तत् त्वं पूषन् अपावृणु
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

सामाजिक विज्ञान
Social Science

कक्षा / Class IX

2025-26

विद्यार्थी सहायक सामग्री
Student Support Material

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन~Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

संदेश

विद्यालयी शिक्षा में शैक्षिक उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करना एवं नवाचार द्वारा उच्च - नवीन मानक स्थापित करना केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की नियमित कार्यप्रणाली का अविभाज्य अंग है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 एवं पी. एम. श्री विद्यालयों के निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए गतिविधि आधारित पठन-पाठन, अनुभवजन्य शिक्षण एवं कौशल विकास को समाहित कर, अपने विद्यालयों को हमने ज्ञान एवं खोज की अद्भुत प्रयोगशाला बना दिया है। माध्यमिक स्तर तक पहुँच कर हमारे विद्यार्थी सैद्धांतिक समझ के साथ-साथ, रचनात्मक, विश्लेषणात्मक एवं आलोचनात्मक चिंतन भी विकसित कर लेते हैं। यही कारण है कि वह बोर्ड कक्षाओं के दौरान विभिन्न प्रकार के मूल्यांकनों के लिए सहजता से तैयार रहते हैं। उनकी इस यात्रा में हमारा सतत योगदान एवं सहयोग आवश्यक है - केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के पांचों आंचलिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान द्वारा संकलित यह विद्यार्थी सहायक-सामग्री इसी दिशा में एक आवश्यक कदम है । यह सहायक सामाग्री कक्षा 9 से 12 के विद्यार्थियों के लिए सभी महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर तैयार की गयी है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की विद्यार्थी सहायक- सामग्री अपनी गुणवत्ता एवं परीक्षा संबंधी सामग्री संकलन की विशेषज्ञता के लिए जानी जाती है और शिक्षा से जुड़े विभिन्न मंचों पर इसकी सराहना होती रही है। मुझे विश्वास है कि यह सहायक सामग्री विद्यार्थियों की सहयोगी बनकर निरंतर मार्गदर्शन करते हुए उन्हें सफलता के लक्ष्य तक पहुँचाएगी।

शुभाकांक्षा सहित ।

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SOCIAL SCIENCE – CLASS – IX
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CHAPTER-1
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

GIST OF THE LESSION -

French Society-
First estate-clergy
Second estate - Nobility
Third estate - Rest of population

Growing of Middle class-
New social group emerged
They were educated
Philosophers emerged

Struggle to survive-
Increase in population
Increased in demand for food grain
Wages did not increase

The Outbreak of the Revolution
Revolt at the Bastile-
Angry women raided the baker shop
Peasant attacked chateaux

Political Factors: Weak Monarchy-King Louis XVI was indecisive and unable to manage the financial crisis.
Enlightenment Ideas: Philosophers like Voltaire, Rousseau, and Montesquieu promoted ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity, challenging the traditional order.
Women's March on Versailles: October 1789- Women marched from Paris to Versailles to demand bread and forced the royal family to move to Paris, bringing them under closer scrutiny.
Overthrow of the Monarchy:- August 1792- The monarchy was overthrown and France was declared a republic.
Execution of Louis XVI: - January 1793- King Louis XVI was trialled and executed for treason.
Constitution of 1791: Established a constitutional monarchy, reducing the king's powers and creating a Legislative Assembly.

KEY EVENTS

..Formation of the National Assembly:

June 1789: The Third Estate declared itself the National Assembly, claiming to represent the people of France.

2. Tennis Court Oath:

Members of the National Assembly vowed not to disband until they had drafted a new constitution.

3. Storming of the Bastille:

July 14, 1789: Parisians stormed the Bastille prison, a symbol of royal tyranny. This event is celebrated as France's National Day.

4. Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen:

August 1789: Proclaimed the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity, and asserted individual and collective rights.

The Directory and Rise of Napoleon -The Directory 1795-1799: A more moderate government was established, but it was plagued by corruption and inefficiency.
Rise of Napoleon:1799: Napoleon Bonaparte staged a coup d'état, eventually becoming the ruler of France and ending the Revolution.
Women's Revolution:-

- Most of the women of the third estate had to work for a living.
- They demanded equal pay for equal work.
- In order to discuss and voice their interests, women started their own political clubs and newspapers.
- It was finally in 1946 that women in France won the right to vote.

The Abolition of Slavery-There was a triangular slave trade among Europe, Africa, and America.
In the 18th century, there was little criticism of slavery in France. It was finally in 1848 that slavery was abolished in the French colonies.
The Revolution and Everyday Life-
The revolutionary governments took it upon themselves to pass laws that would translate the ideals of liberty and equality into everyday practice.
One important law that came into effect was the abolition of censorship.
Important Dates-

- 1789, July 14: National Assembly formed. Bastille stormed on July 14. French Revolution starts.
- 1789, August 26: Declaration of the Rights of Man
- 1790: Civil Constitution of the Clergy nationalizes the Church. 1791: Dissolution of the National Constituent Assembly.
- 1793: Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were executed
- 1804: Napoleon Bonaparte becomes the king of the France and introduced Nepoleon code/civil code.

Broader Impact-- Influence on Global Revolutions ,Legacy of Democratic Ideals:
Lessons Learned: Demand of human rights
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS-
Q.1 Which of the following best explains the lesson the French Revolution offers about the role of ordinary citizens in shaping government?
A) Political change is only possible through royal decrees.
B) Common people have no influence over the structure of government.
C) The active involvement of common people can challenge injustice and contribute to the creation of democratic institutions.
D) Revolutions are successful only when led by foreign powers.
Ans: C) The active involvement of common people can challenge injustice and contribute to the creation of democratic institutions.

Q-2- If you were a peasant. In 18th century France, how would you have likely been affected by the tax system?
A. You would be exempt from all taxes.
B. You would have paid taxes to both the Church and the state.
C. You would only pay voluntary contributions.
D. You would collect taxes from noble

Ans. -B You would have paid taxes to both the Church and the state.

Q-3 How did the storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789, reflect the growing power and demands of the common people during the French Revolution?

A) It marked the king's victory over the revolutionaries

B) It symbolized the collapse of foreign influence in France

C) It represented the people's uprising against absolute monarchy and the demand for freedom, justice, and equality

D) It signalled the start of a peaceful reform movement led by the nobility

Hint: C) It represented the people's uprising against absolute monarchy and the demand for freedom, justice, and equality

Q. 4 See the given picture and try to know the special features of this drawing.

A-It is one of the rare paintings made by a female artist

B-The painting is a female allegory of liberty.

C-It is a symbol of the new constitution of France.

D-Both (a) and (b)

Answer- D-Both (a) and (b)

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS -

Q-1 Who made up the 'Third Estate' in pre-revolutionary France, and how did their social and economic conditions contribute to revolutionary demands for change?

Hint - -Common people – peasants, artisans, workers.

Q-2 What was the name of the tax paid by the Third Estate to the Church in pre-revolutionary France, and how did such taxes reflect the social and economic inequalities of the time?

Hint -Tithe

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS -

Q1-What was the significance of the storming of the Bastille during the French Revolution, and how did it reflect the growing power and determination of the common people to challenge absolute monarchy?

Hint-Symbolized the end of monarchy's absolute power Marked the beginning of the revolution, People captured arms and freed prisoners

Q2-Who was Robespierre, and why is his period of rule during the French Revolution referred to as the 'Reign of Terror'? Analyze how his policies affected French society and contributed to the course of the revolution.

Hint- Ans-Leader of the Jacobins, Dictatorial control (1793–94), harsh laws, execution of opponents via guillotine.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q-1 How did the French Revolution bring changes to the everyday lives of people in France? Discuss with examples how social customs, laws, and institutions were transformed during and after the revolution.

Hint- Changes in dress, language, and public festivals, Use of "Citizen" instead of Monsieur or Madame, abolition of censorship, introduction of free press, reforms in education and laws, cultural changes reflecting revolutionary ideal.

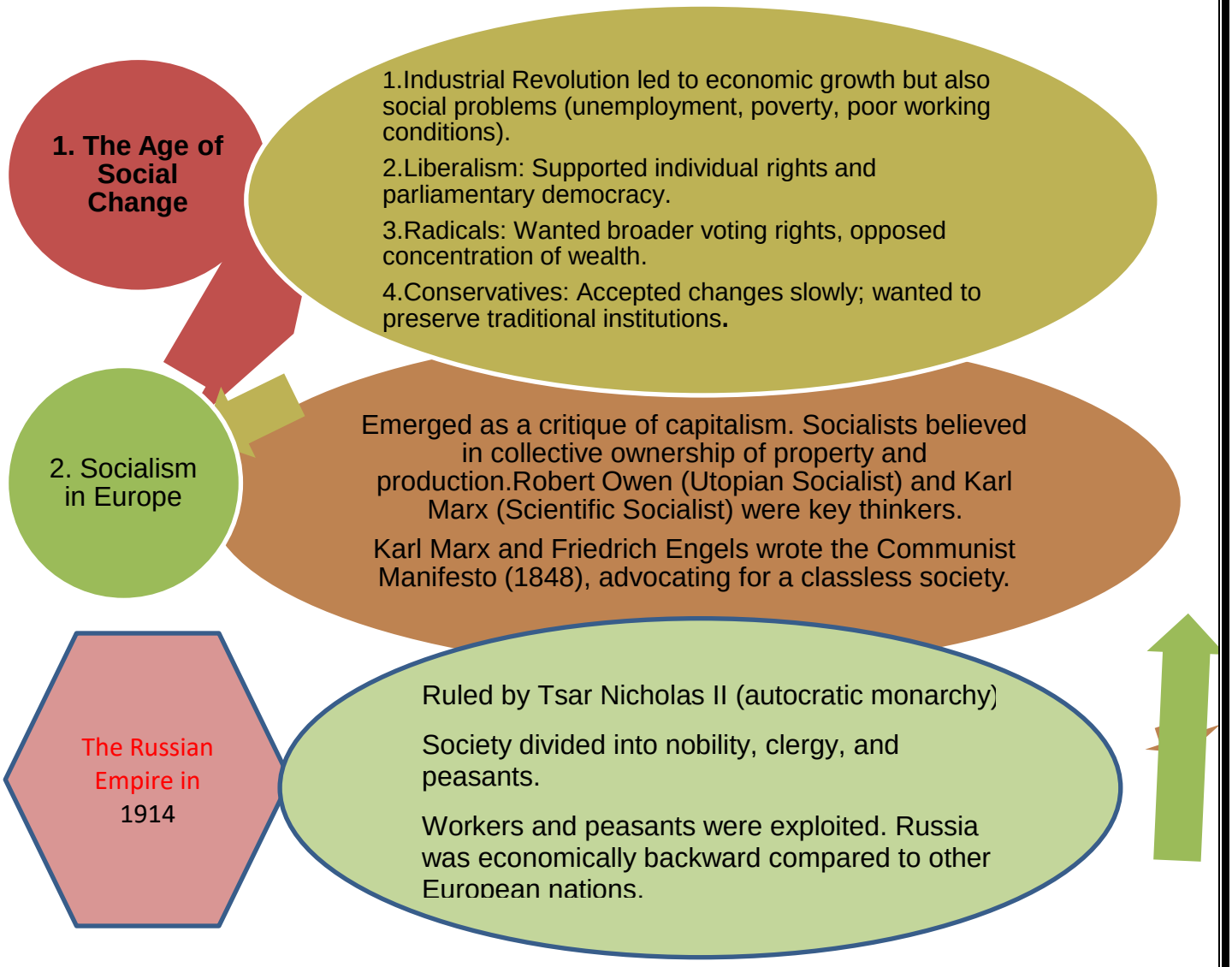
Q-2 How did the ideas of philosophers and the Enlightenment thinkers inspire the French Revolution? Give examples to support your answer.

Hint - Montesquieu (separation of powers), and Voltaire (freedom of speech),Ideas of liberty, democracy, and justice,Spread of pamphlets, salons, and printed books,Impact on the middle class (bourgeoisie),Contribution to demands for change and reforms.

CHAPTER-2

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-



Key Words

Socialism - An ideology that advocates collective ownership of production.

Bolsheviks - A radical socialist group led by Lenin.

Mensheviks - A moderate socialist group. ,

Duma- Russian parliament.

Provisional Government- Temporary government formed after Tsar's abdication.

Autocracy- System of government where one person holds absolute power.

Collectivization- Policy of combining small farms into large, collective ones.

Bloody Sunday- 1905 massacre of unarmed protesters by Tsar's troops.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION-

The 1905 Revolution

Workers formed Soviets (councils).

After protests and a massacre (Bloody Sunday), Tsar allowed creation of Duma (Parliament), but with limited powers.

The February Revolution (1917)

Due to war failures, food shortages, and public unrest.

Tsar abdicated, and a Provisional Government was formed.

Soviets gained power, especially the Petrograd Soviet.

. The October Revolution (1917)

Led by Vladimir Lenin and the Bolsheviks.

Overthrew the Provisional Government.

First socialist government established in Russia.

Aftermath of the Revolution-

- Land redistributed to peasants.
- Banks and industries nationalized.
- Russia withdrew from WWI (Treaty of Brest-Litovsk).
- A civil war followed between the Reds (Bolsheviks) and the Whites (anti-Bolsheviks).
- Bolsheviks (later Communists) won.

