



ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL, AHMEDNAGAR
QUESTION BANK

CLASS: IX

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER: DRAINAGE

Q1. What is the meaning of drainage?

- A. The river system of a particular area
- B. The topography of a particular area
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

Q2. What is the area drained by a single river system called?

- A. Drainage
- B. Drainage basin
- C. Water divide
- D. None of these

Q3. Which river has the world's largest drainage basin?

- A. Ganga
- B. Indus
- C. Thomas
- D. Amazon

Q4. Which of the following is not a group of Indian rivers?

- A. Himalayan rivers
- B. Peninsular rivers
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

Q5. Which of the following is not a Himalayan river?

- A. Indus
- B. Brahmaputra
- C. Godavari
- D. Ganga

Q6. How many Peninsular rivers are there?

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 3

Q7. What is the Brahmaputra river called in Arunachal Pradesh?

- A. Dibang
- B. Dihang
- C. Tsangpo
- D. Jamuna

Q8. What is the world's largest and fastest growing delta called?

- A. Sunderban River Delta
- B. Kaveri River Delta
- C. Godavari River Delta
- D. Krishna River Delta

Q9. Which river system is known as Dakshin Ganga?

- A. The Narmada Basin
- B. The Mahanadi Basin
- C. The Godavari Basin
- D. The Kaveri Basin

Q10. Which one of the following is a perennial river?

- A. Kaveri
- B. Godavari
- C. Tapi
- D. Indus

Q11. Which one of the following river basins covers Madhya Pradesh?

- A. Narmada basin
- B. Mahanadi basin
- C. Both A and B
- D. Krishna basin

Q12. What is the type of the Sambhar lake?

- A. Seasonal
- B. Perennial
- C. Freshwater
- D. None of these

Q13. Which lake is the largest lake in India?

- A. Dal lake
- B. Wular lake
- C. Chilika lake
- D. Pulicat lake

Q14. Which lake is the result of tectonic activity?

- A. Dal lake
- B. Sambhar lake
- C. Wular lake
- D. Nainital lake

Q15. Which of the following is not a natural lake?

- A. Bhimtal lake
- B. Loktak lake
- C. Barapani lake
- D. Guru Gobind Sagar

Q16. Which of the following is not an advantage of lakes?

- A. They help to regulate the flow of a river.
- B. They help in the development of the tourism industry.
- C. They enhance natural beauty and provide recreation.
- D. None of these

Q17. Which of the following is not a usage of rivers in the economy?

- A. They are used for irrigation.
- B. They are used for navigation.
- C. They are used in sewing and weaving.
- D. None of these

Q18. What affects the quality of the river water?

- A. Increasing urbanisation
- B. Growing industrial and agricultural demands

C. Dumping of untreated sewage and industrial effluents

D. All of these

Q19. Which river water is able to dilute and assimilate pollution loads within 20km of large cities?

A. Ganga river

B. Kaveri river

C. Godavari river

D. Brahmaputra river

Q20. Most of the freshwater lakes are in which region?

A. The Himalayan region

B. The Plain region

C. The Central region

D. None of these

Q21. Which of the following lakes is a lagoon in the coastal areas?

A. Sambhar lake

B. Dal lake

C. Chilika lake

D. All of these

Q22. Which waterfall is the second biggest waterfall in India?

A. Shivasamudram Falls

B. Jog Falls

C. Abbey Falls

D. None of these

Q23. What is the total length of the Kaveri river?

A. 860 km

B. 760 km

C. 1400 km

D. 920 km

Q24. What is the name of the tree from which The Sundarban Delta has derived its name?

A. Sundari tree

B. Sundar tree

C. Banyan tree

D. None of these

Q25. Which river joins Dihang in Assam?

A. Dibang

B. Lohit

C. Both A and B

D. None of these

Q26. The damming of rivers has led to the formation of which lake?

A. Wular lake

B. Guru Gobind Sagar

C. Dal lake

D. Loktak lake

Q27. The water of which seasonal is used for producing salt?

