



केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

आंचलिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, ग्वालियर

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

ZONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION & TRAINING

GWALIOR

कार्यपत्रक सामग्री कक्षा 9वीं सामाजिक विज्ञान

WORKSHEETS MATERIAL FOR CLASS 9th

SOCIAL SCIENCE

‘EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING IN SOCIAL SCIENCE’

(WORKSHOP FROM 05.08.2024 TO 09.08.2024)

FOR TGT SOCIAL SCIENCE

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CHAPTER 1: THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

WORKSHEET

CLASS - IX

SUB - HISTORY

Name of the student

Time - 25 min M.M- 20

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Which of the following was a reason for the financial crisis in France before the French Revolution? **1m**
a) The Industrial Revolution b) Expensive wars and extravagant spending by the monarchy
c) Decline in agricultural productivity d) Poor trade relations with neighbouring countries
2. What was the Estates-General? **1m**
a) A palace in France b) A body representing the three estates of French society
c) The king's council of ministers d) A revolutionary group
3. Who were the members of the Third Estate? **1m**
a) Nobility b) Clergy
c) Common people, including peasants and bourgeoisie d) The royal family
4. Which document, adopted during the French Revolution, proclaimed the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity? **1m**
a) The Declaration of Independence b) The Magna Carta
c) The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen d) The Social Contract
5. What was the primary objective of the Reign of Terror? **1m**
a) To protect France from foreign invaders b) To eliminate internal enemies of the revolution
c) To restore the monarchy d) To spread revolutionary ideas across Europe

Fill in the Blanks

6. The French Revolution began in the year _____. **1m**
7. The Reign of Terror during the French Revolution was led by _____. **1m**

Short Answer Type Questions

8. What impact did the French Revolution have on the rest of Europe? **4m**
9. How did the fall of the Bastille become a symbol of the French Revolution? **4 m**

Long Answer Type Questions

- What were the main causes of the French Revolution? **5 m**

CHAPTER 2: SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

WORKSHEET

CLASS - IX

SUB.- HISTORY

Name of the student

Time - 25 m M.M. - 20

Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Which of the following was a key characteristic of socialism in the 19th century? **1m**
 - a) Emphasis on individual wealth
 - b) Promotion of private property
 - c) Support for equality and public ownership of resources
 - d) Advocacy for monarchical rule
2. Who among the following was a prominent figure in the development of socialist ideas in Europe? **1m**
 - a) Adam Smith
 - b) Karl Marx
 - c) John Locke
 - d) Thomas Jefferson
3. Which event is often considered the starting point of the Russian Revolution? **1m**
 - a) The October Revolution
 - b) The Storming of the Bastille
 - c) The February Revolution
 - d) The American Civil War
4. The Bolsheviks were a faction of which political party? **1m**
 - a) The Socialist Revolutionary Party
 - b) The Russian Social Democratic Labour Party
 - c) The Constitutional Democratic Party
 - d) The Communist Party of China
5. What was the main aim of Lenin's New Economic Policy (NEP)? **1m**
 - a) To abolish private trade
 - b) To introduce a complete communist economy
 - c) To revive the Russian economy through a mix of state control and small-scale private enterprise
 - d) To nationalize all industries immediately

Fill in the Blanks

6. The Russian Revolution of 1917 was led by the _____ party. **1m**
7. The concept of “Dictatorship of the Proletariat” was introduced by _____. **1m**

Short Answer Type Questions

8. Write the two main differences between the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks. **4m**
9. List the two major role of the Soviets in the Russian Revolution. **4m**

Long Answer Type Questions

- 10. Did World War I contribute to the Russian Revolution? If yes , how ?** **5m**

CHAPTER 3: NAZISM AND THE RISE OF HITLER

WORKSHEET

CLASS - IX

SUB.- HISTORY

Name of the student

Time - 25 min M.M. 20

Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Who was the leader of the Nazi Party? **1m**
a) Joseph Stalin b) Adolf Hitler c) Benito Mussolini d) Winston Churchill
2. When did the Nazi Party come to power in Germany? **1m**
a) 1929 b) 1930 c) 1933 d) 1935
3. Which event marked the beginning of the Great Depression in 1929? **1m**
a) The outbreak of World War I b) The Wall Street Crash
c) The Treaty of Versailles d) The Munich Putsch
4. What was the primary goal of the Enabling Act passed in 1933? **1m**
a) To give women the right to vote b) To dissolve the Nazi Party
c) To give Hitler the power to make laws without the Reichstag d) To promote industrial growth
5. Which group of people was primarily targeted during the Holocaust? **1m**
a) Armenians b) Jews c) Greeks d) Poles

Short Answer Type Questions

6. Explain the main economic conditions in Germany that led to the rise of Nazism. **3m**
7. Describe the role of propaganda in the Nazi regime. **3m**
8. What was the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany? **3m**
9. How did Hitler consolidate his power after becoming Chancellor in 1933? **3m**
10. Discuss the significance of the Nuremberg Laws in Nazi Germany. **3m**