Formation of the USSR

- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics formed in 1922.
- Joseph Stalin succeeded Lenin and introduced collectivization and Five-Year Plan

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1 Assertion (A): Most socialists believed that private property was the root cause of social inequalities.

Reason (R): Socialists advocated for collective ownership of property to promote equality and welfare for all.

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.

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

Q. 2 Which political party believed that the Russian peasant was the true revolutionary class capable of transforming society?

A) Bolshevik Party B) Menshevik Party
C) Socialist Revolutionary Party D) Communist Party of China

Ans: C) Socialist Revolutionary Party

Q. 3 Identify personality and the famous Programme introduced by him.

A- Joseph Stalin, Collectivization Programme.

B- V. Lenin ,Comune(mir) Programme.

C- Karl Marx,Dictatorship of Proletariat.3``

D- F.Engels,

Answer- A- Joseph Stalin, Collectivization Programme

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q-1. What was the core ideology of socialism, and how did it propose to address issues of inequality and exploitation in society? Explain with reference to its views on ownership and production?

Hint-End of private property and equal distribution of wealth

Q-2. What were the key results of the October Revolution of 1917 in Russia, and how did it lead to the establishment of a new political and economic system?

Hint-Bolsheviks seized power in Russia.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE OF QUESTIONS

Q-1-What role did the Soviets—workers' and soldiers' councils—play during the Russian Revolution, and how did they influence the transfer of power and the establishment of a socialist state?

Hint-They challenged the authority of the Provisional Government,Played a major role in organizing protests and strikes during the revolution. Revolution?

Q-2- Why did the Tsarist autocracy collapse in Russia in 1917? Identify and explain at least three key political, social, or economic factors that led to its downfall.

Hint-Heavy losses in World war and food shortages. Discontent among workers and peasants.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1-What was the role of Vladimir Lenin in the Russian Revolution of 1917? Analyze how his leadership, ideas, and actions influenced the course and outcome of the revolution.

Hint-Lenin led the Bolshevik party and introduced the April Theses. Called for "Peace, Land and Bread" to gain mass support Organized the October revolution and overthrew the Provisional Government Nationalized banks and industries.

Q-2 What were the social, economic, and political conditions in Russia before the 1917 Revolution? Explain how these conditions contributed to public dissatisfaction and the outbreak of the revolution?

Hint-Social- Inequality between nobles and peasants; poor working conditions, Economic- Backward agriculture, food scarcity, and industrial unrest, Political- Absolute monarchy, no real parliament, censorship, and repression.

CHAPTER-3
NAZISM AND RISE OF HITLER

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-

1. World War I	• Germany lost WWI in 1918.
2.Treaty of Versailles	• **Peace treaty** signed on **June 28, 1919,** in the Palace of Versailles (France) • War Guilt Clause Reperations- $32 billion US dollars • Territorial Losses • Military Restrictions
3. Weimar Republic	• Democratic government formed after WWI. • Faced economic crises (hyperinflation, unemployment). • Lost people's trust.
4. Rise of Hitler	• Hitler joined German Workers' Party → became Nazi Party. • Gained public support by promising strong leadership • revival of Germany, • Rejection of Versailles Treaty.
5. Nazi Ideology	• Belief in Aryan racial superiority .Anti-Jew, anti-democratic, anti-communist. • Glorified war and violence. Total obedience to the Führer (Leader – Hitler)

6. Nazi Rule in Germany

- Hitler became Chancellor in 1933
- Turned Germany into a dictatorship. Censorship, secret police (Gestapo), Mass propaganda.
- **Education- brainwashing children** with their ideas, **loyal to Hitler**, believe in **German superiority**, and **hate Jews loyal to Hitler**, believe in **German superiority**, and **hate Jews,**
- Youth groups used to spread Nazi ideas. Jews were blamed for Germany's problems and brutally persecuted.

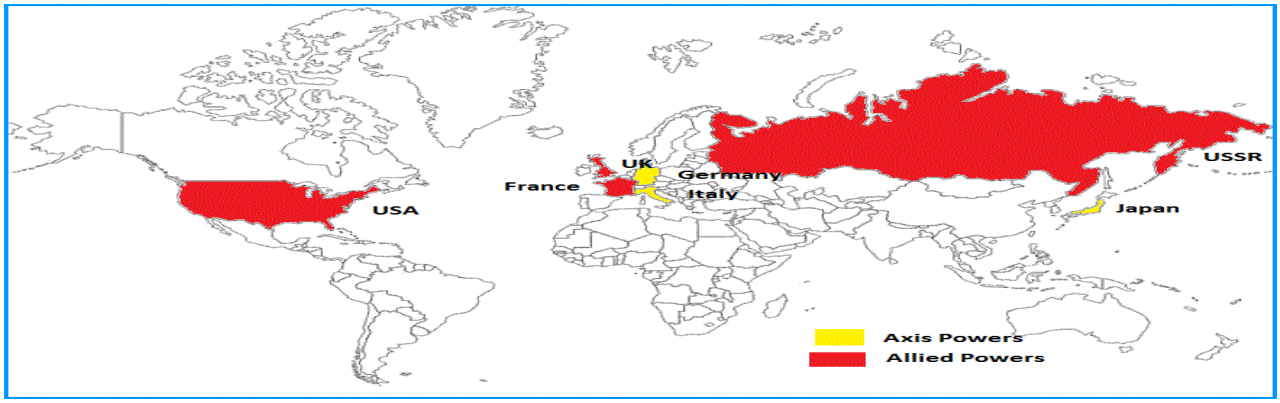
7. Persecution and Holocaust

- Nuremberg Laws: Removed Jewish rights.
- Kristallnacht (1938): Attacks on Jews and property.
- Holocaust: Systematic killing of 6 million Jews in concentration camps.

8.World War II and Hitler's Death

- Hitler's expansion policy started WW II (1939).
- Germany defeated in 1945.
- Hitler committed suicide; Nazi rule ended

WORLD WAR -II COUNTRY



MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS-

Q.1. Assertion (A): Nazi ideology believed in equality and democracy for all citizens.
Reason (R): Hitler aimed to establish a racially pure German society and considered Aryans superior

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.

Correct Answer-D A is false, but R is true.

Q-2. Assertion (A): The Weimar Republic was welcomed by all sections of German society.

Reason (R): The Weimar Republic was blamed for accepting the humiliating terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
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.
Correct Answer-D A is false, but R is true.

very short answer type questions

Q-1. How did the global economic crisis of 1929 affect employment in Germany? Give one example to show its economic impact.
Hint-Germany faced massive unemployment during the Great Depression, with about 6 million people jobless by 1932.

Q-2 Examine the role of the 'Gestapo' in Nazi Germany?
Hint-The Gestapo was the secret police in Nazi Germany, used to suppress opposition and enforce Nazi policies.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q-1. In what ways did the Nazi regime use propaganda to control and influence German youth? Evaluate any one method with an example.
Hint-Nazi ideology was taught in schools. Youth organizations like Hitler Youth were used for training. Emphasized loyalty to Hitler, discipline, and hatred for Jews and communists

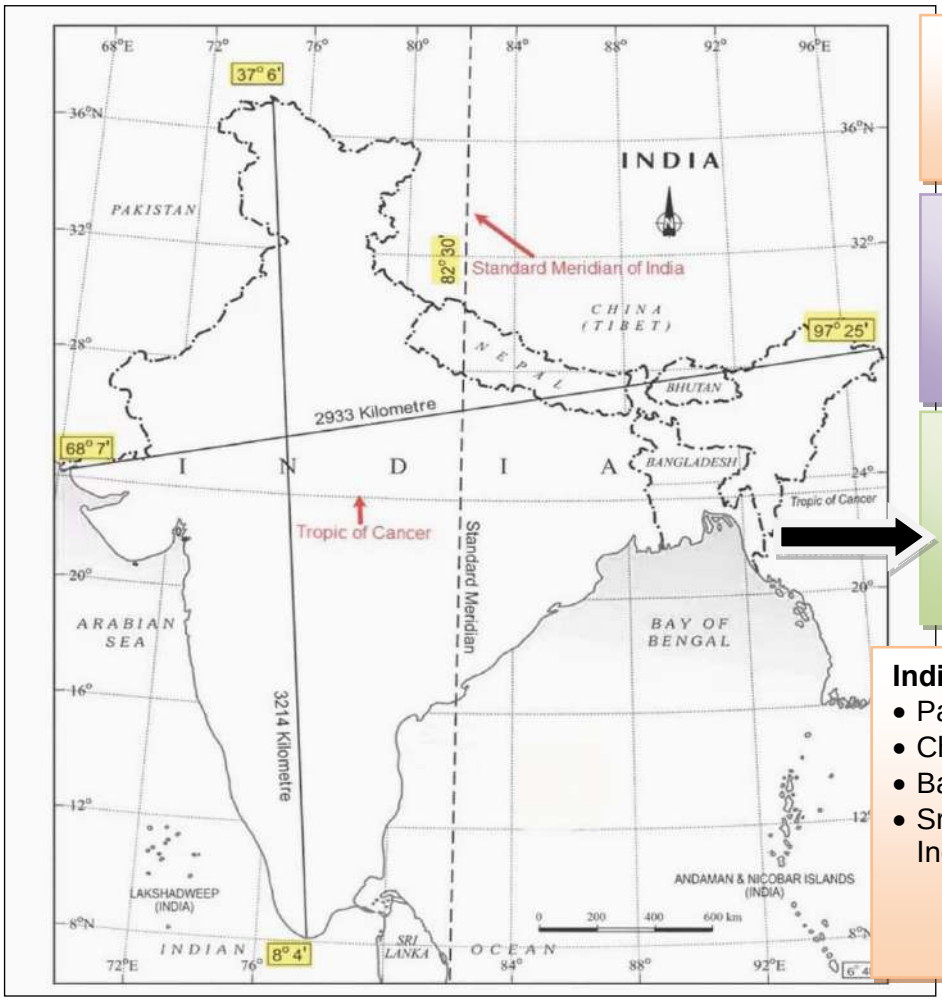
Q-2. How did Adolf Hitler turn Germany into a dictatorship after 1933? Identify any three key actions he took and explain how each helped him tighten his grip on power.
.
Hint-Banned all political parties except the Nazi party. controlled the press and used propaganda. Set up secret police (Gestapo) and concentration camps for opposition.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q-1. Explore the key circumstances that enabled Hitler and the Nazi Party to gain power in Germany. How did they use public discontent and national issues to their advantage?
Hint-Treaty of Versailles and its humiliating terms. Economic hardship post-World War I and the Great Depression. Weakness of the Weimar Republic.

CHAPTER - 1
INDIA SIZE AND LOCATION

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-



- India lies entirely in the Northern Hemisphere.
- India has a population of more than **1.4 billion**

- Total area: 3.28 million square kilometers.
- India is the 7th largest country

- Land boundary of about 15,200 km.
- Coastline is 7,516.6 km (including islands).

India's Neighbor's-
- Pakistan, Afghanistan (north-wes
- China, Nepal, Bhutan (north)
- Bangladesh and Myanmar (east)
- Sri Lanka and Maldives are India's maritime neighbors.

Importance of the Indian Ocean to India
- Strategic Location
- International Trade Routes
- Access to Resources
- Fishing and Shipping

Importance of India to the Indian Ocean
- Geopolitical Influenc
- Naval Power
- Connector Between Continents
- Cultural and Economic Exchanges

5. India's Standard Meridian

- The Earth rotates 360° in 24 hours, so it moves 15° every hour. This means there is a time difference of 1 hour for every 15° of longitude.
- India's Standard Meridian is 82°30'E longitude.It passes through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh.The time at this longitude is taken as the Indian Standard Time (IST).

- IST is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT+5:30).

Importance of Standard Time
- To avoid confusion caused by different local times.
- Helps in maintaining a uniform time across the whole country.
- Useful for railways, airlines, communication, and administration.

Vocabulary
- **Peninsula** A landmass surrounded by water on three sides.
- **Strategic location** A place that is important due to its geographical position.
- **Strait**-A strait is a narrow water body that connects two larger water bodies (like seas or oceans) and separates two land masses.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1. Q.1. Assertion (A): Pakistan lies to the northwest of India.
Reason (R): Bangladesh shares its eastern border with India.
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.
Ans: b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Q.2.**Match the Column – India and its Neighboring Countries**

Column A	Column B
A. Nepal	1. Shares a land boundary with India
B. Afghanistan	2. Shares a very short land boundary through POK
C. Sri Lanka	3. Does **not** share a land boundary with India
D. Bhutan	4. Landlocked neighbor

Answer: A – 1, **B – 2**, **C – 3**, **D – 4**

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
Q.1 Explain how India's central location in the Indian Ocean benefits its trade relations.
Hint: Connects India with Africa, Europe (west), and Southeast Asia (east); helps in sea trade and historical exchanges.
Q.2 Mention two reasons why India is called a subcontinent.
Hint: Vast area and distinct geographical features; culturally and physically diverse region.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
Q.1 Why does India have a single time zone despite its vast east-west extent?
Hint: To maintain uniformity and avoid confusion in communication, transport, and administration.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
Q.1 "India's location at the head of the Indian Ocean is significant for both geographical and strategic reasons." Explain this statement in detail.
Hint: India is centrally located at the head of the Indian Ocean. It connects trade routes between East, West, and South. Helps in controlling sea routes and maritime security. Supports cultural and commercial exchange. Gives strategic and geopolitical advantage.