A. Guru Gobind Sagar

B. Dal lake

C. Sambhar lake

D. None of these

Q28. Which of the following rivers is not in Jammu and Kashmir?

- A. Wular lake
- B. Dal lake
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

Q29. When a meandering river flows across a floodplain, it forms something which later develops into ox-bow lakes. What is the 'something'?

- A. Streams
- B. Lakes
- C. Waterfalls
- D. Cut-offs

Q30. What are the lakes of large extent called?

- A. Seas
- B. Oceans
- C. Rivers
- D. None of these

Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer
1	A	11	C	21	C
2	B	12	A	22	A
3	D	13	A	23	B
4	D	14	C	24	A
5	C	15	D	25	C
6	C	16	D	26	B
7	B	17	C	27	C
8	A	18	D	28	D
9	C	19	A	29	D
10	D	20	A	30	A

SUBJECTIVE TYPES OF QUESTIONS

Question 1.

Describe any three features of Himalayan rivers.

Answer:

Features of the Himalayan Rivers:

- They are perennial in nature.
- They have large basins.
- They perform intensive erosion activity in their upper course and carry huge load of silt and sand.

Question 2.

Define a river system and describe two characteristics of river Indus.

Answer:

A river along with its tributaries is called a river system.

Characteristics of River Indus:

- River Indus rises in Tibet near Mansarovar lake.
- Its total length is 2,900 km and is one of the longest rivers of the world.
- Majority flows through Pakistan and help in agricultural activities.
- The main tributaries of Indus are Nubra, Hunza, Sulley, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum. (any two)

Question 3.

Write a short note on the Brahmaputra river system.

Or

Describe the three main features of river Brahmaputra.

Answer:

- The Brahmaputra originates in Tibet where it is known as Tsangpo.
- It flows eastwards parallel to the Himalayas, but it takes a U-turn around the Namcha Barwa and enters India in Arunachal Pradesh.
- It is responsible for creating a havoc of floods in Assam and Bangladesh.
- This river receives less volume of water and has less silt in Tibetan part, but it carries a large volume of water and silt in India.
- It has a braided channel in most of its length in Assam with a few large islands within the channel.

Question 4.

Describe any three features of Ganga-Brahmaputra delta.

Or

Describe the features of the Ganga plain.

Answer:

- The Sundarban Delta derived its name from the Sundari tree which grows well in marshland.
- It is formed by the rivers Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
- It is the world's largest and fastest growing delta.
- It is also the home of Royal Bengal Tiger.

Question 5.

Why do the Himalayan rivers get flooded every year? What are its advantages?

Answer:

- The Himalayan rivers receive water from the melted snow from the lofty mountains as well as from rain.
- During monsoons, due to heavy rainfall, these rivers get flooded every year.

Advantages:

- The Himalayan rivers flood parts of the northern plains enriching the soil for the extensive agricultural lands.
- Various food crops and cash crops are grown in these fertile lands.

Question 6.

What progress has been made in the Ganga Action Plan?

Answer:

- Sixty-nine schemes have been completed with positive results.
- Trees have been planted in badly eroded portions.
- Check dams have been repaired in the upper reaches of the river.
- Interception and diversion of several major drains carrying sewage and industrial wastes to the river in some cities like Varanasi, Kanpur, Patna have reduced the pollution level.
- Turtles and the Gangetic dolphins which had disappeared for several years have now reappeared in Varanasi and other places.

Question 7.

Why are most of the Peninsular rivers draining into the Bay of Bengal? Give reasons. Name the two rivers draining into the Arabian Sea.

Answer:

(i)

(a) The main water divide in Peninsular India is formed by the Western Ghats, which runs from north to south close to the western coast..

(b) The Deccan Plateau is higher in the west and slopes gently eastwards.

Thus, most of the peninsular rivers such as Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri flow eastwards and drain into the Bay of Bengal.

(ii) The river Narmada and river Tapi drain into the Arabian Sea.

Question 8.

Which two rivers of Peninsular India form estuaries? Name the states in which these rivers drain the water.

Answer:

- The river Narmada and the Tapi form estuaries.
- The Narmada basin covers parts of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.
- The Tapi basin covers parts of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Question 9.

