureaucracy.

5. Nepotism, corruption, dishonesty, inefficiency, misconduct, escapism are the evils of bureaucracy.

2. Explain giving reasons for the following statements.

Question 1. Indian Parliament is bicameral.

Answer:

1. A bicameral legislature divides the legislators in two separate houses or assemblies.
2. In India, we have two Houses at centre level. The Lower House is known as the Lok Sabha whereas the Upper House is known as the Rajya Sabha.
3. Similarly, at state level the legislative has two Houses.
4. The Lower House of the state is called the Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly) whereas the Upper House is called the Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council).
5. Since, India's legislature is divided in two Houses at both central and state level, it is said that Indian Parliament is bicameral.

Question 2. Rajya Sabha is a permanent house.

Answer:

1. The Rajya Sabha is the Upper House of the Parliament whose members belong to various fields such as culture, sports, science, etc.
2. These members are not elected by people directly. So, they are not directly responsible to people.
3. Unlike the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved.
4. Its members are selected for a term of six years and 1/3rd of its members retire every second years.
5. The Rajya Sabha always remains in motion and is independent for general election of the country.
6. Owing to all these reasons it is said that Rajya Sabha is a permanent house and is not subject to dissolution.

Question 3. Parliament in India is not supreme, but the Constitution is considered supreme.

Answer:

1. One of the major tasks of the Parliament is to make the laws for the country.
2. The proposals for the laws are made in the Parliament, discussed and read thoroughly and it deemed properly the laws are drafted and implemented.
3. A country runs as per the laws existing in the country. So, the Parliament has vast powers.
4. However, the Parliament cannot frame laws that violate the guidelines of the Constitution.
5. In case if the Parliament has drafted and passed a law, the Constitution can overrule and reject it.
6. Thus, in spite of the Parliament being the supreme body in the country for making laws, but the Constitution is considered supreme.

Question 4. Independent and impartial judiciary is the foundation of democracy.

Answer:

1. Democracy works on the principle of by the people, for the people, and of the people.
2. India is a democratic country and truly follows this principle.
3. The fully abide by this principle, India gave full authority to judiciary to give justice to people as per the judicial laws and the Constitution.
4. Neither the legislative nor executive can interfere in the matters of the judiciary. This helps the judiciary to give justice to the people without pressure of legislative and executive or influence of people associated with these organs. Doing so, one can truly enjoy the fruits of democracy.
5. Hence, it is said that independent and impartial judiciary is the foundation of democracy.

Question 5. The Institutes of Local Self-Governance are the training schools and laboratory of constitutional improvement in a democracy.

Answer: Advantages of Local Self-Rural Governance:

1. The Institutes of Local Self-Governance provide training to people on way to conduct election, voting, duties, responsibilities, administration and ruling and opposing parties.
2. Under this system, the region gets an opportunity of self-development.
3. Since, the development and welfare takes place from grass-root level, it can be extended to upper levels of governance. This helps in filling the gap and improving the system of entire nation.
4. As a result, institutes of Local Self-Governance are known as the training schools and laboratories of constitutional improvement in democracy.

Question 6. The State Legislative Assembly is the representative of people's desires.

Answer:

1. The Legislative Assembly frames law and policies which are then implemented in the state.
2. The policies of a state are the base for the welfare of the people and state.
3. The frame the policies the political executives take the help of administrative executive.
4. The administrative executives consists of expert and professionally efficient and experienced public servants in the field of foreign relations, defence, security forces, international trade and commerce, nuclear energy, production, distribution, banking, insurance, foreign exchange, etc.
5. These administrative executives are in constant touch with the people of the state.
6. They understand the culture, the trend, the socio-economic and religious patterns of the state.
7. Based on the deep understanding and knowledge of the administrative executive and association with the political executive, the Legislative Assembly forms policies that fulfils the desire of the people and welfares them.
8. Thus, the State Legislative Assembly is the representative of the people's desires.

Question 7. Governor plays a key role between the Centre and the State.