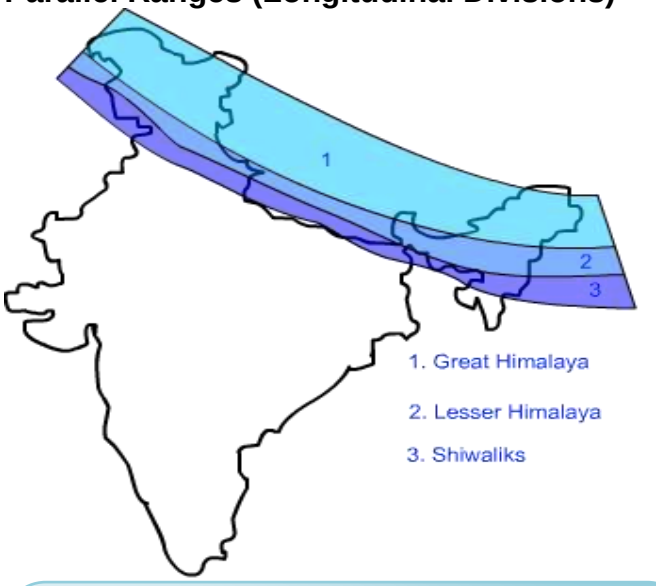
CHAPTER 2
PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

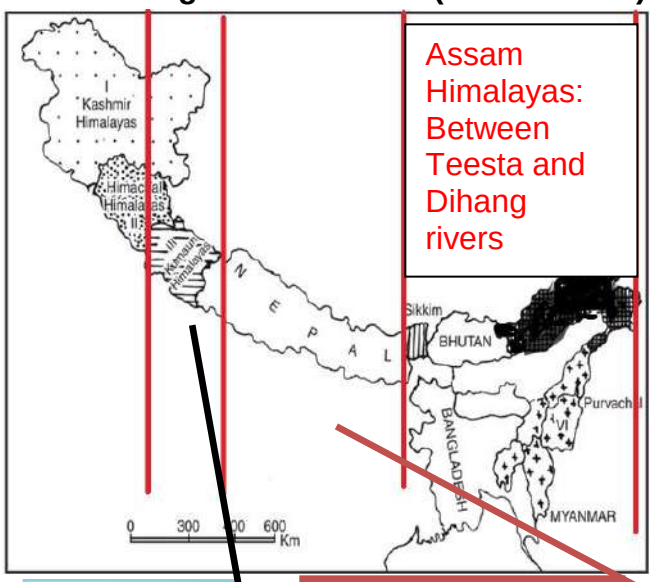
1. The Himalayan Mountains Formation:

- Geologically young and structurally fold mountains, formed by the collision of the Indian Plate with the Eurasian Plate.
- Extent: Stretch over the northern borders of India, from the Indus to the Brahmaputra, forming an arc covering about 2,400 km.
- Width: Varies from 400 km in Kashmir to 150 km in Arunachal Pradesh.
- Altitudinal Variations: Greater in the eastern half than in the western half.

Parallel Ranges (Longitudinal Divisions)



Regional Divisions (West to East)



Assam Himalayas: Between Teesta and Dihang rivers

Punjab Himalayas: Between Indus and Satluj.

Nepal Himalayas: Between Kali and Teesta rivers.

Kumaon Himalayas: Between Satluj and Kali rivers.

1. The Great or Inner Himalayas (Himadri
Northernmost range, most continuous, lofties eaks (average height 6,000 meters),
composed of granite, perennially snow-bound with many glaciers.

2. **The Lesser Himalaya (Himachal)**:
South of Himadri, most rugged,
altitude varies between 3,700 and 4,500 meters,
average width of 50 km,
prominent ranges- Pir Panjal, Dhaula Dhar
famous valleys- Kashmir, Kangra, Kullu.

3. The Outer Himalayas (Shiwaliks):
Outermost range,
extends over 10-50 km width,
altitude between 900-1100 meters
longitudinal valleys called Duns (Dehra Dun).

Purvachal (Eastern Hills & Mountains)-
Beyond Dihang gorge, bends sharply south along India's eastern boundary ,composed of strong sandstones, covered with dense forests,
includes Patkai hills, Naga hills, Manipur hills, Mizo hills.

2. The Northern Plains Formation: Formed by the interplay of the three major river systems – Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra – and their tributaries, made of alluvial soil deposited at the foothills of the Himalayas.

- Extent: Spreads over an area of 7 lakh sq. km (approximately 2400 km long and 240-320 km broad).
- Significance: Densely populated, agriculturally productive, rich soil, adequate water, and favorable climate. Known as the "granaries of the country."

Broad Divisions:

- Punjab Plains: Formed by the Indus and its tributaries (Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Satluj). A larger part lies in Pakistan. Dominated by 'doabs' (land between two rivers).
- Ganga Plain: Spreads over Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal.
- Brahmaputra Plain: Lies in Assam.

Relief Variations:

- Bhabar: Narrow belt of pebbles deposited by rivers, streams disappear here.
- Terai: Wet, swampy region where streams re-emerge, rich in wildlife (e.g., Dudhwa National Park).
- Bhangar: Older alluvial plain, terrace-like features above floodplains, less fertile.
- Khadar: Newer, fertile floodplains, ideal for intensive cultivation.

3. The Peninsular Plateau Formation: Composed of old crystalline, igneous, and metamorphic rocks. Formed by the breaking and drifting of Gondwana land, making it one of the oldest landmasses.

Characteristics: Broad, shallow valleys, rounded hills.

Divisions:

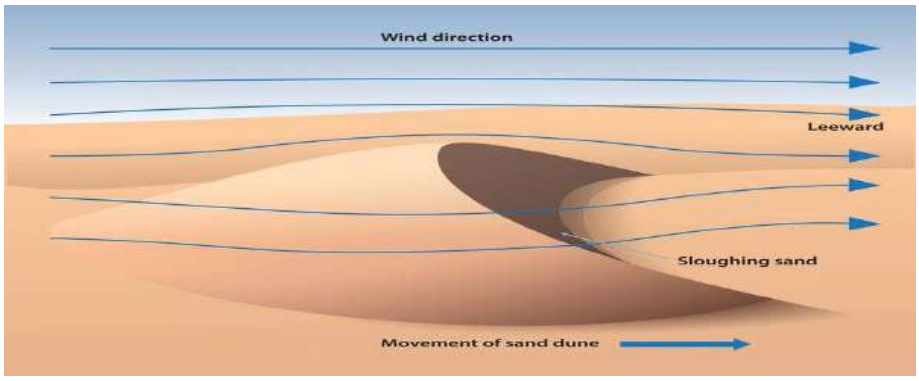
- **The Central Highlands**: Lies north of the Narmada River, covers the Malwa plateau, bounded by Aravalli hills (northwest) and Vindhya range (south), narrower in the east. Rivers (Chambal, Sind, Betwa, Ken) flow southwest to northeast. Includes Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, and Chota Nagpur Plateau.
- **The Deccan Plateau:** Triangular, south of Narmada, bounded by Satpura, Maikal ranges. Higher in the west, slopes gently eastward, includes Meghalaya, Karbi-Anglong Plateau, North Cachar Hills.
- **Deccan Trap**: Area of black soil of volcanic origin.

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
Parallel to the western coast, continuous, higher than Eastern Ghats, , cause orographic rainfall, highest peaks: Anamudi (2,695 m), Doddabetta (2,637 m).	• Discontinuous, lower than Western Ghats (average 600 m), dissected by rivers, highest peak: Mahendragiri (1,501 m).

4. **The Indian Desert (Thar Desert)**

- Location: Lies towards the western margins of the Aravalli Hills.
- Characteristics: Undulating sandy plain, covered with sand dunes.
- Climate: Arid, very low rainfall (below 150 mm/year).

- Vegetation: Sparse vegetation.
- Rivers: Luni (only large river), streams appear during the rainy season but disappear quickly into sand.
- Dunes: Barchans (crescent-shaped dunes).



5. The Coastal Plains

- **Formation:** Narrow strip of plains bordering the Peninsular Plateau, between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea (west) and the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal (east).
- **Western Coastal Plain**: Located between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. Narrow, includes Konkan (Mumbai to Goa), Kannad Plain, and Malabar Coast.
- **Eastern Coastal Plain**: Located between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. Wide and level, includes Northern Circar and Coromandel Coast.
- Deltas: Formed by rivers like Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri.

6. The Islands

- **Lakshadweep Islands**: Close to the Malabar Coast of Kerala in the Arabian Sea, composed of small coral islands, area: 32 sq km, Kavaratti is the capital. Pitti Island is a bird sanctuary.
- **Andaman & Nicobar Islands:** Elongated chain of islands in the Bay of Bengal, divided into Andaman (north) and Nicobar (south). Believed to be elevated portions of submarine mountains, biodiversity, equatorial climate, and thick forest cover. India's only active volcano at Barren Island.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1 A tourist is planning a trekking expedition in the Himalayas. Which of the following ranges would offer the most challenging climbs with perennial snow and a predominance of granite rocks?
A) Shiwaliks. B) Lesser Himalaya. C) Himadri. D) Purvachal
Answer-C) Himadri

Q.2 Which of the following statements best highlights a key difference between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats?
A) Western Ghats are lower in elevation, while Eastern Ghats are higher.
B) Western Ghats are continuous, while Eastern Ghats are discontinuous.
C) Western Ghats cause rain shadow effect, while Eastern Ghats do not.
D) Western Ghats are older than Eastern Ghats.
Answer-B) Western Ghats are continuous, while Eastern Ghats are discontinuous.

Q.3 You are studying a map and notice a longitudinal valley between the Lesser Himalaya and the Shiwaliks. This valley is likely to be referred to as a:
A) Doab. B) Terai. C) Dun. D) Bhabar
Answer-C) Dun

Q.4 Assertion (A): The Coastal Plains of India are narrow in the west and wide in the east.
Reason (R): Major rivers like Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri form deltas on the east coast.

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

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

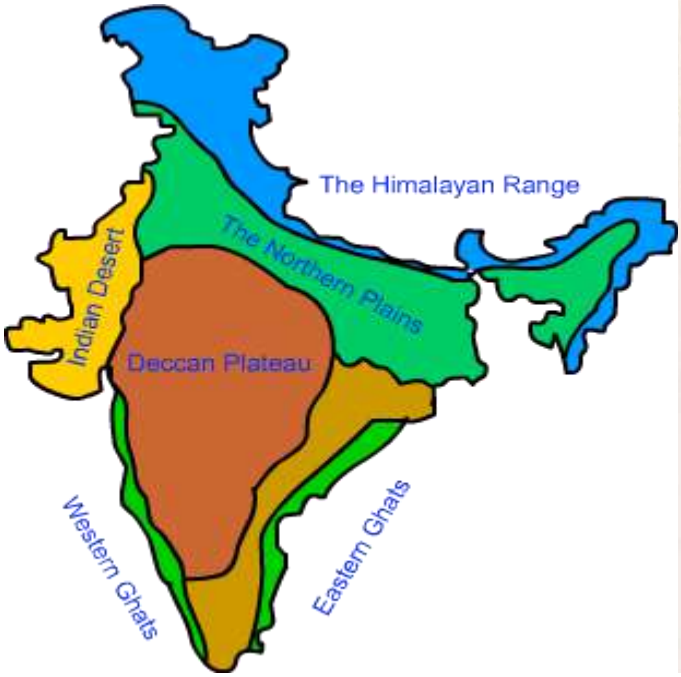
SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

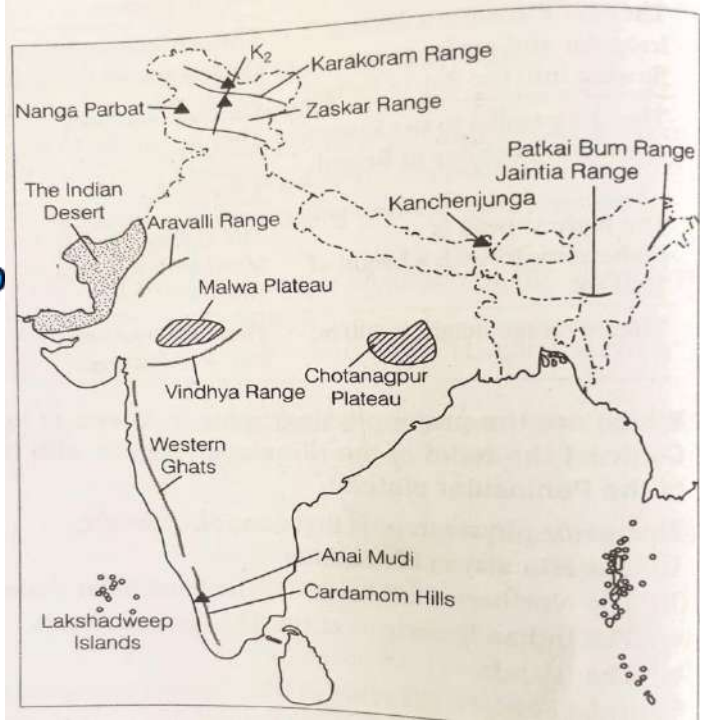
Q.1 Name two distinct features of the Indian Desert and explain how they influence the life and environment of the region.