Why are Peninsular rivers seasonal in nature? Give any three reasons.

Answer:

- The flow of Peninsular rivers is dependent on rainfall.
- The Peninsular rivers have shorter and shallower courses as compared to their Himalayan counterparts.
- The tributaries are very short and less in number and bring quite less amount of water which hardly increases the amount of water of the main river. Therefore, during the dry season, even the large rivers have reduced flow of water in their channels.

Question 10.

Which two peninsular rivers flow westward? Mention one similarity and one difference between these two rivers.

Answer:

Narmada and Tapi.

Similarity:

- These rivers flow through rift valley. .
- The tributaries of these rivers are small in size.

Difference:

- Tapi is the second largest river of Peninsular India and Narmada is the fifth largest river.
- Narmada river forms an estuary before entering into the Gulf of Khambhat. On the other hand Tapi does not form an estuary.

Question 11.

Describe the main features of Narmada Basin.

Answer:

- All the tributaries of the Narmada are very short and most of these join the mainstreams at right angle.
- The river forms an estuary before entering into the Gulf of Khambhat.
- The river Narmada rises in the Amarkantak hills and flows towards the west in a rift valley formed due to faulting.

Question 12.

Describe the main features of Tapi Basin.

Answer:

- It is the second largest river of the peninsular, rises in the Satpura ranges, in the Betul district of Madhya Pradesh.
- It also flows in a rift valley parallel to the Narmada but it is much shorter in length.
- Its basin covers parts of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Question 13.

Describe any three important features of the Krishna Basin.

Answer:

- The river Krishna rises from a spring near Mahabaleshwar. It flows for about 1400 kms.
- The Tungabhadra, the Koyana, the Ghatprabha, the Musi and the Bhima are some of its tributaries.
- Its drainage basin is shared by Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Question 14.

Why is the Godavari river also known as 'Dakshin Ganga'? HOTS

Answer:

- The Godavari is the largest peninsular river.
- Its drainage basin is also the largest among the peninsular rivers. The basin covers parts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.
- The Godavari is joined by a number of tributaries such as the Purna, the Wardha, the Pranhita, the Manjra, the Wainganga and the Penganga.
- Because of its length and the area it covers, it is also known as the 'Dakshin Ganga'.

Question 15.

Describe any three important features of the Mahanadi Basin.

Answer:

- The Mahanadi rises in the highlands of Chhattisgarh.
- It flows through Odisha to reach the Bay of Bengal. The length of the river is about 860 kms.
- Its drainage basin is shared by Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha.

Question 16.

Describe any three important features of the Kaveri Basin.

Answer:

- The Kaveri rises in the Brahmagiri range of the Western Ghats and it reaches the Bay of Bengal in south of Cuddalore, in Tamil Nadu.
- Its main tributaries are Amravati, Bhavani, Hemavati and Kabini.
- Its basin drains parts of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Question 17.

Mention any three similarities between the Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers.

Answer:

- Both the river systems form delta.
- Himalayan and Peninsular rivers both have their large drainage basins.
- The rivers of both the regions are joined by several tributaries which increase the volume of water and silt of the main river. For example,
Himalayan River: The tributaries of river Ganga are Yamuna, Kosi, Gandak etc.
Peninsular River: The tributaries of river Godavari are the Purna, the Wardha, the Pranhita, the Manjra, the Wainganga and the Penganga.

Question 18.

Why rivers are regarded as the lifelines of human civilization?

Answer:

Rivers are regarded as the lifelines of human civilization because:

- Most of the civilizations have developed along the river valley. For example, Indus Valley Civilization near river Indus and Mesopotamian Civilization near river Euphrates and river Tigris.
- River provides settled life as growth of food and crops is possible and convenient near rivers.
- People have always used rivers to travel across places and for the transport of men and material from one place to another.

Question 19.

What do you think will happen to the human beings in the absence of scarcity of freshwater? HOTS

Answer:

Water is a vital nutrient that constitutes 75% part in our body. It removes waste materials and circulates and replenishes nutrients in our body. Since sea water is salty in nature, it cannot substitute fresh water. Beside this, animals and plants are also dependent on water for their survival.