Answer:

1. The Governor is the constitutional and formal head of the state.
2. The President of India appoints the Governor with an aim that the Governor will work for the welfare and progress of the nation in the best possible way.
3. Then the Governor appoints the Chief Minister of the state as well as the Council of Ministers.
4. He also appoints the Advocate General, the Chairman, the members of the State Public- Service Commission.
5. All of them appointed people work for the welfare of the state.
6. Although these people work for the state, they are helping to build a strong and progressive nation.
7. Selection of correct and eligible cabinet leads the nation towards prosperity.
8. Thus, the Governor forms an important part of the chain between the Centre and the State and hence plays a key role between them.

Question 8. Lok Sabha is the key public organisation of the nation.

Answer:

1. The Lok Sabha is the Lower House of the Parliament.
2. It represents the people of India as a whole.
3. The representatives of states in the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people from various states.
4. People elect them to fulfil their demands from the nation.
5. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lower House of the Parliament. Thus, if government does something which is not in the welfare of the people then it has to give answer and reason for its works.
6. So, the Lok Sabha exercises control over the executive. This assures that executive takes care of people who have elected them.
7. If the executive does not function properly, the Lok Sabha on behalf of people can warn it and ask it to resolve its mistake.
8. Hence, it is rightly said that the Lok Sabha is the key public organization of the nation.

Question 9. An amicable relation between the political executive and the administrative executive is a pre-requisite for the smooth governance of the nation.

Answer:

1. The political executive frames various policies in different fields whereas the administrative executive implements them.
2. The policies of a state may be quite useful for the welfare of the people and state. But, if they are not implemented effectively, then they would be useless.
3. Based on their qualification and direct contact with the public, the administrative executive advises and guides the political executives in the matters of policy formation and amendment.

4. It provides necessary information and fact and figures to the political executive so that they can frame better policies. However, the political executive is not bound to follow its advice.
5. The administrative system (or executive) provide necessary back up to the political executive in the effective implementation of these policies.
6. Their expertise, high-level knowledge, administrative insight, broad experience, prediction and administrative efficiency help them to carry out the state administrative effectively.
7. With respect to the organs of the government, the political executive acts as the brain behind the welfare of the people whereas the administrative executive acts as the limbs.
8. Hence, an amicable relation between the political executive and the administrative executive is a pre-requisite for the smooth governance of the nation.

Question 10. Efficient and bold public servants are the backbone of the government.

Answer:

1. The political executives frame various policies in different fields whereas the administrative executives implement them.
2. The policies of a state may be quite useful for the welfare of the people and state. But, if they are not implemented effectively then they would be useless.
3. Based on the qualification and direct contact with the public, the administrative executives who work as public servants advise and guide the political executives in the matters of policy formation and amendment.
4. These public servants provides necessary backup to the political executive in the effective implementation of these policies.
5. The public servants includes expert and professionally efficient and experienced people in the field of foreign relations, defence, security forces, international trade and commerce, nuclear energy, production, distribution, banking insurance, foreign exchange, etc.
6. Their expertise, high-level knowledge, administrative insight, broad experience, prediction and administrative efficiency help them to carry out the state administration effectively.
7. These public servants if boldly present the need of people and reject the proposals of the political executives that are not in favour of the people, can do wonders for the state.
8. Owing to all these reasons it is said that efficient and bold public servants from the backbone of the government.

3. Write short notes on:

Question 1. Position of the Governor and his functions.

Answer: The Governor:

1. Just like the President, the Governor is the constitutional and formal head of the state.

2. The position of the Governor in a state is similar to that of the President at the centre.
3. The Governor may belong to any political party, but after assuming his post he has to perform his duties firmly and impartially.
4. All executive powers of the state government lie with him.
5. Normally, the Governor of a state is ex-office Chancellor of all the universities of the state.
6. He summons and prorogues the sessions of the State Legislature.
7. He can dissolve the state assembly before the expiry of its term.
8. He can also issue ordinances.
9. A Bill passed by the State Legislature can become a law only after the Governor approves it.
10. Though, the Governor has vast power and authority, his powers are actually exercised by the Chief Minister and his Council. However, the Governor can exercise certain powers independently.

Question 2. Executive powers of the State Legislative Assembly.

Answer:

1. The most important function of the Legislative Assembly is to act as the highest law-making organ of the state.
2. In uni-cameral State Legislature, all Bills on subjects in the state list initiated and passed by this House before sending to the Governor for his assent.
3. In bi-cameral State Legislatures, the Money Bills can be introduced only in Legislative Assembly.
4. The Chief Minister and his Council of Ministers are collectively responsible for their acts to the Legislative Assembly.
5. The Ministers, including the Chief Minister, remain in power only as long as they enjoy the confidence of the majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly.
6. The Assembly alone considers the reports of the Public Service Commission of the state.