Hint: Consider the dominant landform and the most defining climatic characteristic, and how these impact water, vegetation, and human activity.

Q.2 "Each physiographic division of India has unique features and plays a crucial role in the country's development." Justify this statement by explaining the significance of any two major physiographic divisions with specific examples of their contributions.

Hint: Choose two divisions you know well (e.g., Himalayas and Northern Plains). For each, discuss how their physical characteristics (mountains, rivers, soil) lead to important impacts on climate, agriculture, resources, and human life.





CHAPTER - 3
DRAINAGE

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-

Drainage: The flow of water through a well-defined channel system in an area.
Drainage Basin / River Basin: An area drained by a single river system (a main river and its tributaries). It's the region from which a river and its tributaries collect water.
Water Divide: Any elevated area, such as a mountain or an upland, that separates two adjoining drainage basins.

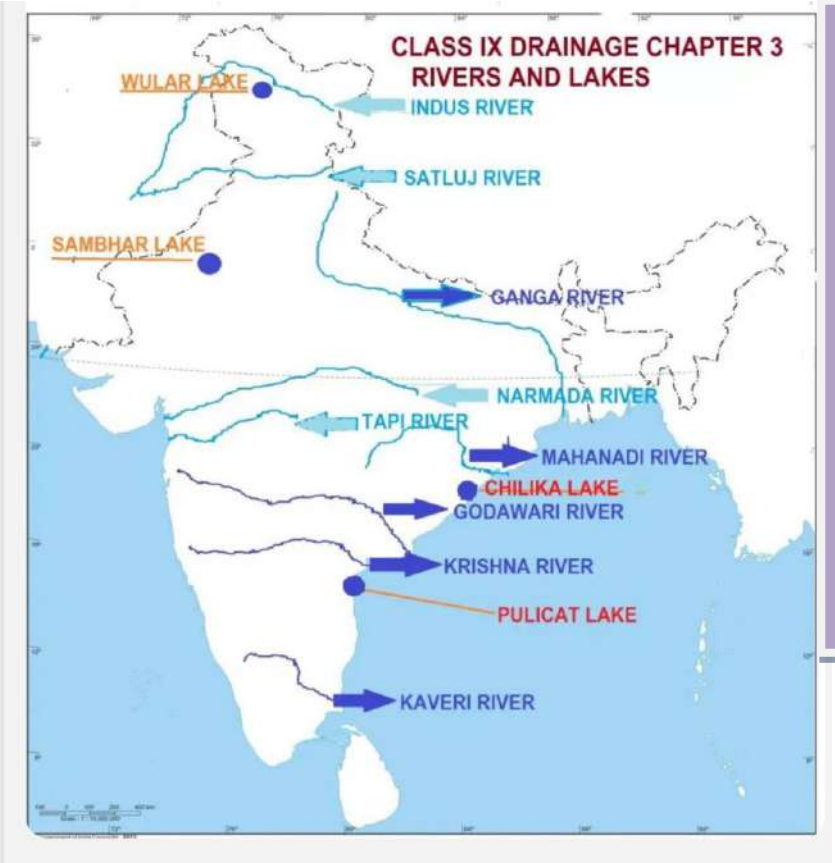
Major Rivers of India: Quick Summary

River Type	River Name	Length (approx.)	Origin	Drains into	Key Tributaries (few)
Himalayan	Indus	2900 km	Tibet	Arabian Sea	Jhelum, Chenab, Sutlej
	Ganga	2500 km	Gangotri Glacier	Bay of Bengal	Yamuna, Ghaghara, Kosi
	Brahmaputra	2900 km	Tibet	Bay of Bengal	Dibang, Lohit, Teesta
Peninsular	Narmada	1312 km	Amarkantak Hills	Arabian Sea	Tawa, Hiran
	Tapi	724 km	Satpura Range	Arabian Sea	Purna, Girna
	Godavari	1500 km	Western Ghats	Bay of Bengal	Pranhita, Manjra, Indravati
	Mahanadi	860 km	Chhattisgarh	Bay of Bengal	Seonath, Hasdeo
	Krishna	1400 km	Western Ghats	Bay of Bengal	Tungabhadra, Bhima, Musi
	Kaveri	760 km	Western Ghats	Bay of Bengal	Amravati, Bhavani

Perennial vs. Seasonal Rivers

Feature	Perennial Rivers (बारहमासी नदियाँ)	Seasonal Rivers (मौसमी नदियाँ)
Flow Duration	Flow throughout the entire year.	Flow mainly during the rainy season; may dry up in dry seasons.
Primary Source	Rainfall and melting snow/glaciers.	Primarily rainfall (monsoon).
Water Supply	Constant and reliable water supply.	Fluctuating water supply; dependent on monsoon.
Location (India)	Mostly Himalayan region (North India).	Mostly Peninsular Plateau (Central & South India).
Channel	Deep, well-defined, and stable channels.	Wider, shallower, and less defined channels.
Examples (India)	Ganga, Yamuna, Indus, Brahmaputra.	Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Narmada, Tapi.

Lakes and rivers



Lagoon Lakes- Chilika Lake
Pulicat Lake, Kolleru Lake(Andhra Pradesh)
Vembanad lack (Kerala)
A salt water lake - Sambhar Lake (Rajasthan) for salt production
Freshwater lakes -Dal Lake, Loktak Lake, Barapani
Lakes formed by wind, volcanic activity, or tectonic activity: Wular Lake (J&K): India's largest freshwater natural lake (formed by tectonic activity).

Role of Rivers in the Economy

- Rivers have been fundamental throughout human history.
- River valleys and plains provide fertile land suitable for agriculture.
- They provide a source of water for irrigation, navigation, hydropower generation, and fisheries.
- They support urbanization and industrialization.
- Rivers also serve as important routes for trade and transport.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1. The Narmada River flows westward instead of eastward like most other rivers. The main reason is:
A. It originates in a desert region
B. It flows through a rift valley
C. It is a man-made river
D. It is rain-fed
Answer: B. It flows through a rift valley

Q.2. **Assertion (A):** During the summer season, the water level of rivers like the Ganga and Yamuna increases.
Reason (R): Snow from the Himalayan glaciers melts during summer and flows into these rivers.
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.
Answer: a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1. In a remote village, a natural freshwater lake is considered sacred by the local community. Beyond religious significance, identify and explain two practical benefits this lake provides to the villagers that justify its importance from an economic and ecological perspective.

Hint: Think about the direct uses of lake water and how a lake can support local livelihoods and environmental health. Consider functions like water storage, climate moderation, and supporting biodiversity.

Q.2 Ravi, a student from Punjab, observed that the water level in nearby rivers increases significantly during summer. Based on your understanding of the Himalayan rivers, explain why this happens.

Hint: Think about the source of Himalayan rivers. What happens to snow and glaciers in summer? How does melting ice affect river flow?

CASE BASED QUESTION

Q.1 **Case Study**: The Peninsular rivers like the Narmada, Tapi, Mahanadi, and Godavari originate in the Western Ghats or central highlands. Most of these rivers are rain-fed and have seasonal flow. The Narmada and Tapi flow westwards, creating narrow valleys, while the Godavari and Mahanadi flow eastwards and form deltas at their mouths.

1. How are Peninsular rivers different from Himalayan rivers in terms of water availability?
2. Which two rivers from the case flow westward, and what is unique about their valleys?
3. Why are deltas important for the coastal regions?

Hint: Consider origin, seasonal nature, direction of flow, and landforms formed.

CHAPTER - 4
CLIMATE

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-

1. Difference between Weather and Climate

Weather- Day-to-day condition of the atmosphere.

- Includes temperature, wind, rainfall, humidity.
- Changes frequently.

Climate- Weather conditions for a long time such as 30-40 years.

- Average weather over a long period (30-40 years).
- More permanent and predictable.

2. Elements of Weather and Climate

- Temperature, Atmospheric Pressure, Wind, Humidity, Precipitation (Rainfall, Snow, etc.)

4. The Indian Monsoon

Definition: Seasonal reversal in wind direction.

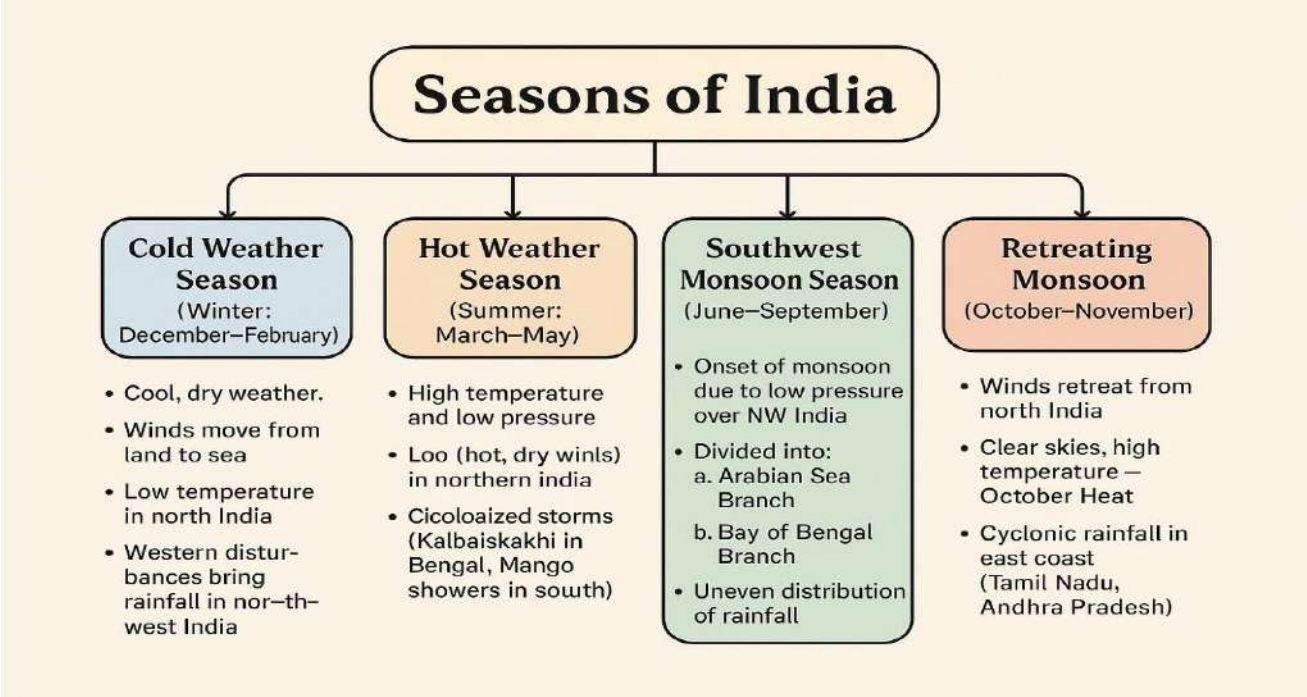
Origin of Monsoon: Differential heating of land and sea.

- Shifting of Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ).
- High-pressure area over the Indian Ocean.
- Presence of jet streams and Tibetan plateau.

Factors affecting India's climate

Factor	Description	Examples/Impact
Latitude	Position relative to the equator	Tropic of Cancer divides India (tropical/subtropical)
Altitude	Height above sea level	Himalayas block cold Central Asian winds
Pressure and Winds	Atmospheric pressure systems and air movement	Monsoon, Jet Stream
Distance from Sea	Proximity to large bodies of water	Mumbai (moderate), Delhi (extreme)
Ocean Currents	Movement of ocean water	Influences coastal temperatures and rainfall
Relief Features	Physical features of the land (mountains, plateaus, etc.)	Mountains and plateaus influence local climate

5. Seasons of India



6. Distribution of Rainfall in India

- Heavy Rainfall Areas (Above 200 cm):Western coast, Northeastern states (e.g., Mawsynram).
- Moderate Rainfall (100–200 cm):Northern plains, parts of eastern India.
- Low Rainfall (60–100 cm): Deccan plateau.

- Very Low Rainfall (Below 60 cm):Western Rajasthan, Ladakh.

7. Characteristics of Indian Monsoon
- Uneven and uncertain.
- Influences agriculture and economy.
- Sudden onset and withdrawal.
- Regional variation in timing and amount.

8. Importance of Monsoon in India
- Major source of water for agriculture.
- Affects cropping pattern.
- Influences drinking water supply and electricity generation.
- Economic life of India depends heavily on monsoon

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS
Q.1.Statement based questions: Statements related to Tamil Nadu.
Statement 1: This state gets rainfall from retreating monsoon.
Statement 2: This state is located in southern India.
Options:
A. Only statement 1 is correct
B. Only statement 2 is correct
C. Both the statements are correct
D. None of the statement is correct
Answer: c. both the statements are correct.