CHAPTER 5: PASTORALISTS IN THE MODERN WORLD

WORKSHEET

CLASS - IX

SUB.- HISTORY

Name of the student

Time - 25 min M.M. 20

Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Which of the following is not a feature of pastoral nomadism? 1m
- A. Seasonal movement of herders B. Settled agricultural practice
C. Dependence on livestock D. Use of natural pastures
2. Which community in India is known for its pastoral lifestyle in the Himalayas? 1m
- A. Gujjars B. Bhils C. Santhals D. Gonds
3. In which region do the Maasai pastoralists live? 1m
- A. Central Asia B. East Africa C. South America D. Southeast Asia
4. What was the main impact of the British colonial policies on Indian pastoralists? 1m
- A. Increased freedom of movement B. Expansion of grazing lands
C. Restrictions on mobility D. Encouragement of traditional practices 1m
5. What was the 'Raika' community traditionally known for?
- A. Cultivating crops B. Trading spices C. Crafting jewellery D. Herding camels

Fill in the Blanks

6. The process of _____ led to the decline of pastoralism in many parts of the world. 1m
7. The Indian government's policy of _____ led to the displacement of pastoralists from their traditional grazing lands. 1m

Short Answer Type Questions

8. Write any two points on the main livelihood of the Dhangars of Maharashtra. 4m
9. Write any two ways in which colonial forest laws impacted pastoral communities in India. 4m
10. What are the different challenges faced by pastoral communities in modern times? 5m

CHAPTER 1 : INDIA – SIZE AND LOCATION

WORKSHEET

CLASS - IX

SUB.- GEOGRAPHY

Name of the student

Time - 25 min M.M. 15

Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Identify the correct statement 1m
- a. India lies in the southern hemisphere.
 - b. The mainland extends between Latitudes 7 degree 2'N and 29 degree 4'N and Longitudes 88 degree 4' E and 95 degree 75 'E.
 - c. The Andaman and Nicobar and the Lakshadweep islands lie in the Bay of Bengal .
 - d. The Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$) divides the country into two almost equal parts.
2. Assertion (A) – India is divided into two equal halves. 1m
Reason (R) – The tropic of cancer passes almost through the centre of India.
- a). A is true but R is false.
 - b). A is false but R is true.
 - c). Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - d). Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
3. Find the common link in each group and fill in the blank accordingly. 1m
duration of day : Latitude :: _____ : Longitude
- a. Rainfall of a place
 - b. Duration of night
 - c. Time of a place
 - d. Distance of a place.
4. Assertion (A): The difference between the durations of day and night is hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir. 1m
Reason (R): This difference occurs due to their latitudinal locations.
- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true but R is false.
 - d. A is false but R is true.
5. Which country shares the longest land boundary with India? 1m
- a. Bhutan
 - b. Pakistan
 - c. Bangladesh
 - d. Nepal

6. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

India occupies an important strategic position in south Asia .India has 28 states and 8 Union Territories. India shares its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the northwest. China (Tibet) Nepal and Bhutan in the north and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east .our southern neighbours across the sea consist of the two island countries, namely Sri lanka and Maldives. Sri lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar, while, Maldives islands are situated to the south of the Lakshadweep islands. India has had strong geographical and historical links with her neighbours.

(i).My friend hails from a country which does not share land boundary with India. Identify the country. **1m**

- (a) Bhutan (b) Bangladesh (c) Indonesia. (d) Nepal

(ii). Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjabi, Jammu-Kashmir and Ladakh have a common frontier with which country. **1m**

- a) China. B) Nepal. C) Bhutan. D) Pakistan

(iii). Which one of the following straits separates India from Sri lanka? **1m**

- a) Cook Strait. B) Bass Strait c) Palk Strait. D) Bering Strait

(iv). Which water bodies separates Sri Lanka from India? **1m**

7. If there was no Himalaya, India would have been a cold dessert. Explain. **3m**

ANS.....
.....
.....
.....

8. "The central location of India at the head of Indian ocean is considered of great significance." Do you agree with this statement? Support your answer with suitable examples. **3m**

ANS.....
.....
.....
.....

CHAPTER 2 : PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA WORKSHEET

CLASS - IX

SUB.- GEOGRAPHY

Name of the student

Time : 25 min M.M. 20

Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. in the Brahmaputra river, is the largest inhabited riverine island in the world. 1m
a. Majuli b. Minicoy c. Andaman & Nicobar d. none of these

2. Identify the physical division with the help of the clues given. 1m
a. is a densely populated physiographic division. b. Agriculturally a productive part of India.
c. Have a rich soil cover and adequate water supply. d. with a favourable climate .

3. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option. 1m
Assertion (A): The Eastern Ghats are discontinuous and irregular.
Reason (R): They are broken by the rivers forming deltas
a). Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
b). Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c). A is true but R is false.
d). A is false but R is true.