Question 3. Position and the executive powers of the Prime Minister.

Answer: Position of the Prime Minister:

- The Prime Minister is the real head of the Central Government.
- He is also the Chairman of NITI Aayog.
- He is the member of any one house of the Parliament.

Executive Powers:

1. The Prime Minister selects the ministers of his choice who can assist him in his work. This group of ministers is called Council of Ministers.
2. The President appoints these council of Ministers as per the advice of the Prime Minister.
3. He distributes the portfolios to these ministers i.e. which minister will supervise which work of the country.

4. The Prime Minister has got the power to decide which minister to select, remove or allow to continue in the Cabinet.
5. He presides over the meeting of the Cabinet and also supervises the functioning of various departments of the Cabinet.
6. The Prime Minister also takes decisions on crucial matters brought to him by the Cabinet.

Question 4. The Legislative and administrative powers of the President.

Answer: Legislative Powers:

1. He summons the sessions of both the Houses of the Parliament.
2. He can dissolve the Lok Sabha.
3. A Bill that Parliament has passed, can become law only after the President's signature.
4. The President can also return the Ordinary Bill to the Parliament for reconsideration.
5. He permits the annual budget to be laid in the Lok Sabha.

Administrative Powers:

1. The President appoints the leader of the party who has gained majority in the general election as the Prime Minister.
2. Further, as per the advice of the Prime Minister, he appoints the other ministers in the Cabinet of the Prime Minister.
3. The President cannot dissolve the Cabinet as long as the Cabinet enjoys the support of the majority of Lok Sabha members.
4. He administers the oath of secrecy and distributes the portfolios to all the ministers.
5. The President is the head of the defence forces of the country.
6. The President has the power to declare war, cease the war or conclude treaties with other countries.
7. He appoints the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Governors of the State, Attorney General, Comptroller and Auditor General.
8. He appoints the head of the defence forces, chairman of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and ambassadors to various nations.

Question 5. How does a Bill become an Act? Explain procedure.

Answer:

1. The drafted proposal to create a desired law is called a Bill.
2. A Bill can be proposed in any House of the Parliament.
3. The Parliament does the important work amending the old laws, framing new laws and nullifying obsolete laws.
4. There are a very large number of Bills proposed under various categories in the Parliament. The three important types of Bill are:
 -
 - Ordinary Bill,
 - Money and Financial Bill and
 - Constitution Amendment Bill.
5. Any of these Bill needs to pass through various stages to become an Act of Law.

6. In case of disputes between the two House will respect to the Bill, the President calls a Joint Session of both the Houses to discuss and sort out the matter.
7. The Speaker works as the Chairman of the Joint Session.
8. The Bill can then be passed by majority.
9. When the majority of the members of both the Houses pass the, proposed Bill, then it becomes an Act (Law) after the assent of the President.

Question 6. Constitution provisions regarding the Money Bill.

Answer: Money Bill:

1. A bill that contains financial matters such as laying or lifting taxes, budget, etc. is called a Money Bill.
2. A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
3. It is the Speaker of Lok Sabha who decides if the Bill introduced is a Money Bill or not.
4. The budget of the centre is presented around last week of February in the Lok Sabha by the Finance Minister.

The Money Bill passes through the following process:

1. The Money Bill approved in the Lok Sabha is first sent to the Rajya Sabha for recommendations.
2. The Rajya Sabha needs to review it and send it to the Lok Sabha with necessary recommendations within 14 days.
3. If the Rajya Sabha does not send the Money Bill back to the Lok Sabha within 14 days, then Bill is considered to have been passed by the Rajya Sabha.
4. The Lok Sabha can either accept or reject all or a few recommendations of the Rajya Sabha.
5. If the Lok Sabha accepts the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha. the Bill is considered to have been passed by both the Houses of the Parliament.
6. Hence, in the matter of the Money Bill the Rajya Sabha has limited powers.
7. When the Money Bill is passed by both the Houses of the Parliament, it is sent to the President for his assent and President has to sign the Money Bill.