Q.2.Which of the following is not a characteristic of the monsoon in India?
A. Seasonal reversal of winds
B. Uneven distribution of rainfall
C. Predictable arrival and retreat
D. Strong influence on agriculture
Answer: C. Predictable arrival and retreat

Q.3 **Assertion (A):** The Coromandel Coast receives rainfall in winter.
Reason (R): The northeast monsoon winds pick up moisture from the Bay of Bengal before hitting the Coromandel Coast.
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.
Answer: a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
Q.1. Rainfall in India is highly uneven. Some areas like Mawsynram receive very heavy rainfall while others like Jaisalmer get very little. How does this variation affect the economy and lifestyle of people in different regions?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
Q.1 Imagine a situation where the Indian monsoon fails for two consecutive years.
a) What would be the immediate consequences for farmers and food production?
b) What long-term impact would it have on the economy?
Hint-
(a) Think about how farmers depend on monsoon for crops. Without rain: crop failure, drought, rising food prices.
(b) Long-term: Affects GDP, rural income, food security, increased migration and

unemployment in farming sector.
Q.2 Climate is a resource but also a challenge."
a) Justify this statement with three examples.
b) Suggest two ways in which people adapt to extreme climates in India.
c) How does climate influence the distribution of population?
Hint- a) Resource: Helps crops (rice in east), tourism (hill stations), solar power. Challenge: Droughts, floods, irregular rain.
b) Desert houses, stilt houses in floods, suitable clothing.
c) Areas with harsh climate (Thar, Himalayas) = sparse population; moderate = dense population.

CHAPTER -5
NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

CHAPTER -6
POPULATION

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-

1.Population- Population refers to the total number of people living in a country at a specific time. India's population is second largest in the world, after China.

2.Census

The Census is an official count of population done every 10 years. Last census was in 2011, next is due in 2021 (delayed).

3. Key Features of India's Population (as per 2011 Census)

- Total population: 1.21 billion
- Uttar Pradesh – most populous state
- Sikkim – least populous state
- High population density in Bihar, West Bengal, Kerala
- Low density in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim

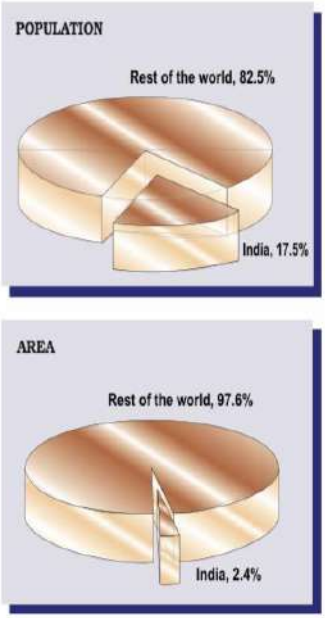


Fig 6.1 : India's Share of World's Area and Population

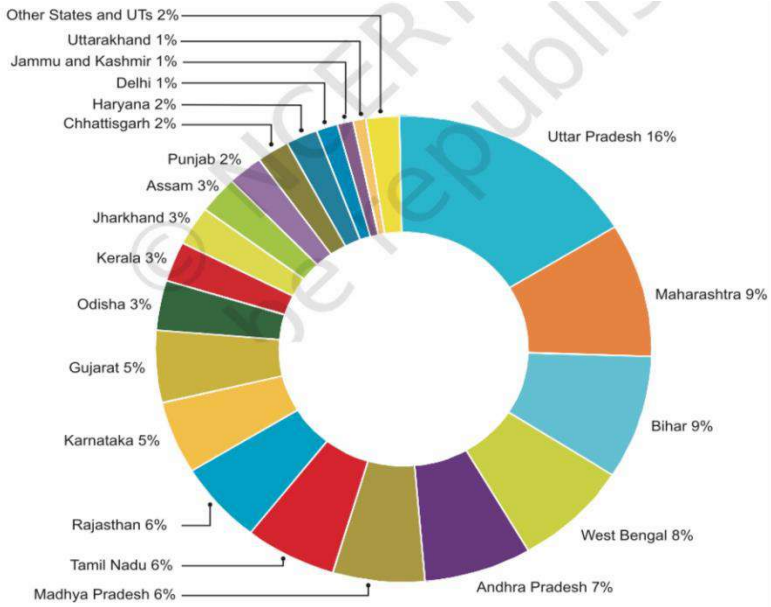


Fig. 6.2: Distribution of Population

Source: Census of India, 2011

4. Population Density

- Population Density = Total population / Total land area
- India's average population density (2011) = 382 persons per sq km

5. Population Growth

Refers to the increase in the number of people.
Measured using the growth rate of population.
High growth due to improved health care and decreased death rates.

6. **Age Composition-**

Population divided into:
Children (0–14 years) – economically dependent
Working-age (15–59 years) – economically productive
Aged (60+ years) – dependent

7. Literacy Rate

Percentage of people aged 7 and above who can read and write.
National average (2011): 74%

Males: 82%, Females: 65%

8 Adolescents

Topic	Details
Who are Adolescents?	Adolescents are people in the age group of 10 to 19 years.
Significance	- They form a significant part of India's population. - They are the future workforce of the country. - If properly educated, skilled, and healthy, they can be an asset. - However, if not supported well, they face several challenges.
⚠️ Challenges Faced by Adolescents	- Lack of education and school dropout - Malnutrition and anemia (especially among girls) - Early marriage and related health risks - Lack of career guidance and life skills

9.National Population Policy 2000

- Free and compulsory education up to 14 years of age.
- Reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to below 30 per 1000 live births.
- Reduce Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) to below 100 per 1 lakh live births.
- Delay marriage: Minimum age for girls – 18 years , Minimum age for boys – 21 years
- Promote family planning and reproductive health services.
- Improve health care for adolescents – nutrition, awareness, and protection from STDs.
- Encourage institutional deliveries and trained medical staff.
- Involve Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and NGOs in spreading awareness.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1 A high literacy rate in a region often influences social and economic indicators such as health, employment, and family planning. Literate individuals are generally more aware of the importance of small families, better healthcare, and responsible citizenship.

Based on the information above, which of the following is the most likely outcome of a high literacy rate in a region?

A) High birth rate

B) Low health awareness

C) Low population growth

D) High death rate

Answer: c:) Low population growth

Q.2.Assertion (A): A high literacy rate is crucial for the overall development of a nation's human resources

Reason (R): Literate individuals are generally more aware of their rights and responsibilities, tend to adopt healthier lifestyles, and are better equipped to acquire new skills for economic productivity.

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.

Answer- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1 Why is the adolescent population important for India's future?

Hint-Link with skill development, productivity. Table: Literacy Rate in Selected Indian States (2021 Census)

TABLE BASED QUESTION

Literacy Rate in Selected Indian States (2021)

State	Male Literacy (%)	Female Literacy (%)
Kerala	96.2	92.1
Bihar	76.2	55.4
Rajasthan	80.5	60.3
Tamil Nadu	91.1	83.7
Uttar Pradesh	81.2	63.4

Q.1 According to the pie chart, which age group constitutes the largest part of India's population? How does this affect the country's workforce?

Hint: The **15–59 age group** is the largest (62%) — this is the **working-age population**. It shows **demographic advantage**, boosting productivity and economic growth.

Q.2 From the table, which state shows the **least gender gap** in literacy rates? What does this imply?

Hint: Kerala: Male 96.2%, Female 92.1% — smallest gap (4.1%)

Indicates **gender equality** and **better access to education** for girls.

Q.3 Bihar has a low female literacy rate. Suggest two measures the government can take to improve it.

Hint: Provide **free and compulsory education**

Offer **incentives for girl education** like scholarships and midday meals.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1 How does literacy rate impact the development of a country? Give examples from India.

Hint: Link with employment, health, gender equality, and family planning.

Chapter-1
What is Democracy? Why Democracy?

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

FLOW CHART

Meaning of democracy
Features of democracy
Advantage of democracy
Disadvantage of democracy
Broader meaning of democracy

Meaning of Democracy-
Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people.

Key Features of Democracy

Feature	Explanation
Elected Leaders	People choose their representatives through elections.
Free and Fair Elections	Elections must be competitive and impartial.
Universal Adult Franchise	Every adult citizen has one vote with equal value.
Rule of Law	The government must follow the law and respect citizens' rights.

Democracy vs. Non-democracy

Country	Type of Government	Why/Why Not Democratic?
India	Democracy	Regular elections, rule of law, citizen rights
China	Not a true democracy	One-party rule, no real competition
Pakistan	Military-dominated rule	Army controls real power, elected leaders are puppets
Zimbabwe	Fake democracy	Elections exist but are unfair and manipulated

Arguments for Democracy (Advantages of Democracy)

- More accountable to the people.
- Improves decision-making through discussion.
- Enhances dignity and equality of citizens.
- Allows peaceful and legal change of leadership.
- Gives room to correct mistakes in future elections.

Arguments Against Democracy (Disadvantages of Democracy)

- Frequent changes cause instability.
- Decision-making is slow.
- Corruption can increase.
- Leaders may not be truly responsive.
- People may lack proper political knowledge.

Democracy – Not just about elections. Democracy means more than voting.It includes:

- Respect for rights
- Equality before law
- Freedom of expression
- Active participation of citizens

Important Terms to Remember

Glossary-

Universal Adult Franchise	Every adult citizen has the right to vote.
Dictatorship	Rule by one person or a group without public choice
Constitution	Set of basic laws and principles guiding a country
Rule of Law	Law applies equally to all citizens, including leaders

Conclusion-Democracy may not be perfect, but it is the most inclusive, fair and accountable form of government available.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q. 1- Which of the following are the features of a democracy?
(i) Elections do not offer the people a choice and a fair opportunity.
(ii) The rulers are elected by the people and take all the major decisions.
(iii) Universal Adult Franchise.
(iv) The government rules under the monarch.
(a) (i), (iii) and (iv)
(b) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(c) (ii) and (iv)
(d) (ii) and (iii) only
Ans-(d) (ii) and (iii) only.
In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Options:
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.
Q. 2- Assertion (A): Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.
Reason (R): Democracy is based on the principle of political equality.
Ans (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1- "Analyze how democratic systems contribute to ensuring the dignity and self-respect of citizens by providing equal rights and participation in decision-making."
HINTS- (a) Democracy is based on the principle of political equality stating that the poorest and least educated have the same status as the rich and educated.
(b) People are not the subjects of a ruler, they are the rulers themselves.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

Q.1- China is northern neighbor. China also says that its government is the people's government. They also hold elections regularly. Will you consider China as a democracy? Give reasons for support your answer.
HINTS- (i) China is not a democracy. There is one party rule in China. (ii)The Chinese Communist Party has held power in China since the time China got independence. (iii)It cannot be called a democracy because only those people who are approved by the Chinese Communist Party are allowed to contest elections. Also, elections just like any other event in China are under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party.

CHAPTER 2
CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

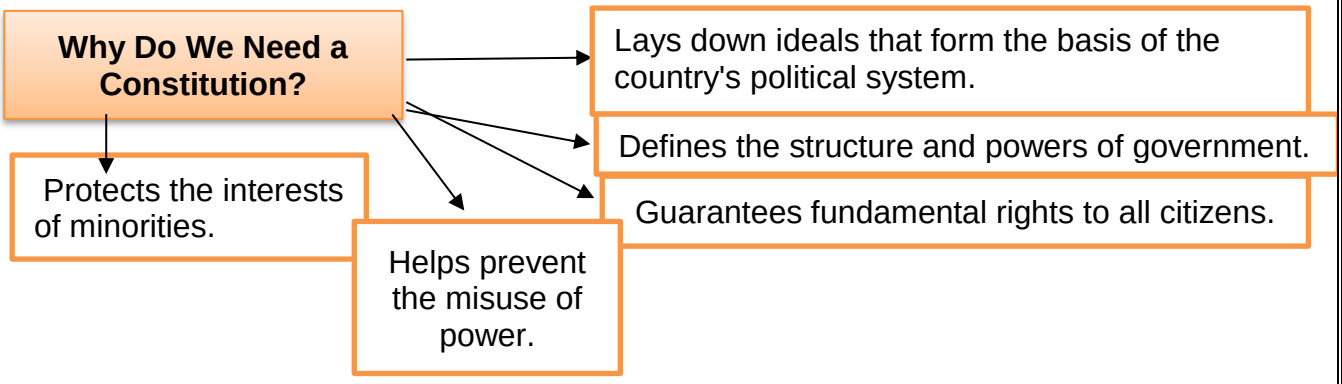
FLOW CHART

Case study of South Africa
Meaning and need of constitution
Formation of the Indian Constitution
Guiding values of Indian Constitution
Instructional designs of Indian Constitution

What is a constitution?
A constitution is a set of written rules that guides how a country is governed.
It lays down the fundamental principles, rights, and duties of citizens and the government.

1.The Story of South Africa (Case Study)
Apartheid: A system of racial discrimination in South Africa.
Non-whites were denied rights; Nelson Mandela and others led the struggle for equality.
After years of struggle, a new democratic constitution was adopted in 1996.

Features of South African Constitution:
- Everyone is equal before the law.
- People of all races have the same rights.
- Guarantees freedom, equality and dignity.
- Established a democracy with a system of universal adult franchise.



The Making of the Indian Constitution
- Historical Background:
- India got independence on 15th August 1947.
- The Constituent Assembly was formed to write the Constitution.
- It had 299 members, including leaders like Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad etc.

Key Points:
- First meeting: 9th December 1946.
- Final adoption: 26th November 1949.
- Came into effect: 26th January 1950 (Celebrated as Republic Day).
- Philosophy of the Constitution:

The Preamble: An introduction to the Constitution that states its values and objectives.