Long Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

Describe the four drainage patterns.

Answer:

The four drainage patterns are as follows:

- Dendritic: The dendritic patterns develop where the river channels follows the slope terrain. The stream with its tributaries resembles the branches of a tree, thus the name dendritic.
- Trellis: A river joined by its tributaries, at approximately right angles, develops a Trellis pattern. A Trellis drainage pattern develops where hard and soft rocks: exist parallel to each other.
- Rectangular: A rectangular drainage pattern develops on a strongly-jointed rocky terrain.
- Radial: The radial pattern develops when streams flows in different directions from a central peak or dome-like structure.

Question 2.

"Rivers constitute the most useful natural resources." Support the statement with five suitable examples. HOTS

Answer:

Rivers are the most important natural resources because

- Rivers provide water for survival and growth of all organisms.
- Rivers provided ideal conditions for the early man to lead a settled life.
- Rivers have built flood plains, deltas and provide fertile soil for agriculture.
- Water from rivers is used for drinking, irrigation and for generating hydro- electricity.
- Man is able to supplement his food supply with the fish in the rivers. Rivers also serve as natural waterways.
- World's earliest civilization developed in the river valleys, e.g., Nile Valley civilization, Indus Valley civilization etc. River Valleys are the world's best agricultural lands, and are densely populated regions.

Question 3.

Explain the main features of the rivers originating from the Himalayas.

Answer:

- Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial. It means that they have water throughout the year.
- The Himalayan rivers have long courses from their source to the sea.
- These perform intensive erosional activity in their upper courses and carry huge loads of silt and sand.
- They have cut through the mountains making gorges.
- They also have well-developed deltas.

Question 4.

Write the main features of the Ganga system.

Answer:

- The Ganga has two headstreams-the Alaknanda and the Bhagirathi. They join together at Devprayag.
- From the Himalayas the Ganga enters the plains at Haridwar. It is joined together by a large number of tributaries like Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi.
- The Yamuna and the Son are the two main right bank tributaries of the Ganga.
- The Ganga enters Bangladesh as Padma. It flows southward through Bangladesh, and is joined by the Brahmaputra and is known as the Jamuna. After receiving Meghna, it is known as the Meghna.
- The length of the Ganga is over 2500 km, and it has the largest basin.

Question 5.

Why does Brahmaputra become a big river on entering India?

Answer:

- In Tibet, the Brahmaputra river carries a smaller volume of water and less silt as it is a cold and dry area.
- It enters India from Arunachal Pradesh and is joined by many tributaries such as the Dibang, the Lohit etc.
- It passes through a region of high rainfall. Here, the river carries a large volume of water and considerable amount of silt.
- Every year during the rainy season, the river overflows its banks.
- Brahmaputra is marked by huge deposits of silt on its bed causing the river bed to rise.

Question 6.

Mention the main features of the Ganga Action Plan.

Answer:

Main Features of the Ganga Action Plan:

- Sewage flowing into the river is to be diverted to other locations for treatment and conversion into energy source.
- Steps have been taken to supply safe drinking water by constructing electric crematoriums and separating bathing Ghats.

- The diversion of several major drains carrying wastes into the river has been completed in cities like Varanasi, Patna and Kanpur and pollution level has been decreased.
- Infrastructure capable of diverting and treatment 835 million litres per day of domestic waste or sewage has been created.
- Ganga Action Plan has been merged with National River Conservation Plan. It now covers 152 towns located along 27 Inter-state rivers in over 16 states.

Question 7.

Distinguish between a Delta and an Estuary.

Answer:

S.No.	Delta	Estuary
(i)	The triangular deposits made by the river at its mouth form delta.	The sharp edge at the mouth of the river devoid any deposits is known as estuary.
(ii)	Deltas are formed in the regions of low tide and coastal plains.	The regions of high tides and rift valleys witness estuaries.
(iii)	Deltas are fertile lands.	Estuaries do not have fertile lands.
(iv)	The river Ganga, the Krishna, the Godavari, are some of the rivers which form deltas.	Narmada and Tapi rivets form estuaries.