Question 7. The usefulness and limitations of the Rajya Sabha.

Answer: Usefulness of the Rajya Sabha:

1. It is a permanent House and cannot be dissolved.
2. As compared to the Lok Sabha, the members of the Rajya Sabha are generally older, more experienced and mature.
3. The members of Rajya Sabha can be appointed in the cabinet ministry.
4. In the absence of the Rajya Sabha, the Lok Sabha may become authoritative and monopolistic.

Limitations of the Rajya Sabha:

1. Many things done by the Lok Sabha are repeated in the Rajya Sabha. This is unnecessary and the process is expensive as well as time-consuming.
2. Since, the Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved it shadows those members which do not work properly.

Question 8. Choose the correct option.

Question 1. What is the decided age for the member of the Legislative Assembly?

- A. 25 years B. 30 years C. 35 years D. 18 years

Answer: A. 25 years

Question 2. How many members are there in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha?

- A. 545, 245 B. 455, 350 C. 182,11 D. 543,238

Answer:A. 545, 245

Question 3. Which Indian State does not have Two House of the Legislative?

- A. Karnataka B. Andhra Pradesh C. Tamil Nadu D. Uttar Pradesh

Answer: C. Tamil Nadu

Question 4. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court?

- A. Prime Minister B. Governor C. President D. Vice President

Answer: C. President

Question 5. What is the time period of the members of the Lok Sabha?

- A. 4 years B. 6 years C. 2 years D. 5 years

Answer: D. 5 years

Question 6. In which House does the President appoint two Anglo-Indian members?

- A. Rajya Sabha B. Lok Sabha
C. Goa Legislative Assembly D. Planning Commission

Answer: B. Lok Sabha

Question 7. Who administers the oath of secrecy to the Prime minister?

- A. Vice President B. President
C. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court D. Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Answer: B. President

Question 8. Match the pairs:

Administrative Organisations

1. District Sevasadan
2. Municipal Corporation
3. District Panchayat

Administrative Heads

- A. Mayor B. D.D.O. C. Collector D. Commissioner

A. 1-A, 2-C, 3-D B. 1-C, 2-D, 3-B

C. 1-B, 2-C, 3-D D. 1-C, 2-A, 3-B

Answer: B. 1-C, 2-D, 3-B

Question 9. How many members are nominated by the President in the Rajya Sabha?

- A. 238 B. 12 C. 2 D. 14

Answer: B. 12

Question 10. Who presents the budget in the Parliament?

- A. Prime Minister B. Home Minister
C. Finance Minister D. Member of the Parliament

Answer: C. Finance Minister

Class-9

Chapter-13 solution

Sub- Social science

1. Write short answer for the following questions.

Question 1. India has a strategic location. Explain.

Answer:

1. Three big water bodies namely; Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal surround India from three sides. Hence, large and natural waterways joining India with other countries have developed since ancient times.
2. India had developed cultural and commercial relations with East Africa, West Asia, South Asia and South-east Asia since ancient times due to her location.
3. After the opening of Suez Canal in 1869, the distance between India and Europe via, sea got reduced by 7000 km.
4. Also, the journey from Asia to Europe reduced by 6500 km due to the 'Circum Africa' waterway.
5. The sea routes to east and south-east Asia and Europe via Africa passes through Indian Ocean. This encouraged the development of trade relation between India and Europe since then.
6. From the east of India, after crossing Malacca Strait in Malaysia and then Pacific Ocean, one can reach Canada and the US.
7. Moreover, the air routes connecting many countries pass through various parts of India.
8. Thus, India has a strategic location.

Question 2. Why is the physiography of India diversified? Explain.

Answer:

1. India has lofty Himalayan mountain ranges in the North. Many plateaus, summits and passes are also seen within them.
2. It has several rivers. Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Godavari, Krishna, etc. are some of the largest rivers.
3. These rivers have brought alluvial deposits with them and form fertile plains.
4. India also has a very long coastline. Moreover, India is a peninsula. Arabian Sea lies to west of India, Bay of Bengal to the east and Indian Ocean to the south.
5. Western Ghats are spread near the west coastline and Eastern Ghats on the east coastline.
6. India also has islands of Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar. Thus, It has a very large and diversified physiography.

Question 3. Why has the international trade of India become easy?