4. Rimjhim gave her friends three clues about a plateau – 1m
- it has a triangular landmass.
- It lies to the South of the Narmada River.
- This Plateau is higher in the west and slopes gently eastwards.
Which plateau is being referred by Rimjhim?
A- Malwa plateau B- Chhota Nagpur Plateau C- Deccan Plateau D- Central Highland.

5. Case Based Question -

The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems, The deposition of alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills of the Himalayas over millions of years, formed this fertile plain. It is a densely populated physiographic division. With a rich soil cover combined with an adequate water supply and favorable climate. The Northern Plain is broadly divided into three sections. The Indus and its tributaries --- the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas, and the Satluj originate in the Himalayas. The Ganga plain extends between the Ghaggar and Teesta rivers. It is spread over North India in Haryana, Delhi, U.P., Bihar, partly Jharkhand, and West Bengal. In the East, particularly in Assam lies the Brahmaputra plain. However, the northern plains are generally described as flat land with no variations in its relief. It is not true.

Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:

I. Name the three major river systems responsible for the formation of the Northern Plains of India. 1m

ANS.....

II. What do you mean by “Doab”? 1m

ANS.....

III. Why are the Northern plains densely populated? Give two reasons. 2m

ANS.....

6. Describe the important features of the northern plains of India. 3m

ANS.....

7. The diverse physical features of the land have immense future possibilities of development of a country? Evaluate. 3m

ANS.....

...

8. Distinguish between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats. 3m

ANS.....

9. “The Himalayas have great significance for India”. Elaborate with examples. 3m

ANS.....

CHAPTER 3 : DRAINAGE

WORK SHEET

CLASS - IX

SUB.- GEOGRAPHY

Name of the student

Time : 25 min

M.M. 20

Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. What is the primary function of a drainage system? **1m**
a) To supply water to crops b) To remove excess water from land
c) To prevent soil erosion d) To conserve water
2. Which of the following rivers flows through the largest drainage basin in India? **1m**
a) Ganga b) Indus c) Brahmaputra d) Krishna
3. What is the term for the area drained by a river and its tributaries? **1m**
a) Watershed b) Drainage basin c) River valley d) Delta
4. Which type of drainage pattern is formed when tributaries join the main river at approximately right angles? **1m**
a) Dendritic b) Trellis c) Radial d) Centripetal
5. What is the process by which water flows through the soil and becomes groundwater? **1m**
a) Infiltration b) Runoff c) Evaporation d) Transpiration

Fill in the Blanks

6. The drainage basin of a river includes all the land that drains water into the _____ **1m**
7. The _____ is the highest point from which water flows into a drainage basin **1m**

Case Study Based Questions

8. Read the following case study and answer the questions:

"The Ganga River flows through the largest drainage basin in India, covering an area of approximately 8,61,000 square kilometers. The basin spans across 11 states and supports a population of over 500 million people. The river and its tributaries are the lifeline of the region, providing water for irrigation, drinking, and industrial purposes."

- 8.1) What is the approximate area of the Ganga River's drainage basin? **1m**

8.2) How many states does the Ganga River's drainage basin span across?

1m

Very Short Questions

9. What is drainage?

2m

10. What is a watershed?

2m

Short Questions

11. Describe the importance of drainage in agriculture.

3m

12. Discuss the significant differences between the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers

4m

CHAPTER 4 - CLIMATE WORKSHEET

CLASS - IX

SUB.- GEOGRAPHY

Name of the student

Time : 25 min M.M. 20

Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. What is the average atmospheric temperature of the Earth's surface? 1m
a) 10°C b) 15°C c) 20°C d) 25°C
2. Which of the following factors affects climate? 1m
a) Latitude b) Altitude c) Ocean currents d) All of the above
3. What is the process by which the Earth's atmosphere traps heat? 1m
a) Respiration b) Photosynthesis c) Greenhouse effect d) Evaporation
4. Which type of climate is characterized by low temperatures and high humidity? 1m
a) Tropical b) Desert c) Temperate d) Polar
5. What is the term for the movement of water from the ground to the atmosphere through plants? 1m
a) Transpiration b) Evaporation c) Condensation d) Precipitation

Fill in the blanks

6. The Earth's atmosphere is made up of _____ percent nitrogen. 1m
7. The climate of a region is influenced by its _____. 1m
8. Read the following case study and answer the questions:
- "A city located near the equator has a tropical climate. The average temperature ranges from 20°C to 30°C throughout the year. The city experiences high levels of rainfall during the summer months."
- 8.1 What type of climate does the city have? What are the characteristics of this climate? 2m
9. Read the following case study and answer the questions:
- "A region located in the northern hemisphere has a temperate climate. The average temperature ranges from - 10°C to 20°C throughout the year. The region experiences cold winters and warm summers."
- 9.1 What type of climate does the region have? What are the characteristics of this climate? 2m
10. What is the difference between weather and climate? 3m
11. Explain the greenhouse effect 3m
15. Explain the importance of climate. How does climate affect our daily lives? 3m