Key Words in the Preamble:

- **Sovereign** – India is independent.
- **Socialist** – Wealth should be distributed equally.
- **Secula**r – All religions are treated equally.
- **Democratic** – People have the power to elect their leaders.
- **Republic** – Head of the state is elected, not hereditary.
- **Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity** – Ensure dignity and unity among all.

IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES:-

- Mahatma Gandhi: Gave the vision of an independent and inclusive India.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: Chairman of the Drafting Committee; called the Father of the Indian Constitution.
- Jawaharlal Nehru: Gave the Objectives Resolution, which guided the making of the **Constitution.**

The Constitution is the supreme law of a country.
It was made by the Constituent Assembly through discussions and consensus.
It ensures democracy, justice, and rights for all.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

In the questions given below (Q.1 and Q.2), there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).Read the statements and choose the correct option:
Options:
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.

Q. 1. **Assertion** (A): The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks in Africa.
Reason (R): Blacks could not form associations or protest against the terrible treatment.
Ans. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Q. 2. **Assertion** (A): The Constitution is the supreme law of the country.
Reason (R): It states the rights and duties of the citizens.
Ans. (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A. D. Preamble

Q.3 what is meant by the 'separation of powers' in a constitutional context?
A. Dividing the powers among different states
B. Dividing the powers among different political parties
C. Dividing the powers among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches
D. Dividing the powers between the government and private sector
Ans.- C. Dividing the powers among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches

Q.4**. Assertion**: A constitution is the supreme law of the country.
Reason: constitution determines the relationship among people living in a territory and the relationship between people and government.
A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is true but R is false.
D. A is false but R is true.

Answer-. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Q.5 Match the following leaders with their roles in the making of the Constitution:

(a) Motilal Nehru	(i) President of the Constituent Assembly
(b) B.R. Ambedkar	(ii) Member of the Constituent Assembly
(c) Rajendra Prasad	(iii) Chairman of the Drafting Committee
(d) Sarojini Naidu	(iv) Prepared a Constitution for India in 1928

Answer-A-IV, B-III, C-I ,D-II

Q,6 Pick out the picture of The Chairman of Constituent Assembly from above given collage.

A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
B) Dr. B R Ambedkar
C) Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha
D) Pandit Jawahar Lal Neharu
Ans-A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS
Q.1. Analyse how the Indian Constitution ensures equal treatment of all religions."
HINTS- Citizen have complete freedom to follow any religion. But there is no official religion. Government treats all religious beliefs and practices with equal respect.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
Q.1. Discuss the challenges of constitution formation to our leaders faced during independence.
HINTS- It was not easy to integrate the nation and accommodate the vast diversity of India. ,religious differences. the riots, the partition, It was not easy to convince the people to forgot the past They were immature to decide their own fate.

Q.2. What was the role of national movement shaping the values of our constitution? Explain it.
HINTS-
National movement had shaped our values and ideals and gave us some basic ideas had come to be accepted by almost everyone. in 1928 Motilal and The resolution was passed in Karachi session of 1931. These documents provided that the constitution of Independent India should comprise. Inclusion of universal adult franchise. Right to freedom and equality. Protection of the rights of minorities.

CHAPTER: 3
ELECTORAL POLITICS

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

FLOW CHART

Election
The need of election
Criteria of election
System of Election Commission of India
Challenges to free and fair elections

Key Concepts

1. Democracy and Elections Democracy is based on the principle of popular participation. Elections are the central mechanism through which representative democracy functions.
2. Case Study: Haryana Assembly Election (1987) Devi Lal formed a new party, Lok Dal, and promised land reforms and relief for farmers and won a huge majority and became Chief Minister. Note: This shows how elections reflect public opinion and people's demands.

What is an Election?
Election: A process through which people choose their representatives.
In a democracy, elections allow citizens to choose their leaders who will make laws and govern.

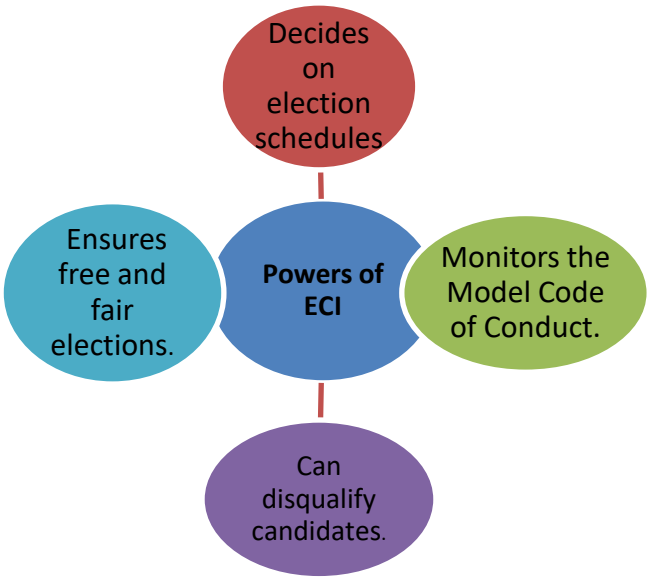
Why Do We Need Elections?
- Representative Democracy: Everyone cannot participate directly in making laws, so we elect representatives.
- Choice: Elections offer people a choice of who should make laws and run the government.
- Accountability: Elected representatives can be voted out if they don't perform.

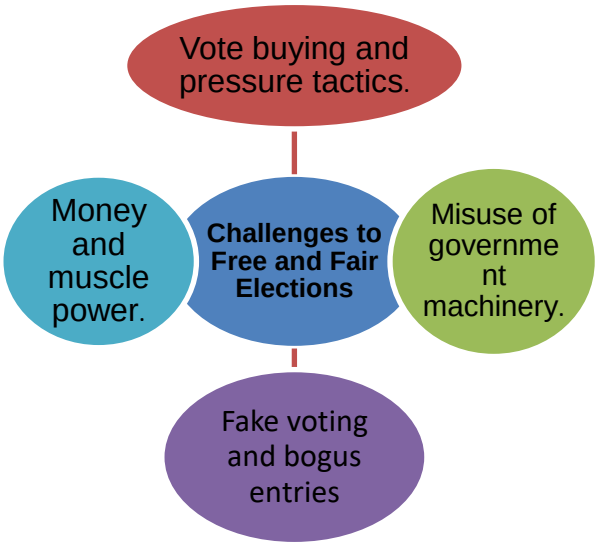
What Makes an Election Democratic?
- Everyone should have one vote and one value.
- There should be free and fair elections.
- Multiple parties must contest elections.
- People should have real choices.

Elections in India
- India is the world's largest democracy and elections are held regularly at:
- National level – Lok Sabha
- State level – Vidhan Sabha
- Local level – Panchayats & Municipalities

Election Process in India-

- Delimitation: Division of the country into constituencies.
- Voter List (Electoral Roll):Includes names of all eligible voters (18+) and Updated regularly.
- Nomination of Candidates: Anyone can contest who meets eligibility. Political parties or independents.
- Campaigning:Time-bound, ends 48 hours before voting.
- Regulated by rules (no hate speech, limited spending).
- Polling and Voting:Done via Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs).
- Secret ballot system.
- Counting of Votes: Candidate with most votes wins.
- Independent Election Commission (ECI)Conducts and supervises elections in India.





Reforms to Improve Elections

- Limit on election expenses.
- Model Code of Conduct.
- Involvement of media and civil society.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1. What makes an election democratic? Select the correct option.
(i) Universal Adult Franchise (ii) Fundamental Rights
(iii) Directive Principles of State Policy (iv) Free and fair Election.
(a) (ii) (b) (iii)
(c) both (ii) and (iii) (d) (i) and (iv)
Ans. (d) (i) and (iv)

Q.2 **Assertion** (A): The First-Past-The-Post system is used for Lok Sabha elections in India.
Reason (R): In this system, the candidate who secures the highest number of votes in a constituency wins the election.
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.
Answer: A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q.1 Define the term By-election ?

HINTS: By-Election- Sometimes elections are held only for one constituency to fill the vacancy caused by death or resignation of a member. This is called a By-Election.

Q.2. Full form of NOTA, EVM, M.L.A., E P I C?

HINTS- NOTA- None of the Above

EVM - Electronic Voting Machine

M.L.A.- Member of Legislative Assembly

EPIC- Electoral photo identity card.

Q.3. "Identify and explain the essential qualifications required for a person to contest elections in India. Analyse how these conditions uphold democratic principles."

HINTS: Anyone who can be a voter can also become a candidate in elections. The candidate should be a minimum of 25 years age. Every person who wishes to contest an election has to fill out a 'nomination form and give some money as 'security deposit'.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q.1 Distinguish between a voter and a candidate?

HINTS: Voter is the person who takes part in the election of any part of the Parliament, and give vote. Candidate is the person who contests an election of any part of the constitution.

Q.2 Analyse the given data and answer the following questions-

1.LOK SABHA

Total Constituencies- 543

GENERAL-412

RESERVED (SC) - 84

RESERVED (ST) – 47

2-STATES CONSTITUENCIES-

Andhra Pradesh 25	Karnataka 28	Rajasthan 25	UNION TERRITORIES
Arunachal Pradesh 2	Kerala 20	Sikkim 1	Andaman & Nicobar
Assam 14	Madhya Pradesh 29	Tamil Nadu 39	Islands 1
Bihar 40	Maharashtra 48	Telangana 17	Chandigarh 1
Chhattisgarh 11	Manipur 2	Tripura 2	Dadra & Nagar Haveli 1
Goa 2	Meghalaya 2	Uttar Pradesh 80	Daman & Diu 1
Gujarat 26	Mizoram 1	Uttarakhand 5	Delhi 7
Haryana 10	Nagaland 1	West Bengal 42	Jammu and Kashmir 5
Himachal Pradesh 4	Odisha 21		Ladakh 1
Jharkhand 14	Punjab 13		Lakshadweep 1
			Puducherry 1

A. What is the number of Lok Sabha constituencies in your state and the neighboring two states?

B. Which states have more than 30 Lok Sabha constituencies?

C. Why do some states have such a large number of constituencies?

D. Why are some constituencies small in area while others are very big?

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

Q.1- "Critically examine the key challenges that hinder the conduct of free and fair elections in India. Assess the extent to which these challenges pose a threat to the values and functioning of Indian democracy."?

HINTS: Challenges to free and fair elections in India are as follows:

(i) Candidates and parties with a lot of money may not be sure of their victory but they do enjoy a big and unfair advantage over smaller parties and independents.

(ii) In some parts of the country, candidates with criminal connection have been able to secure a 'ticket' from major parties.

Q.2- "Analyse the role and responsibilities of the Election Commission of India in ensuring the conduct of free and fair elections. Evaluate how its independence and powers contribute to upholding democratic principles.

HINTS (i) Election Commission takes decisions on every aspect of conduct and control of elections from the announcement of elections to the declaration of results.

(ii) It implements the Code of Conduct and punishes any candidate or party that violates it.

(iii) It allots election symbols to parties and independent candidates, etc

CHAPTER-4
WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

FLOW CHART

What are Institutions?
Law making process
The Parliament- (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha)
The Legislature, The Executive and The Judiciary
The President
The Prime Minister and The Council of Ministers

Key Concepts-

- In a democracy, decisions are made through proper procedures.
- Important decisions are not taken by a single person but by various institutions like Parliament, Prime Minister, President, and the Judiciary.
- These institutions follow rules and work together to run the country.

What are Institutions?

Institutions are structures or mechanisms of social order that govern the behavior of a set of individuals. In a democracy, institutions make decisions, implement them, and ensure laws are followed.

Major Institutions of the Indian Government-

Institution	Key Components	Main Functions
Legislature (Parliament)	- Lok Sabha: Directly elected - Rajya Sabha: Elected by State Assemblies	- Makes laws - Controls the executive - Passes the budget - Represents citizens
Executive	- Political: PM, Ministers (elected) - Permanent: Civil servants	- Implements laws - Runs the government

		- Administers policies
Judiciary	- Supreme Court (Head) - Independent from other branches	- Interprets laws - Protects rights - Ensures justice

Key Roles and Officials-

1. The President- Head of the State (Country)
Mostly ceremonial, acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers
Appoints Prime Minister and other key officials

2. The Prime Minister- Head of the Government
Leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha
Has real executive powers

3. Council of Ministers
Assists the Prime Minister in running the government Includes:

A) Cabinet Ministers
B) Ministers of State (Independent Charge)
C) Ministers of State

4. Cabinet- Small group of senior ministers
Takes key decisions
Responsible to the Parliament

Making of a Law- (How a Bill Becomes a Law)-

- A bill is introduced in either house of Parliament.
- Debated and passed by both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- Sent to the President for approval.
- Once the President signs, it becomes a law.

Need for Institutions-

- To divide powers and avoid misuse.
- To allow smooth functioning of the government.
- To follow a system of checks and balances.
- To maintain the rule of law and democracy.

Important Points to Remember-

- Separation of Powers ensures no branch becomes too powerful.
- Political executive is more powerful than the permanent executive.
- The judiciary is independent, which means it can judge the actions of the executive and the laws made by the legislature.
- The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q 1 **Assertion** (A): The President of India is elected by an electoral college.
Reason (R): The President is the head of the State and must represent the entire country.
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.
Answer: B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Q.2 **Assertion** (A):The Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha.