Answer:

1. International trade is mainly carried out through air or sea routes.
2. Very huge landmass of India is connected with sea.
3. The sea routes to east and south-east Asia and Europe via Africa passes through Indian Ocean.
4. After the opening of Suez Canal in 1869, the distance between India and Europe has reduced by about 7000 km.
5. Also, the journey from Asia to Europe reduced by 6500 km due to the 'Circum Africa' waterway.
6. Moreover, the air routes connecting many countries pass through various parts of India.
7. Thus, the international trade between India and Europe became easier and it increased to a great extent.

Question 4. India has become a place of 'cultural confluence'. Explain.

Answer:

1. India holds a strong and unique position among the countries of the world.
2. It is a very large country having one of the oldest cultures of the world.
3. India has the largest democracy in the world.
4. Due to India's rich culture and warm approach it influenced people of all the religions and race.
5. India has always remained neutral towards all religions, people and races.

6. Owing to all these reason, it is said that India has become a place of cultural confluence.

Question 5. How many tectonic plates are there in the world? Name them.

Answer: There are seven major tectonic plates in the world. They are:

1. Pacific Plate
2. North American Plate
3. South American Plate
4. Eurasian Plate (Europe + sia = Eurasian)
5. African Plates
6. Indo-Australian Plate
7. Antarctic Plate

2. Explain the concept of the following terms:

Question 1. Standard Time:

Answer: It is the local time of $82^{\circ}30'$ east longitude, taken as the standard time for the whole country.

Question 2. Tropic of Cancer:

Answer: The latitude located at $23^{\circ}.5'$ north and passing through the centre of India is the Tropic of Cancer. It divides India into almost equal two parts i.e., Northern India and Southern India.

Question 3. Peninsula:

Answer: The triangular landmass surrounded by water on three sides is called peninsula.

Question 4. Convergent plates:

Answer: The plates that come closer to each other i. e., converge towards each other are called convergent plates.

Question 5. Hemisphere:

Answer: It means half of a sphere or say a half of the earth.

Question 6. Equator:

Answer: An imaginary line that divides the earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.

Question 7. Circulation:

Answer: The passing of something from one place to another.

3. Answer the following questions:

Question 1. Give information about the location and area of India.

Answer: Location of India:

1. India lies entirely in the northern hemisphere. The northern part of India extends till the southern part of Asia. It is a part of south-central Asia.
2. India is located between the East and the west Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent.
3. India occupies a major strategic position in South Asia. It has 29 states and 7 union territories including National capital Territory of Delhi.
4. $82^{\circ} 30' E$ longitude is the standard meridian of India which decides the local time of India. It passes through five Indian states.
5. The Tropic of Cancer located at $23^{\circ}, 5'$ North latitudes passes through the centre of India. It divides the country into almost two equal parts i.e., Northern India and Southern India.

Northern India:

- India's northern part is spread more in the east and the west direction.
- North India contains Himalayan Mountain region and large plains.

Southern India:

1. The area to the south of Tropic of Cancer has a triangular shape. It tapers as one moves southwards.
2. Arabian Sea is located on the left of India, Indian Ocean at the bottom and Bay of Bengal on the right.
3. This means that India is surrounded by water on three sides. Hence, it is called peninsula. The southern part of India forms the Peninsular Plateau.
4. The Peninsular Plateau includes the eastern plains that lie on the eastern side of southern India and the narrow western coastal plains that lie on the western side of southern India.

Area of India:

The total area of India is about 3.28 million square km, which is 2.42% of world's area. India's total area counts for about 2.4 percent of the total geographical area of the world. India is seventh largest country of the world:

1. Russia
2. Canada
3. USA
4. China
5. Brazil
6. Australia
7. India.

Question 2. How was India benefitted due to the opening of Suez Canal? State.

Answer:

1. When Suez Canal was opened in 1869, the distance between India and Europe had reduced by about 7000 kilometres.
2. As a result, the international trade between India and Europe became easier and it increased to a great extent.
3. Goods and ideas among various countries again started getting exchanged with Europe.
4. Indian concepts of Upanishads, stories or Ramayana and Panchatantra, therapeutic methods, Indian numerals figures and decimal system, etc. thus could reach many parts of the world.

Question 3. Give a detailed account of the structure of the earth.