CHAPTER 5 - NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

WORKSHEET

CLASS - IX

SUB.- GEOGRAPHY

Name of the student

Time : 25 min M.M. 20

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Which type of forest is found in areas with annual rainfall above 200 cm? **1m**
a) Tropical Evergreen Forests b) Tropical Deciduous Forests
c) Thorn Forests d) Montane Forests
2. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of Mangrove forests? **1m**
a) Found in arid regions b) Grow in saline coastal habitats
c) Have broad leaves that shed in winter d) Predominantly coniferous trees
3. Which state in India has the largest area under forest cover? **1m**
a) Madhya Pradesh b) Maharashtra c) Arunachal Pradesh d) Chhattisgarh
4. The Kaziranga National Park is famous for the conservation of which animal? **1m**
a) Bengal Tiger b) Asiatic Lion c) One-horned Rhinoceros d) Indian Elephant
5. Which factor does not significantly affect the natural vegetation of a region? **1m**
a) Soil type b) Water availability c) Industrialization d) Temperature

Short Answer Questions

6. Describe the main characteristics of Tropical Deciduous Forests. **2m**
7. What are the various measures taken by the government to conserve wildlife in India? **2m**
8. Explain the significance of forests in maintaining the ecological balance. **3m**
9. What are the main differences between Tropical Evergreen Forests and Montane Forests? **3m**

Long Answer Type Questions

10. Discuss the impact of deforestation on wildlife and the environment. **5m**

CHAPTER 6 – POPULATION

WORKSHEET

CLASS - IX

SUB.- GEOGRAPHY

Name of the student

Time : 25 min M.M. 15

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Which state has the highest population density in India? **1m**
a) Uttar Pradesh b) Bihar c) Maharashtra d) West Bengal
2. What is the main reason for the decline in death rates in India? **1m**
a) Increase in birth rates b) Improvement in medical facilities
c) Decrease in the population d) Migration to urban areas
3. Which age group is considered the 'working-age group'? **1m**
a) 0-14 years b) 15-59 years c) 60 years and above d) 10-50 years
4. What is the sex ratio? **1m**
a) Number of males per thousand females b) Number of females per thousand males
c) Number of children per thousand adults d) Number of adults per thousand children
5. Which of the following factors does not directly influence population distribution? **1m**
a) Climate b) Soil fertility c) Political stability d) Fashion trends

Short Answer Questions

6. Explain the concept of population density and how it is calculated. **3m**
7. What are the main factors that affect the population distribution in India? List any three. **3m**
10. Discuss the impact of migration on the population structure of urban areas in India. **4m**

CHAPTER 1 - WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?

WORKSHEET

CLASS –IX

SUB – POLITICAL SCIENCE

Name of the student

Time : 25 min M.M. 20

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

- 1. Democracy improves the quality of decision-making because: 1m**
- (a) Decisions are taken by educated people (b) Decisions are taken by consultation and discussion
- (c) Decisions are taken over a long period of time (d) All decisions are approved by judiciary
- 2. How does democracy allow us to correct its own mistakes? 1m**
- (a) Mistakes are hidden and cannot be corrected
- (b) Re-electing the same government to enable it to correct its mistakes
- (c) The rulers can be changed
- (d) None of the above
- 3. The most common form that democracy takes in our time is that of 1m**
- (a) Limited democracy (b) representative democracy
- (c) Maximum democracy (d) none of the above
- 4. Which body in Indian political system is an example of direct democracy? 1m**
- (a) Zila Parishad (b) Panchayat Samiti (c) Gram Sabha (d) Vidhan Sabha
- 5. Which of these is an example of perfect democracy? 1m**
- (a) USA (b) UK (c) India (d) None of the above
- 6. Which of these is not a feature of monarchy, dictatorship or one-party rule? 1m**
- (a) Censorship of press (b) No opposition party or parties
- (c) Citizens taking part in politics (d) One-man rule
- 7. Which of these is not a good argument in favour of democracy? Why? 1m**
- (a) People feel free and equal in a democracy.
- (b) Democracies resolve conflict in a better way than others.
- (c) Democratic government is more accountable to the people.
- (d) Democracies are more prosperous than others.

8. There are 40 villages in a district where the government has made no provision for drinking water. These villagers met and considered many methods of forcing the government to respond to their need. Which of these is not a democratic method? **1m**

- (a) Filing a case in the courts claiming that water is part of the right to life.
- (b) Boycotting the next elections to give a message to all parties.
- (c) Organising public meetings against the government's policies.
- (d) Paying money to government officials to get water.