Question 8.

Distinguish between perennial and non-perennial rivers.

Answer:

S.No.	Perennial	Non-Perennial

(i)	These rivers have water throughout the year.	These have water only during the rainy season.
(ii)	Rainfall and melted snow are the source of water for these rivers.	Rainfall is the only source of water for these rivets.
(iii)	Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial.	Most of the Peninsular rivers are non-perennial.

Question 9.

Explain the 'National River Conservation Plan' (NRCP) in brief.

Answer:

The activities of Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I, initiated in 1985, were declared closed on 31st March, 2000. The Steering Committee of the National River Conservation Authority reviewed the progress of the GAP and necessary correction on the basis of lessons learnt and experiences gained from GAP Phase-I. These have been applied to the major polluted rivers of the country under the NRCP.

The Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-II, has been merged with the NRCP. The expanded NRCP now covers 152 towns located along 27 interstate rivers in 16 states. Under this action plan, pollution abatement works are being taken up in 57 towns. A total of 215 schemes of pollution abatement have been sanctioned. So far, 69 schemes have been completed under this action plan. A million litre of sewage is targeted\to be intercepted, diverted and treated.

Question 10.

Differentiate between freshwater lakes and saltwater lakes giving examples of each.

Answer:

Freshwater Lakes:

- Freshwater lakes are mostly found in the Himalayan region.
- They are of glacial origin which means that they were formed when glaciers dug out a basin which was later filled with snow melt.
- The Wular lake in Jammu and Kashmir is the result of the tectonic activity.
- The Dal lake, Bhimtal, Nainital, Loktak and Barapani are some other important freshwater lakes.

Saltwater Lakes:

- Spits and bars form lagoons in the coastal areas, e.g., the Chilika lake, the Pulicat lake, the Kolleru lake are the saltwater lakes.
- Lakes in the regions of inland drainage are the saltwater lakes, e.g., the Sambhar lake in Rajasthan. Its water is used for producing salt.

Question 11.

Why are rivers important for the country's economy? HOTS

Answer:

The rivers are important for a country's economy for the following reasons:

- Rivers are an integral part of our folklore and folk songs. Water from the rivers is a basic natural resource essential for human, agriculture and industrial activities. This activity in its form is uneconomic but in its long term becomes economic one. For example, Sahitya Academy, transmission of dramas, plays and stories to abroad bags hard currency to India.
- 80% main stay of population in India on agriculture indicates itself how important the surface water is for Indian economy.
- Tourism industry has developed by leaps and bounds in each country of the world after globalisation in twenties. This industry bags millions currency in American dollar (i.e., the hard currency).
- Human nature never does anything without his direct or indirect purpose, objective, mission inherited or hidden therein. Mostly they prefer to earn, to live a peaceful life, to take refuge (nomads, sophisticated) etc. all selfish and not national. However, as seeds are spread on the wings of insects, the literature, culture, activities (positive or negative) sent and transmitted. Gradually, it gives birth to bilateral trade and commodity of country is concerned in the countries of the entire world. It is globalisation of economy hence, sprouts in economic activities.

Question 12.

What are the major factors responsible for river pollution? Explain.

Answer:

- High Demand of Water: The growing domestic, municipal, industrial and agricultural demand for water from rivers naturally affects the quality of water. As a result, more and more water is being drained out of the river reducing its volume.
- Industrialisation: A heavy load of untreated sewage and industrial effluents are emptied into the rivers. This affects not only the quality of water but also the self-cleansing capacity of the river. For example, given the adequate streamflow, the Ganga water is able to dilute and assimilate pollution loads within 20 km of large cities. But the increasing urbanisation, and industrialisation do not allow it to happen and the pollution level of many rivers has been rising.
- Agricultural Pollution: The extensive uses of chemicals in the form of fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture have left the water bodies contaminated with heavy metals. Such heavy metals enter human body through the food we eat, and many of them cause health problems such as cancer.

Question 13.

What are the causes of water pollution? How can it be controlled?