Answer:

1. The structure of the Earth is divided into layers. These layers are both physically and chemically different. There are three such layers.
2. The earth has an outer solid layer called the Crust, a highly viscous layer called the Mantle, a liquid layer that is called Core. The outer part of core, is liquid and the inner core is solid.
3. The Crust is made of solid rocks. It is made of the lighter elements, silicon, oxygen, aluminium. Because of this, it is known as sial (silicon + aluminium).
4. The Mantle is second the layer of the earth right below the crust. It is made mostly of oxygen, silicon and the heavier element magnesium. It is known as Sima (Silicon + Magnesium).
5. The Core is made of solid iron and nickel and is at about 5000-6000°C. It is known as Nife [Nickel + Iron (ferrous)].

4. Select the correct options of the following questions and write answers.

Question 1. Through which state of India, the standard meridian does not pass?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| A. Uttar Pradesh | B. Chhattisgarh |
| C. Madhya Pradesh | D. Tamil Nadu |

Answer: D. Tamil Nadu

Question 2. As North of India; China, To the north-west of India;

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A. Bangladesh | B. Pakistan |
|---------------|-------------|

C. Sri Lanka

D. Nepal

Answer: B. Pakistan

Question 3. Arrange the following states in order from north to south: Uttarakhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi

A. Uttarakhand, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala

B. Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Uttarakhand

C. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Kerala

D. Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand

Answer: A. Uttarakhand, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala

Question 4. Which of the following countries is larger in area than India?

A. Canada

B. England

C. Pakistan

D. Thailand

Answer: A. Canada

Question 5. Which of the following pairs is incorrect as a neighbour of India?

A. Afghanistan – North – West

B. Nepal – North – East

C. China – North

D. Bangladesh – West

Answer: D. Bangladesh – West

Class-9

Chapter-14 solution

Sub- Social science

1. Write a short answer for the following questions.

Question 1. Which passes are located in the Himalayan system?

Answer: Jelep La, Nathu La, Shipki La.

Question 2. What is Regolith?

Answer:

1. Soil is the result of denudation of rocks. The rock surface is eroded due to factors like temperature, rain, snow, air, vegetation and insects in result it turns into powdery form. Thus it forms the land layer.
2. In this land layer there are gravels, smaller stones, pebbles, soil particles etc., which are known as 'Regolith'. It contains only mineral contents.
3. The biotic matter, air and water are mixed with it. Finally, soil is formed out of this mixture.

Question 3. Which are the major types of rocks? Which are they?

Answer: Various types of rocks are formed due to different processes. Rocks can be divided into three main categories on the basis of their formation. These are:

1. Igneous rocks
2. Stratified Rocks
3. Metamorphic Rocks.

Question 4. State the soil formation process.

Answer:

1. Soil is the result of denudation of rocks.
2. The rock surface is eroded due to factors like temperature, rain, snow, air, vegetation and insects and it turns into powdery form. Thus, it forms the land layer.
3. In this land layer, there are gravels, smaller stones, pebbles, soil particles etc. which are known as 'Regolith'.
4. It contains only mineral contents. Then the biotic matter, air and water are mixed with it. Finally, soil is formed out of it.
5. The process of soil formation is a long term process.

2. Explain the following terms:

1. Deposition: The moving factors of the earth like river, wind, rain etc. leave the material at any place brought by them due slow down in their pace. That is called deposition.
2. Bangar: Soil containing older alluvium in the upper valley region of a river is called Bangar soil.
3. Mineral: The matter which is formed due to natural organic or inorganic process having specific chemical composition is called mineral.
4. Rock: A composite matter made up of one or more minerals is called rock.
5. Soil: The thin layer formed of the organic and inorganic matter on the surface of the earth is called soil.

3. Write to the point answers of the following questions:

Question 1. Archipelagos of India

Answer:

1. There are a few archipelagos in India, Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweep are major archipelagos among them.
2. There are many smaller islands in Lakshadweep and these are located at some distance of Kerala coast. These islands have a shape of horse-shoe. Such coral islands are called 'Atolls'.
3. Among other archipelagos are included in Andaman and Nicobar islands situated in Bay of Bengal.
4. The number of islands are more in Andaman and Nicobar archipelagoes located in Bay of Bengal.
5. They are very far from Indian coast. There are a few mountain ranges, some of which are formed due to the volcanic activity.
6. These islands are spread over 350 km and have a strategic importance.
7. The only active volcano in India is Barren in Andaman and Nicobar archipelago.
8. Narkondam, a dormant volcano, which is very near to it.