State True or False:

- 9. Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people. **1m**
- 10. Until 2020, in Saudi Arabia women did not have the right to vote. **1m**
- 11. Zimbabwe attained independence from White minority rule in 1970. **1m**
- 12. In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in October 1999. **1m**
- 13. In China the National People's Congress has the power to appoint the President of the country. **1m**

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

14. Explain with an example how popular governments can be undemocratic and popular leader can be autocratic. **3m**

15. ZANU-PF wins the elections every five years in Zimbabwe. Are the leaders of ZANU-PF close to the values of democracy? Explain. **4m**

CHAPTER 2 - CONSTITUTION DESIGN

WORKSHEET

CLASS –IX

SUB – POLITICAL SCIENCE

Name of the student

Time : 25 minutes

M.M. 20

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

1. When did the Assembly adopt the Constitution? **1m**
(a) 26 November, 1949 (b) 26 December, 1949 (c) 26 January, 1950 (d) 26 January, 1949
2. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly? **1m**
(a) Dr Rajendra Prasad (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Dr B.R. Ambedkar (d) Abul Kalam Azad
3. Who said the following? 4. "I shall work for an India in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country ... In which all communities shall live in perfect harmony." **1m**
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (d) Sarojini Naidu
4. "The ambition of the greatest man of our generation has been to wipe every tear from every eye." Who was Nehru referring to in his speech? **1m**
(a) Abdul Ghaffar Khan (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (d) Vallabhbhai Patel
5. The Constitution begins with a short statement of its basic values. What is it called? **1m**
(a) Preface (b) Preamble (c) Introduction (d) Article
6. Which of these countries is/are examples of a Republic? **1m**
(a) USA (b) India (c) South Africa (d) All the above
7. What kind of 'Justice' does our Preamble provide? **1m**
(a) Economic Justice (b) Political Justice
(c) Social Justice (d) All the above

Answer the following Questions.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

14. Elaborate the need of constitution. **3m**

Long Answer Type Questions

16. Explain any five major ideals enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution. **5m**
17. "India emerged as independent country amidst heavy turmoil." Justify the statement. **5m**

CHAPTER 3 - ELECTORAL POLITICS

WORKSHEET

CLASS –IX

SUB – POLITICAL SCIENCE

Name of the student

Time : 25 min M.M. 20

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

1. Who appoints the members of the Election Commission of India? 1m
(a) Chief Justice (b) Prime Minister (c) President (d) People
2. To ensure that no one vote for someone else Election Commission of India has issued..... 1m
(a) Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC) (b) Ration Card
(c) Personal Account Number (PAN) (d) Driving License
3. Name an independent body which supervises, conducts and controls the entire process of election in our country. 1m
(a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha (c) Election Commission of India (d) Planning Commission
4. The number of Lok Sabha Constituencies in India at present is 1m
(a) 541 (b) 546 (c) 543 (d) 540
5. The Voters' List is also known as 1m
(a) Election (b) Voter Identity Card (c) Electoral Roll (d) None of these
6. Which of the following statements is against the democratic process of elections? 1m
(a) Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections
(b) Elections must be held regularly immediately after the term is over
(c) The Right to Vote should be given to selected people only
(d) Elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner
7. Which of the following is not allowed while carrying out an election campaign? 1m
(a) Giving money to voters to cast vote for particular candidate (b) Using television channels.
(c) Door-to-door canvassing. (d) Contacting voters on phone
8. An election is a necessity for any democracy. Why? 3m
9. What are the challenges to a free and fair election in India? 5m
10. What is the role of the Election Commission in holding free and fair election? 5m

CHAPTER 4 - WORKING OF INSTITUTION

WORKSHEET

CLASS –IX

SUB – POLITICAL SCIENCE

Name of the student

Time : 25 minutes M.M. 20

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

1. Who exercises all governmental powers? **1m**
(a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (d) Chief Election Commission
2. The Second Backward Classes Commission was appointed by the government of India in **1m**
(a) 1979 (b) 1981 (c) 1985 (d) 1999
3. Which one of the following statements about the President of India is wrong? **1m**
(a) He is the head of the state. (b) He is the highest formal authority in the country.
(c) He exercises only nominal powers. (d) He is elected directly by the people.
4. The strength of the Council of Ministers ranges from **1m**
(a) 60 to 80 (b) 60 to 100 (c) 70 to 85 (d) 80 to 100
5. Once the Lok Sabha passes the budget of the government or any other money related bill, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it. The Rajya Sabha can only delay it by **1m**
(a) 14 days (b) 15 days (c) 16 days (d) 17 days
6. What do the Civil Servants do? **1m**
(a) They take important policy decisions (b) They implement the ministers' decisions
(c) They settle the disputes (d) None of the above
7. What is 'Parliament'? **1m**
(a) Assembly of elected representatives at the national level (b) A body consisting of appointed ministers
(c) Body comprising judges (d) Assembly of only appointed members
8. Apart from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, who else constitutes the Parliament? **1m**
(a) Prime Minister (b) Chief Minister (c) Governor (d) President
9. Differentiate between the Presidential System and the Parliamentary System of Government. **2m**
10. Explain the position of the Prime Minister in the Government of India? What are his/her powers and functions? **5m**
11. "Today the Indian judiciary is one of the most powerful judiciary in the world." Justify this statement with reasonable arguments. **5m**