Reason (R): The Prime Minister is appointed by the President of India.
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.
Answer: B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Q 3 **Assertion** (A):The Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha.
Reason (R): Money bills can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha.
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.
Answer: A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q.1. "Compare the powers of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha in the Indian Parliament. Analyse why the Lok Sabha is considered more powerful, with appropriate constitutional and functional reasons.".
HINTS-Lok Sabha has more power than Rajya Sabha in the Indian Parliamentary system. Following are the reasons behind it: Lok Sabha is 'directly elected by the people' of the country by using their power to vote. Lok Sabha has more power over matter dealing with money matters.

Q.2 What is the procedure for the removal of the judges? Explain it.
HINTS- The procedure for the removed of a judge is called an impeachment. An impeachment motion is passed separately by two-thirds members of the two Houses of the Parliament. Thus, the judges who are appointed by the President cannot be removed by the President alone.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q.1. Why is there a need for political institutions? Explain it.
HINTS- A democracy Works well when the political institutions, like the: Prime Minister and the Cabinet, the Civil Servants, the Supreme Court, etc., perform functions assigned to them. The need for these political institutions are
(i) To take decisions:- Countries need political institutions to take decisions regarding the welfare of the people. Institutions formulate various policies and welfare schemes.
(ii) To implement the decisions :-The decisions which have been taken are to be implemented.

LONG ANSWER QUESTION
Q.1. Why do the political executives have more power than the permanent executives? Explain it.
HINTS - a. Ministers are directly elected by the people.
b. They are answerable and accountable to the people.
c. Democracy is based on the will of the people, therefore it is the elected ministers who represents that will and takes the final decision

CHAPTER 5
DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

FLOW CHART

Meaning of Rights
Need of Rights
Fundamental Rights
Constitutional Rights
Emergence of new Rights

What are Rights?

- Rights are claims of a person over other fellow beings, society, and the government.
- They help individuals live with dignity, freedom and equality.

Why Do We Need Rights in a Democracy?

- Democracy is based on the principle of equality and freedom.
- Rights protect minorities and the weak from oppression.
- They ensure participation of people in the democratic process.

Fundamental Rights- There are six fundamental rights provided by the Indian Constitution:

1. Right to Equality

- Equal before law.
- No discrimination based on religion, race, caste, gender, or place of birth.
- Equal opportunity in employment.

2. Right to Freedom

- Freedom of speech and expression.
- Freedom to assemble peacefully.
- Freedom to form associations.
- Freedom to move freely within the country.
- Freedom to reside in any part of the country.
- Freedom to practice any profession.

3.Right Against Exploitation

Prohibits:

- Human trafficking.
- Forced labour (begar).
- Child labour (under 14 years).

4. Right to Freedom of Religion

- Freedom to practice, profess and propagate any religion.
- India is a secular state- No official religion.

5. Cultural and Educational Rights

- Minorities can protect their language, culture and religion.
- Right to establish and manage their educational institutions.

6. Right to Constitutional Remedies

- Right to go to the court if Fundamental Rights are violated.
- It is Called the "Heart and Soul" of the Constitution.

Expanding Scope of Rights

- New rights are added over time:
- Right to Information (RTI)
- Right to Education (RTE)
- Right to Privacy (Added by Supreme Court in 2017)
- How Can Rights Be Protected?
- Courts protect our rights.
- Citizens can file a Public Interest Litigation (PIL).
- Judiciary ensures that the government does not violate any rights.

Important Terms to Remember

Term	Meaning
Constitution	Supreme law of the land
Secularism	Equal respect to all religions
PIL	Legal action to protect public interest
Democracy	Government by the people
Fundamental Rights	Basic human rights guaranteed by the Constitution
RTI (Right to Information)	Allows citizens to access government records
RTE (Right to Education)	Guarantees free and compulsory elementary education for children aged 6-14.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1 Consider the statements below:
(1) There is no provision in the Indian Constitution for reservation in matters of promotion in state-run services in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
(2) According to the rules of the Constitution, a class must be back and under represented in the services in order to receive reserve for appointments and posts.
Which of the following assertions incorrect?
(a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
(c) Both (1) and (2) are correct. (d) Neither (1) nor (2) apply.
Ans. (b) Only (2)

Q.2 **Assertion**(A): The Constitution of India says that the government can refuse any citizen of India equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws.
Reason (R): Rule of Law is the foundation of any democracy.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong. (d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.
(d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct
Ans. (d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

Q.3 **Assertion** (A): Indian Constitution says that every person has a right to profess, practice and propagate the religion he or she believes in.
Reason (R): Secular state does not establish any one religion as official religion.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong. (d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.
(d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct
Ans. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q.1.Why Do We Need Rights in Democracy? Explain it.
HINTS-(i) Rights sustain a democracy. (ii) They allow citizens to express their views freely, form parties and take part in political activities. (iii) Rights are guarantees when things go wrong. They do not allow the majority to dominate the minority.

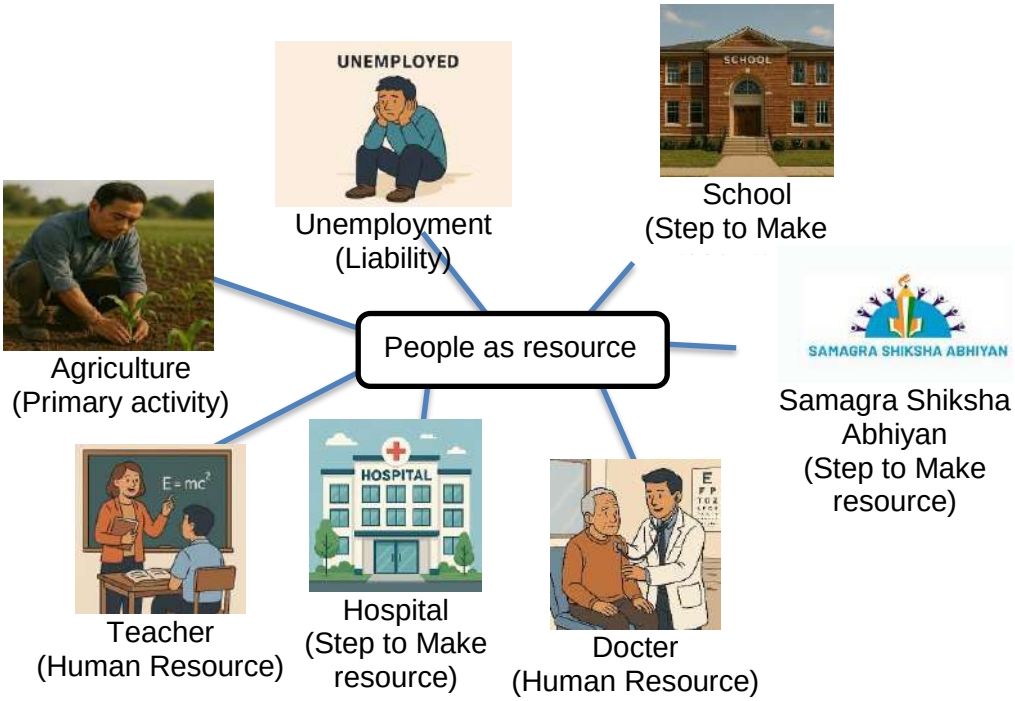
LONG ANSWER QUESTION
Q.1 What is meant by the term 'Right to Equality'? Provide two examples to illustrate how this right ensures fairness and justice in society.
HINTS-1. **Right to Equality:** It ensures equal treatment under the law and prohibits discrimination on various grounds such as religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
2. **Equal Pay for Equal Work:** Ensures that all individuals receive fair compensation for their work regardless of gender or other factors.
3. **Reservation Policies:** Provide opportunities to historically marginalized groups in education and employment, promoting social justice and inclusivity.

CHAPTER- 1
PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

GIST OF THE CHAPTER: -

- People or population of a country is assets or resource if they are properly educated and provided with better health facilities. But they can become liability if there is lack of education and health.
- When investment is made in the field of education, training and health services then people become human capital.
- These educated, trained and healthy people become the source of better productivity.
- Two stories of Sakal and Vilas are examples of more and less productive resources.
- Country like Japan has invested in human resource due to which they have become rich and developed.
- These human resources perform three types of economic activities-
- **Primary 2. Secondary 3. Tertiary**
- Quality of population depends upon the type of education and health services given.
- In India government is trying to provide better education to its people by following different schemes like Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-day meal, opening of Navodaya vidyalaya, Universities etc. Literacy rate has improved.
- In field of health government is opening many medical colleges, increasing number of doctors and other staffs etc. Life expectancy has improved.
- Unemployment is a condition when people don't get a job though they are willing to work at

going wages. There are three types of unemployment 1. Seasonal 2. Disguised 3. Educated. Unemployment creates hopelessness and pain in youth.



MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS-

Q1. Identify human resource in the following:
A. land B. Doctor C. Mountain D. Desert
Answer: **B** Doctor

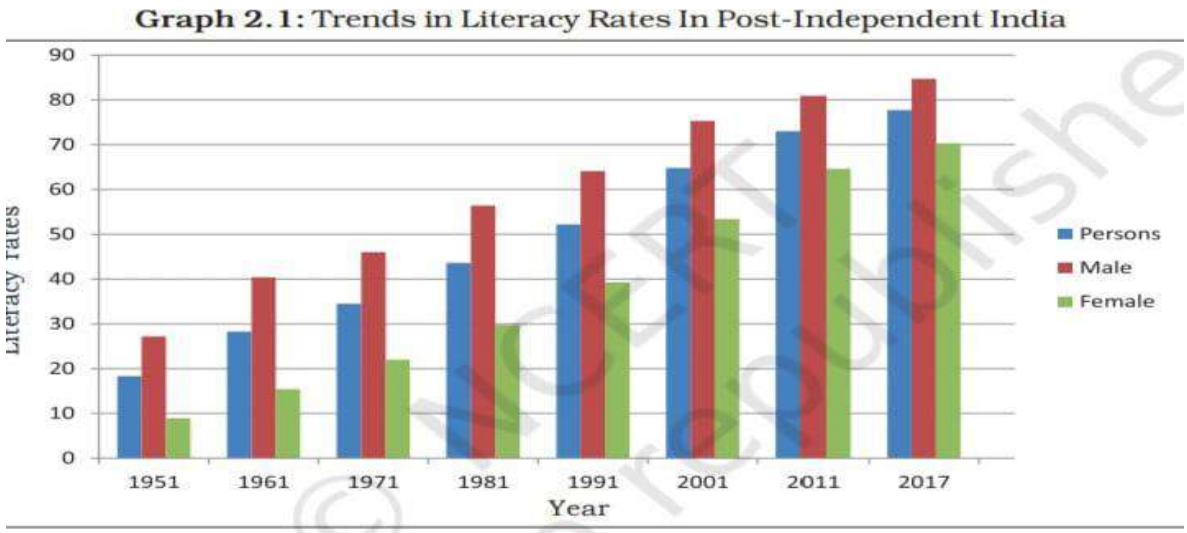
Q2. Name the sector that includes Teachers, Nurses and Transporters?
A. Primary B. Secondary C. Tertiary D. Informal
Answer: **C**-Tertiary
Q3. Locate a factor responsible for making people a human capital.
A. Tourism B. Education C. Manufacturing D. Trade
Answer: **B**-Education

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-

Q1. The quality of population depends on some factors. Name the factors.
Hint: Factors that helps people to become a human capital.
Q2. There are two labours one skilled and other unskilled. Which is better? Explain.
Hint: Try to find better human capital.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-

Q1. Explain two factors that improve the quality of human resource.
Hint: Think of a system that helps people to learn and stay fit.
Q2. Distinguish between economic and non-economic activities with one example each. Hint : Recall the activities that earns money or not.
Q.3 After reading the graph data answer the following question:



Q1. What can be inferred from the the consistent gap between male and female literacy rate?
Hint: Inequality in education.

Q2.Why do you think the overall literacy rate increase significantly after 1991?
Hint: increased awareness and education schemes

Q3.Name the decade that saw the highest increase in overall literacy rate.
Hint- 1991 to 2001

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-

Q1. There are many governments programme that helps in human resource development. Discuss.
Hint: Think of schemes related to education, health, or skill training (examples Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, mid-day meal, distance education etc)

Q2. Compare between physical capital and human capital. Why is human capital considered more important?
Hint: Define both physical and human resource. Human resource can make use of other resources.

CASE/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS-

Read the following source and answer the questions that follows:
Buta and Sheela were eager to teach Sakal. They forced him to join the village school which he soon joined. He started studying and completed his higher secondary examination. His father persuaded him to continue his studies. He raised a loan for Sakal to study a vocational course in computers. Sakal was meritorious and interested in studies from the beginning. With great vigour and enthusiasm, he completed his course. After some time, he got a job in a private firm. He even designed a new kind of software. This software helped him increase the sale of the firm. His boss acknowledged his services and rewarded him with promotion.