Question 2. State the types of soils of India and give detailed information.

Answer: The thin layer formed of the organic and inorganic matter on the surface of the earth. It is called soil. It is the result of denudation of rocks. The soil of India is classified into six types:

1. Alluvial soil
2. Black soil or Regur soil
3. Red soil
4. Laterite soil
5. Mountain soil
6. Desert soil.

Hence, due to diversity of climate and physiography, there are different types of soils found in the country.

Question 3. Classify the minerals.

Answer: (a) Metallic Minerals: Precious metallic minerals: Platinum, Gold and Silver, etc.

- Light metallic minerals: Magnesium, Bauxite, Titanium, etc.
- Minerals of general use: Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Tin, Nickel, etc.
- Minerals used in mixed form or as an alloy: Chromium, Manganese, Tungsten, Vanadium etc.

(b) Non-Metallic Minerals: Limestone, Chalk, Asbestos, Mica, Fluorspar, Gypsum, Sulphur, Diamond, etc.

(c) Minerals used as energy resources: Coal, Mineral oil and Natural gas, Uranium, Thorium, etc.

4. Select the correct options of the following questions and write answers.

Question 1. Patkai Hills : Arunachal Pradesh : Lushai

A. Nagaland B. Manipur C. Mizoram D. Meghalaya

Answer: C. Mizoram

Question 2. Who from the following speaks the incorrect statement? Find out:

- A. Kashish: Gold, silver, platinum are precious minerals
 - B. Kinni: Bauxite, titanium and magnesium are light metallic minerals
 - C. Dhruvi: Tungston, manganese, and chromium etc. are non-metallic minerals.
 - D. Nidhi: Lead, copper and iron etc, are minerals taken in common use.
- Answer: C. Dhruvi: Tungston, manganese, and chromium etc. are non-metallic minerals.

Question 3. Join correct matches:

(A) (B)

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. Stratified rock | A. Granite |
| 2. Metamorphic rock | B. Limestone |
| 3. Igneous rock | C. Marble |

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
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Question 4. Which of the following statement is true?

- A. Western Ghats have more height in north region.
- B. Western Ghats are called Nilgiri in Karnataka.
- C. Western Ghats are spread north-south in unbroken form along the Arabian Sea coast.
- D. Western Ghats are called as Sahyadri on the border of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Answer: C. Western Ghats are spread north-south in unbroken form along the Arabian Sea coast.

Question 5. Which plateau is situated between Aravalli and Vindhya?

- A. Chhota Nagpur
- B. Malwa
- C. Deccan
- D. Shilong

Answer: B. Malwa

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Question 5. Which plateau is situated between Aravalli and Vindhya?

- A. Chhota Nagpur B. Malwa C. Deccan D. Shilong

Answer: B. Malwa

1. Write short answer for the following questions.

Question 1. Give difference: Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers.

Answer: Himalayan Rivers

1. These rivers contain water throughout the year.
2. They are long, deep and having slow flow.
3. They are used as waterways.
4. Their river basin areas are large.
5. Meanders are seen.

Peninsular Rivers

1. These rivers are seasonal.
2. They are short, shallow and having fast flow.
3. They cannot be used as waterways.
4. Their river basin areas are comparatively.
5. Meanders are not seen.

Question 2. Explain Drainage Pattern and Water Divide.

Answer:

1. The word drainage system is used for the systematic pattern of rivers.
2. It is seen that one main river along with its tributaries come from different directions and meet into a single river.
3. The water of these rivers is emptied into a water reservoir, sea or a desert. Thus, when a flow of a river flows through its system in any area it is called a river basin.
4. When a mountain or an upland separates the flow of water from one another, it is called water divide.

Question 3. Explain the utility of lakes.

Answer: Utility of Lakes

1. They are used for navigation and hydropower generation.
2. They help to regulate the flow of a river.
3. They also moderate the climate of surroundings.
4. They maintain the aquatic system.
5. They help develop tourism.
6. They enhance natural beauty and provide recreation.

Question 4. State the remedies to prevent water pollution.