CHAPTER 5 - DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

WORKSHEET

CLASS –IX

SUB – POLITICAL SCIENCE

Name of the student

Time : 25 min M.M. 20

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

1. Which of the following statement gives the real definition of Rights? **1m**
- a. Rights are the duties which every citizen has to perform.
 - b. Rights are the privileges enjoyed by every citizen.
 - c. Rights are the claims of a person on other fellow beings, over the society and over the government.
 - d. Right are the powers given to every citizen to check the misuse of power by the government.
2. What are the rights specifically included in the International Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights? Select the option. **1m**
- a. Right of freedom of Religion
 - b. Right to work
 - c. Right to safe and healthy conditions, fair wages
 - d. Right to social security
3. List out the Fundamental Rights not available under the Indian Constitution from the given Rights. **1m**
- a. Right to work
 - b. Right to adequate livelihood
 - c. Right to protect one's culture
 - d. Right to privacy
4. What procedures have to be followed regarding the detention of any person by the police? Observe the correct options. **1m**
- i. Detained person will have to be informed of the reasons for such arrest or detention.
 - ii. No person can be deprived of his life or personal liberty.
 - iii. Detained person shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of 24 hours of arrest.
 - iv. Detained person has the right to consult a lawyer or engage for his defence.
- a. (i), (ii) and (iv)
 - b. (i), (iii) and (iv)
 - c. (ii), (iv) and (iii)
 - d. (i), (ii) and (iv)
5. Which statements are very much relevant to the Human Rights Commission? Identify and mark them. **1m**
- i. It is an Independent Commission set up by law in 1993.
 - ii. It is appointed by the President and includes retired Judges.
 - iii. NHRC includes all the rights granted to the citizens by the Constitution of the country.

iv. NHRC is accountable to the court for its activity.

- a. only (iv) b. All (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
c. only (iii) d. only (i), (ii) and (iii)

6. Cultural and Educational Rights are safeguarded mainly for

1m

- a. the women b. the minorities c. the children d. the men

FILL IN BLANKS

7. If anyone violates our fundamental Right, we can directly approach the _____.

1m

8. The Constitution says that no person can be deprived of his life or _____ except according to procedure established by law.

1m

9. _____ means living without interference by other in one's affairs.

1m

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

10. What is Guantanamo Bay? What is it known for?

2m

11. What are rights?

2m

12. What action is mandatory after arresting or detaining a person?

2m

13. What do you mean by 'traffic in human beings'?

2m

14. How can we practice our rights?

3m

CHAPTER 1- THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

WORKSHEET

CLASS –IX

SUB – ECONOMICS

Name of the student

Time : 25 min

M.M. 20

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

1. What is the main economic activity in Palampur? **1m**

- (a) Agriculture (b) Manufacturing (c) Mining (d) Services

2. Which of the following is a Rabi crop? **1m**

- (a) Wheat (b) Rice (c) Cotton (d) Jowar and bajra

3. HYV seeds stands for **1m**

- (a) Heavy yielding variety seeds (b) High yielding variety seeds
(c) Half yielding variety seeds (d) None

4. Mohan a person lives in Rampur a small village in the state of Jharkhand. He own's 20 buffalos, 20 Cows, and 30 Goats. He feeds the animals on various kinds of grasses and sales the milk in the market, which is the only source of income of Mohan. **1m**

Which type of activity does Mohan involved?

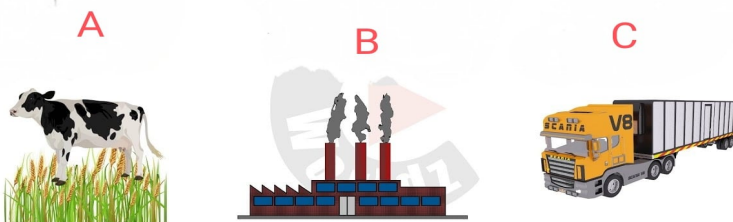
- A) Farming activity B) Non-farming activity C) Secondary activity D) Teritiary activity

5. Match the following: **1m**

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| A- Sale of surplus crops | 1-Nonfarming activities |
| B-Dairy, rice mill, shops | 2-Big farmers |
| C-Land | 3-Assets |
| D-Tractor, Machines | 4-Natural resources |

6. Identify the image as sectors of Indian economy. **3m**

Sectors of Indian Economy



- A.....
- B.
- C.....

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

- 7.What is multiple cropping? **2m**
8. Explain how traditional farming is different from modern farming. **3m**
9. " Green revolution became a boon as well as ban to the country" Justify the statement by giving examples.**4m**

Case based questions

8. Read the given extract and Answer the questions that follow:

Ramu is farmer labourer .Like other such labourers, Ramu found it difficult to meet his family's needs from the wages that he received. A few 4 years back Ramu took a loan from the bank. This was under a government programme which was giving cheap loans to poor landless household. Ramu bought a buffalo with this money. He now sells the buffalo's milk. Further, he has attached a wooden cart to his buffalo and uses it to transport various items, once a week, he goes to the river Ganga to bring back clay for the Potter.