Q1.Why Buta and Sheela want to teach sakal?
Hint: Better resource

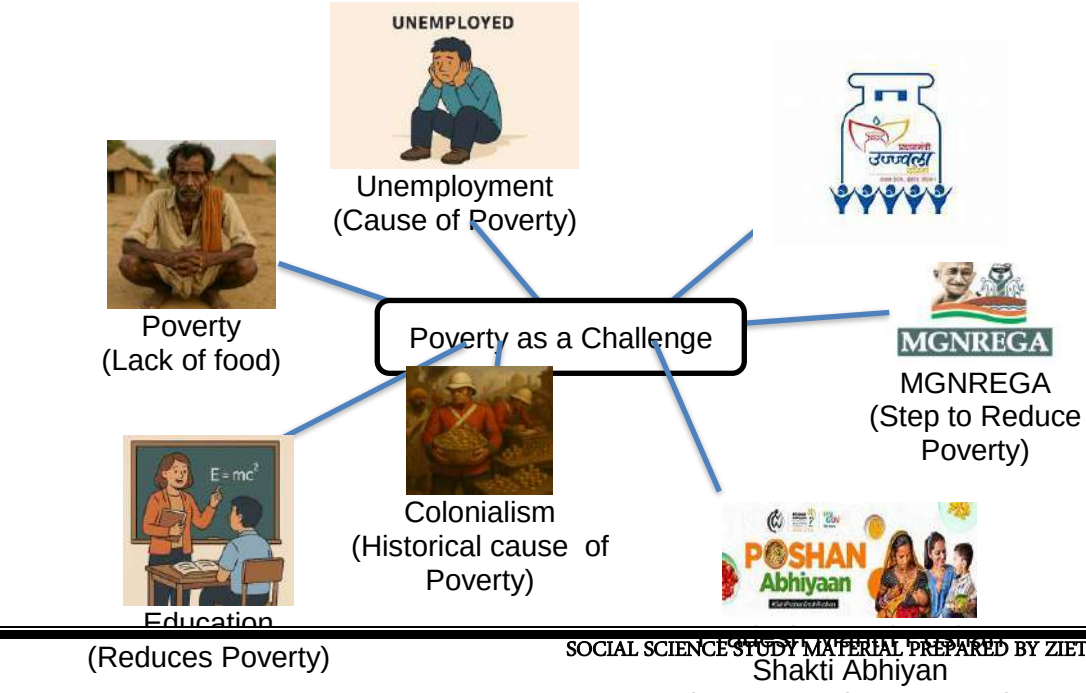
Q2. What happened after completion of studies by Sakal?
Hint: Started earning.

Q3. Explain two benefits of software designed by sakal.
Hint: sale increased and promotion.

CHAPTER- 2
POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

GIST OF THE CHAPTER:-

- Introduction to Poverty: Poverty is a major challenge in India. It refers to the inability to fulfill basic needs like food, clothing, etc.
- Two Typical Cases of Poverty: The chapter describes real-life examples of rural and urban poo to highlight different aspects of poverty.
- Poverty Estimates in India: The poverty line is used to estimate the number of poor in India. It is based on minimum income or consumption needed to survive.
- Vulnerable Groups: Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Rural agricultural labourers, etc.
- Inter-State Disparities: In some States poverty is more in some states it's less.
- Global Poverty Scenario: It is not same in the world. In some countries poverty is more than other countries. Poverty is a global issue, but it is more severe in developing countries.
- Causes of Poverty: Historical cause, Unequal distribution of land and resources, Unemployment, Lack of education, Social factors like caste and gender discrimination.
- Anti-Poverty Measures: Programmes to reduce poverty by government. Promotion of economic growth Targeted anti-poverty programs like: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA),Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala yojana, Pradesh Mantri Poshan Shakti Abhiyan and many other programmes.
- Challenges ahead: Despite progress poverty remains a major challenge in India. If we want to remove or reduce poverty better education, and other planned policies have to be followed.



Multiple choice questions

Q1. Different countries have different criteria for poverty line. The poverty line in India is determined by:

A. Average income of an area

B. Minimum level of consumption and income

C. On the basis of education

D. On the basis of age

Answer: **B**. Minimum level of consumption and income.

Q2. Assertion (A): Government schemes like MGNREGA are not effective in reducing poverty.

Reason (R): MGNREGA guarantees 100 days of employment in a year.

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.

Answer: D. A is false but R is true.

Very short answer type questions-

Q1. In India different categories of people live. Name any four categories of people who are vulnerable to poverty.

.Hint: Think about the groups of people who often have less access to education, healthcare, land, and stable jobs.

Q2. For estimation in poverty line in India a procedure is being followed.List the accepted average calories requirement per person per day in rural and urban India.

Hint: 2400 and 2100 calories.

Short answer type questions-

Q1. Lakha Singh belongs to Uttar Pradesh. He doesn't own land and works for big farmers. Discuss the challenges faced by him.

Hint: He is landless, uncertain employment, size of the family etc.

Q2. Social scientist look poverty through variety of indicators. Identify the indicators used by social scientist to understand poverty..

Hint: Income and consumption, Education, Health indicators etc.

Q.3 Read the data given and answer the questions:

Country	% of Population below $2.15 a day (2017 ppp)
1. Nigeria	30.9 (2018)
2. Bangladesh	9.6 (2022)
3. India	11.9 (2021)
4. Pakistan	4.9 (2018)
5. China	0.1 (2020)
6. Brazil	5.8 (2021)
7. Indonesia	2.5 (2022)
8. Sri Lanka	1.0 (2019)

1.Identify the country having the highest percentage of population living below $2.15 per day.

Hint: Nigeria

2.Compare the poverty level of India and Bangladesh.

Hint: Bangladesh is having lower poverty rate than India.

3.Identify the country having the lowest percentage of population living below $2.15 per day.

Hint: China

Long answer type questions-

Q1. In a large country like India there are many causes of poverty. Justify the causes of poverty in India.

Hint: Historical cause, Lack of jobs, Educational cause, Population, unequal distribution of income etc.

Q2. Government of India is trying to remove poverty through different programs. Describe any five programs started by government to remove poverty from India.

Hint: MGNREGA, PMUY, PMSMA, PMPSA, PMGY etc. Programs.

Case/Source Based Questions-

Read the following source and answer the questions that follows:

The proportion of people below poverty line is also not same for all social groups and economic categories in India. Social groups, which are most vulnerable to poverty are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households. Similarly, among the economic groups, the most vulnerable groups are the rural agricultural-labour households and the urban casual-labour households.

Q1. Different social groups live in India as we all know. Keeping this in mind. Define the word 'vulnerable'.

Hint: Disadvantaged groups.

Q2. Different steps can be followed to remove poverty from vulnerable groups in India. Suggest any one such.

Hint: Give good education, Jobs etc.

Q3. There are many examples of social vulnerable groups. Give example of any two socially vulnerable groups in India.

Hint: SC, ST or other social groups.

CHAPTER-3
FOOD SECURITY

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-

Food security-

Availability of food	It means food production within the country, food imports and the previous year's stock stored in government granaries
Accessibility:	It means food is within reach of every person.
Affordability:	It implies that an individual has enough money to buy sufficient,safe and nutritious food to meet one's dietary needs.

Need for Food Security-

- To ensure no one dies of hunger.
- During natural calamities (e.g., drought, flood).
- To maintain health and productivity.

WHO ARE FOOD INSECURE?

Economic
- landless people, traditional artisans, self-employed workers and beggars.

Social
- SCs, STs and some sections of the OBC.

Chronic Hunger is a consequence of diets persistently inadequate in terms of quantity and/or quality

- **Seasonal Hunger** is related to cycles of food growing and harvesting. This is prevalent in rural areas because of the seasonal nature of agricultural activities and in urban areas

Hunger is another aspect indicating food insecurity. It is not just an expression of poverty; it brings about poverty

MEASURES FOR SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD GRAINS-

The Green Revolution during the late 1960s and early 1970s helped significantly in increasing the production of food grains.

Indira Gandhi recorded the progress of the Green Revolution in agriculture by releasing a special stamp entitled Wheat Revolution in July 1968.

FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA-

BufferStock

Stock of foodgrains procured by the government through the Food Corporation of India (FCI).

The farmers are paid a Minimum Support Price for their crops.

Public Distribution System

The system in which the food procured by the FCI is distributed by the Government among the poorer sections of the society.

Ration shops are present in villages, towns and cities, also known as Fair Price Shops.

CHALLENGES OF PDS-

Inefficient PDS. | Corruption and leakages. | Low quality of food grains.

CURRENT STATUS OF P.D.S-

- Revamped Public Distribution System was introduced in 1992.
- Targeted Public Distribution System was introduced in 1997.
- Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was launched in 2000.
- Annapurna Scheme (APS) was launched in 2000.

ROLE OF COOPERATIVES IN FOOD SECURITY-

- Mother Dairy provides milk and vegetables to consumer in Delhi.
- Amul brought White Revolution in the country.
- Academy of Developmental Science in Maharashtra, a innovative food security intervention.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. Assertion (A) Food imports and previous years stocks may ensure food availability but cannot ensure food affordability.
2. Reason (R) Government can make the food available but for the affordability an individual should have enough money to buy sufficient quantity and nutritious food.

Codes-

(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

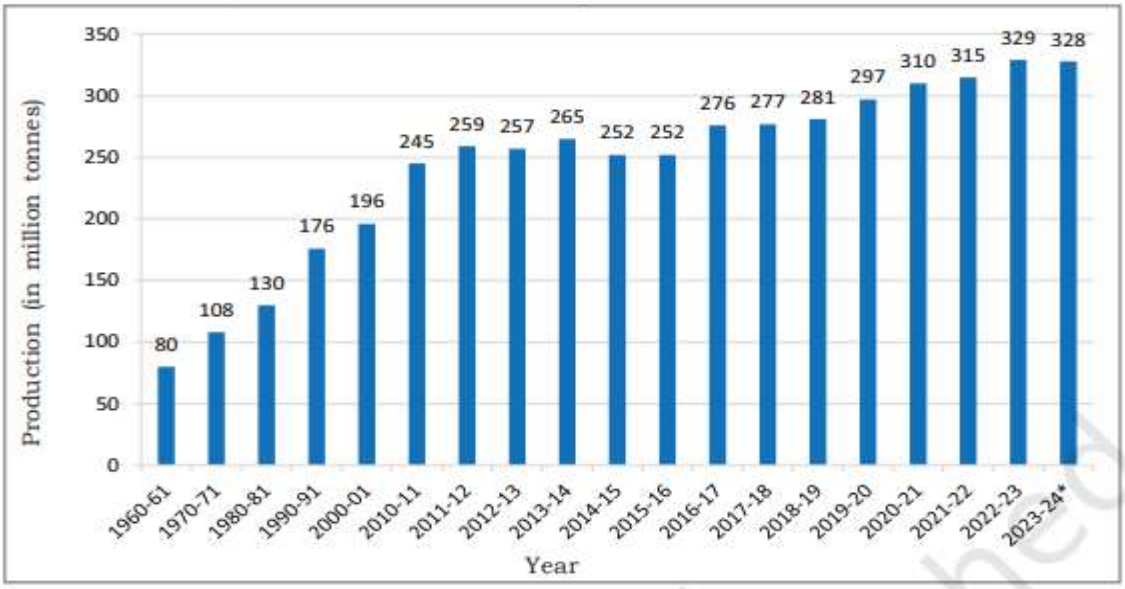
(c) A is true, but R is false

(d) A is false, but R is true

Answer A- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

Q.1 analytical and data-based questions-

Graph 4.1: Production of Foodgrains in India (Million Tonnes)



Source: AS & E Division, Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare in Economic Survey 2023–24, Statistical Appendix.
* Third Estimate

1. Compare the foodgrain production of 2000-01 and 2023-24. What does this indicate?
Hint: 2000-01 shows 196 MT and 2023-24 shows 328 MT.
It indicates a significant rise in foodgrain production, suggesting agricultural growth.

2. In which year did the production of foodgrains first cross 250 million tonnes?
Hint: Observe the graph and look for the year where the bar crosses 250.

CASE BASED STUDY
"Sonpur, a small village nestled in the drought-prone region of Marathwada,Gujarat, has always relied heavily on monsoon rains for its agriculture. For the past two years, erratic rainfall has led to successive crop failures. Shyamlal, a small farmer, is struggling to feed his family, while Ranu, a daily wage laborer, finds fewer opportunities for work. The village anganwadi reports increasing cases of malnutrition among children. The local Public Distribution System (PDS) shop often runs out of stock, and the prices of essential commodities in the open market are soaring."

1. "Based on the information provided, identify and explain at least three major reasons for food insecurity in Sonpur.
KEY POINTS crop failure (availability), high prices/low income (affordability), PDS inefficiency (accessibility), malnutrition (utilization).

2. "As a government official visiting Sonpur, what two existing government schemes for food security would you recommend strengthening or implementing more effectively in the village? Justify your choices by explaining how each scheme would specifically address the problems faced by Shyamlal, Ranu, or the village as a whole."
KEY POINTS-PDS (ensuring consistent supply, wider coverage), Mid-day Meal (addressing child malnutrition), AAY (for the poorest households).

3. "Beyond government schemes, propose two practical, community-level solutions that the villagers of Sonpur could undertake themselves (perhaps with local government support) to improve their long-term food security. Explain the potential benefits and challenges of each."
KEY POINTS *:* Cooperative farming, local food banks, water conservation/harvesting, diversification of crops, vocational training for alternative livelihoods.