Answer:

1. Water purification projects must be implemented through National River Conservation Project.
2. Industrial units should filter harmful contents from the chemical effluents released by them in rivers.
3. Every citizen should take care not to mix up the domestic waste into rivers.
4. Strict rules should be formed to prevent industrial units from releasing industrial effluents in rivers.

Question 5. 'Godavari is named as Ganga of South'. Give reasons.

Answer:

1. It has the largest basin among the peninsular rivers.
2. It starts from the slopes of Western Ghats near Nasik in Maharashtra.
3. It flows to the east and meets Bay of Bengal.
4. About 50% of its basin lies in Maharashtra and the rest is in Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.
5. The length of Godavari is about 1465 km. Many tributaries meet Godavari. Among them Purna, Vardha, Pranhita, Manjara, Vainganga and Penganga are included.
6. Godavari has a longer flow and large basin. So, it is called as 'Ganga of South'.

2. Answer the following.

Question 1. Explain the Ganga River System.

Answer:

1. River Bhagirathi and Alaknanda emerging from the Gangotri area in Himalayas, merge with each other near Devprayag (Uttarakhand). Hence, Ganga river leave the mountains terrain and enters plains near Haridwar.
2. Many Himalayan rivers like Ghaghra, Gandak and Kosi meet Ganga.
3. Yamuna emerges from Yamnotri in Himalayas flowing to the right side of Ganga, it merges with Ganga near Allahabad.
4. The origin of Ghaghra, Gandak and Kosi rivers lies in Nepal. Hence, the northern plain experiences flood disasters every year.
5. India has been able to attain prosperity in agriculture through fertile plains formed by these rivers.
6. Chambal and Betwa originate in peninsular plateau and meet Yamuna. Son river meets Ganga.

7. The combined flow of rivers from north and south is divided ahead into two branches.
8. One branch enters Bangladesh and is known there as Padma while another branch is known as Bhagirathi-Hugli in West Bengal. Finally these two branches meet the Bay of Bengal.
9. The flow of Ganga which is known as Padma in Bangladesh merges there with Brahmaputra river and their combined flow is known as 'Meghna'.
10. The Ganga-Brahmaputra delta is the most fertile delta. It is known as 'Sunderban'.

Question 2. Discuss the Narmada Basin.

Answer:

1. Narmada originates near Amarkantak plateau in Madhya Pradesh flow Westwards in rift valley.
2. Narmada Basin is spread in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.
3. The length of Narmada is 1312 km.
4. The length of its tributaries is not very long. So, most of the river meet at right angles.
5. River Narmada flows through a rocky terrain of marbles. It flow's faster due to slope. The Dhuadhar falls are located here.

Question 3. Describe in detail Krishna and Kaveri basin.

Answer: Krishna Basin:

1. It starts from Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra.
2. Its tributaries are Tungabhadra, Koyna, Ghatprabha, Musi and Bhima.
3. Its basin extends in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
4. Its tributaries length is about 1400 km.

Kaveri Basin:

1. It has its origin in the Brahmagiri Range in Western Ghats.
2. Amravati, Bhavani, Hemvati and Kalini are its main tributaries.
3. It is spread over a Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
4. River Kaveri meets the Bay of Bengal to the South of Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu.

4. Find out the correct option from the given options:

Question 1. Which lakes are formed due to meandering of rivers?

- A. Lagoon B. Ox-bow C. Oval-shape D. Square

Answer: B. Ox-bow

Question 2. What is it called when a mountain or an upland separates the water flow of rivers from one another?

- A. Water formation B. Water divide C. River system D. Basin

Answer: B. Water divide

Question 3. Which of the following is not a peninsular river?

- A. Godavari B. Krishna C. Kosi D. Kaveri

Answer: C. Kosi

Question 4. Which of the following lakes is used for producing salt?

- A. Dhebar B. Sambhar C. Wular D. Nal

Answer: B. Sambhar

Question 5. Which are the main tributaries of Ganga?

- A. Yamuna, Ghaghra, Gandak and Kosi
 B. Yamuna, Chambal, Ghaghra and Kosi
 C. Yamuna, Ghaghra, Sharavati and Kosi
 D. Narmada, Ghaghra, Gandak and Kosi

Answer: A. Yamuna, Ghaghra, Gandak and Kosi