- (i) What is Ramu's fixed capital? **1m**

- (ii) What do you think would be his working capital? **1m**

- (iii) In how many Production activities is Ramu Involved? **1m**

CHAPTER 2 : PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

WORKSHEET

CLASS –IX

SUB – ECONOMICS

Name of the student

Time : 25 min M.M. 20

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

1. Two statements are given in the question below as

1m

Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Educated parents are found to invest more on the education of the children.

Reason (R): They have realised the importance of education for themselves.

Options: a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is true but R is false.

d) A is false but R is true

2. Two students were discussing the story of Sakal & Bilas.

1m

On the basis of story of Sakal & Bilas which of the following conclusion regarding determinants of earning by an individual in the market can be grant?

(a) Health & education (b) Education & skill (c) Age & Education (d) Skill & Age

Help them to find the correct answer.

3. Increase in longevity of life is an indicator of

1m

(a) Good quality of life

(b) improvement in health sector

(c) Better HDI (Human Development Index)

(d) all the above

4. Investment in human capital is expenditure on

1m

(a) Education

(b) training

(c) medical care

(d) all the above

5. The scheme for the establishment of residential schools to impart education to talented children from rural areas is

1m

(a) Kendriya Vidyalayas

(b) Navodaya Vidyalayas

c) Sarvodaya Vidyalayas

(d) none of the above

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

6. What is human capital?

2m

7. What are non-market activities? Give two examples.

2m

CASE BASED QUESTION

8. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

Countries, like Japan, have invested in human resource. They did not have any natural resource. These countries are developed/rich. They import the natural resource needed in their country. How did they become rich/developed ? They have invested on people, especially in the field of education and health. These people have made efficient use of other resources, like land and capital. Efficiency and the technology evolved by people have made these countries rich/developed.

(I) What is the importance of education? (1)

(II) Why is literacy rate high among men and less among women of India ? (1)

(III) Why is there a division of labour between men and women in the family ? (2)

9. Looking at the photograph given below can you explain how a doctor, teacher, engineer and a tailor are an asset to the economy? **4m**



1.Doctor	
2.Teacher	
3. Engineer	
4. Tailor	

10. In what way is human capital superior to other resources? How a large population is turned into a productive asset? Explain. **3m**

CHAPTER 3 - POVERTY AS CHALLENGE

WORKSHEET

CLASS –IX

SUB – ECONOMICS

Name of the student

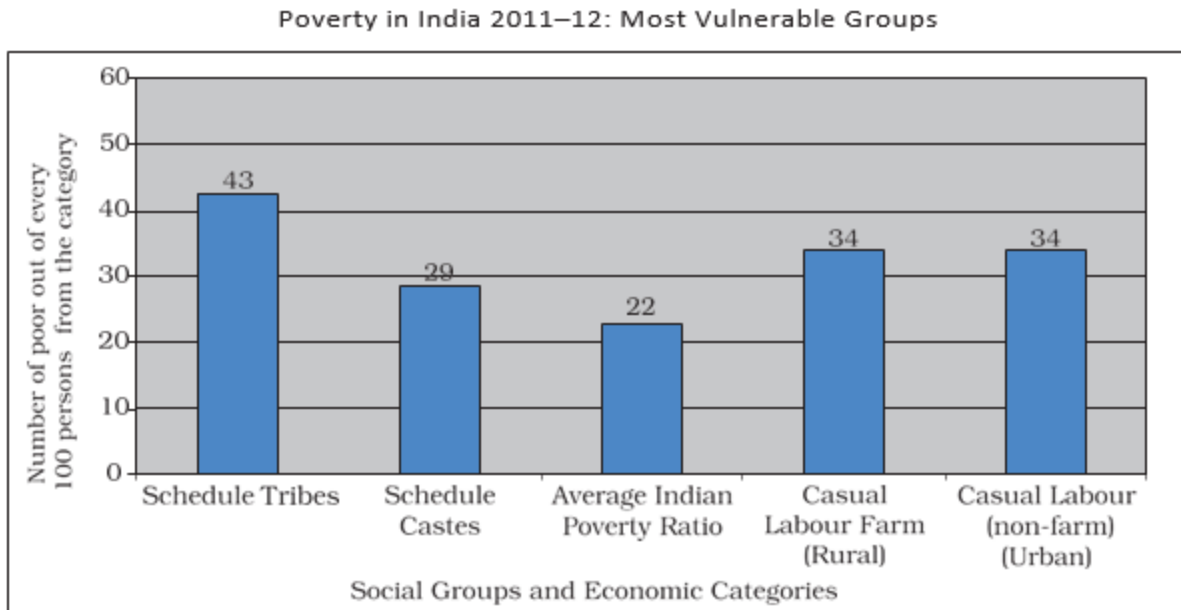
Time : 25 min M.M. 20

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

1. Which organization carries out survey for determining the poverty line? **1m**
(a) NSSO (b) CSO (c) Planning Commission (d) None of the above
2. Which social group is most vulnerable to poverty in India? **1m**
(a) Scheduled castes (b) Scheduled tribes (c) Casual labourers (d) All the above
3. In which state has the high agricultural growth helped to reduce poverty? **1m**
(a) Jammu & Kashmir (b) West Bengal (c) Punjab (d) Gujarat
4. Which state has focused more on human resource development? **1m**
(a) Gujarat (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Maharashtra (d) Kerala
5. What is the main cause of poverty in India? **1m**
(a) High income inequalities (b) Less job opportunities
(c) High growth in population (d) All of these
6. Which of the following is responsible for high poverty rates? **1m**
(a) Huge income inequalities (b) Unequal distribution of land
(c) Lack of effective implementation of land reforms (d) All the above
7. Sivaraman lives in a small village near Karur town in Tamil Nadu. Karur is famous for its handloom and power loom fabrics. There are 100 families in the village. Sivaraman an Arunthathiyar (cobbler) by caste now works as an agricultural labourer for rupees 160 per day. But that's only for five to six months in a year. At other times, he does odd jobs in the town.
- Why did Sivaraman need to do odd jobs in the town apart from agriculture? **1m**
- (a) Physical weakness
(b) Lack of skills to work in agriculture
(c) Arunthathiyar caste is not allowed to work in agriculture for entire year
(d) Agriculture only provides seasonal work

SOURCE BASED QUESTION

8. Study the given bar graph carefully, and answer the following questions:



(i) Name any two social groups are highly vulnerable to poverty.

1m

(ii) What is an average Indian poverty ratio?

1m

(iii) Name any two economic groups which are highly vulnerable to poverty.

1m

Long Answer Type Questions

9. “Poverty is a curse upon humanity.” Explain by giving two examples.

5m

10. How the poverty line is estimated in India? Describe it.

5m

CHAPTER 4 - FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA

WORKSHEET

CLASS –IX

SUB – ECONOMICS

Name of the student

TIME:25 MINUTES MM:20

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

1. The most affected groups in rural areas facing food insecurity are: 1M

- (a) Landless people (b) traditional artisans (c) Beggars (d) all the above

2. P D S is associated with: 1M

- (a) Fair price shops (b) cooperative stores (c) Super bazaars (d) none of the above

3. White Revolution of the country is associated to: 1M

- (a) Sugar (b) milk (c) paper (d) none of the above

4. Antyodaya cards are related to 1M

- (a) All poor (b) poorest of the poor (c) Persons below poverty line (d) none of the above

5. MGNREGA provides: 1M

- (a) 200-days of assured work (b) 100-days of assured work

- (c) No assured work (d) None of the above

6. In which crop largest increase in production as a result of Green Revolution? 1M

- (a) Wheat (b) rice (c) maize (d) none of the above

7. Main purpose of buffer stock is 1M

- (a) To save food grains from pest attack (b) to stop price fluctuations

- (c) To meet the crisis of low production (d) both (b) and (c)

8. In which state of India, Amul Dairy is situated? 1M

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Gujarat (c) Karnataka (d) Bihar

9. Picture Based: Analyse the picture and the question given below. 1M



Can you say that the family shown in picture is a poor and why?

- A) They look very weak and thin due to malnutrition.
- B) They are wearing minimum clothes
- C) They are moving to another place for better livelihood
- D) All the above.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

10. Distinguish between Minimum Support Price and Issue Price. 2M

12. "India is aiming at Self-Sufficiency in food grains since Independence". Elaborate. 3M

CASE BASED QUESTION

11. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

Nothing like the Bengal Famine has happened in India again. But it is disturbing to note that even today; there are places like Kalahandi and Kshipur in Orissa where famine-like conditions have been existing for many years and where some starvation deaths have also been reported. Starvation deaths are also reported in Baran district of Rajasthan, Palamau district of Jharkhand and many other remote areas during the recent years. Therefore, food security is needed in a country to ensure food at all times.

- (a) Which natural disaster is characterised by widespread deaths due to starvation and epidemics, loss of body resistance due to weakening from starvation? 1M
- (b) Who are food insecure in urban area? 1M
- (c) What do you mean by seasonal hunger? In which area it is prevalent? 1M

13. Buffer Stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice, procured by the government through the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production. The farmers are paid a pre-announced price for their crops. This price is called Minimum Support Price (MSP). The MSP is declared by the government every year before the sowing season to provide incentives to farmers for raising the production of these crops. The purchased food grains are stored in granaries. Do you know why this buffer stock is created by the government? This is done to distribute food grains in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata of the society at a price lower than the market price also known as Issue Price. This also helps resolve the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions.

- 13.1. Government purchases food grains through which agency for buffer stock? 1M
- 13.2. Why does the government declare MSP every year? 1M
- 13.3. Why Buffer Stock is created by the government? 1M