Answer:

- The factories discharge their effluents in the nearby rivers, which cause water pollution.
- The disposal of sewage of urban centres into the rivers is also responsible for water pollution.
- The overuse of fertilisers and pesticides also pollute the water.
- Water in the oceans gets polluted by the leakage of oil from oil tankers.

Methods to Control Water Pollution:

- The waste product from the factories should not be allowed to fall into the rivers.
- The waste materials should be treated before it is allowed to fall into the water of rivers.
- Sewage of urban centres should not be allowed into rivers at any cost.
- The fertilisers and pesticides should not be overused.
- Oil spills from tankers should not be allowed to enter any water body.



ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL, AHMEDNAGAR QUESTION BANK

CLASS: IX

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER: CLIMATE

Q1. The climate of India is described as which type?

- A. Summer
- B. Winter
- C. Monsoon
- D. Tropical

Q2. Where can one find the monsoon type of climate in Asia?

- A. Southeast
- B. Northeast
- C. West
- D. Northwest

Q3. The word monsoon is derived from the word mausim which is a word from which language?

- A. Latin
- B. British
- C. Arabic
- D. Portugese

Q4. Which word refers to the seasonal reversal in the wind direction during a year?

- A. Mausim
- B. Monsoon
- C. Autumn
- D. Spring

Q5. In which season does the mercury touch 50 C in some parts of Rajasthan?

- A. Summer
- B. Monsoon
- C. Winters
- D. None of these

Q6. Where can one find a wide difference in day and night temperatures in India?

- A. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- B. Goa
- C. Thar Desert
- D. Kerala

Q7. Which areas experience less contrasts in temperature conditions?

- A. Coastal areas
- B. Plains
- C. Hilly areas
- D. Plateau region

Q8. Which one of the following is a major climatic control?

- A. Latitude
- B. Ocean currents
- C. Relief features
- D. All of the above

Q9. Which line passes from the Rann of Kutch in the west to Mizoram in the east?

- A. Tropic of Cancer
- B. Tropic of Capricorn
- C. Equator
- D. None of these

Q10. Which part of India experiences tropical climate?

- A. South of the Tropic of Cancer
- B. North of the Tropic of Cancer
- C. Region surrounding the Equator
- D. All of the above

Q11. Why does India experience milder winters as compared to central Asia?

- A. Because of the line of Tropic of Cancer
- B. Because of the Himalayas
- C. Because of the line of Equator
- D. Because of the latitude

Q12. The wind blows southwards and gets deflected due to which force?

- A. Gravitational force
- B. Frictional force
- C. Coriolis force
- D. Magnetic force

Q13. Which winds blow over the warm oceans, gather moisture and bring widespread rainfall over the mainland of India?

- A. Monsoon winds
- B. Southeast Monsoon winds
- C. Southwest Monsoon winds
- D. Loo

Q14. Where do the jet streams flow in India?

- A. Plains
- B. South of the Himalayas
- C. Coastal area
- D. Thar desert

Q15. What is the weather phenomena of the winter months which bring the westerly flow from the Mediterranean region in India?

- A. Western Cyclonic Disturbances
- B. Coriolis force
- C. El Nino
- D. Monsoon-trough

Q16. Who came to India and named the seasonal reversal of the wind system 'monsoon'?

- A. The Britishers
- B. The Portugese
- C. The Arabs
- D. The Dutch

Q17. What is the shift of the position of the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone also known as?

- A. Southwest Monsoon winds
- B. Monsoon-trough
- C. Retreating Monsoon
- D. None of these

Q18. Which plateau gets intensely heated during the summers?

- A. Central Highlands
- B. Deccan Plateau
- C. Tibetan plateau
- D. Chotanagpur plateau

Q19. What causes the monsoon winds to deflect towards the west over the Ganga plains?

- A. Mountains
- B. Plain region
- C. Jet stream
- D. All of the above

Q20. Which of the following states does not experience monsoon by the first week of July?

- A. Punjab
- B. Haryana
- C. Delhi
- D. Himachal Pradesh

Q21. Which Peruvian phenomenon is similar to the Southern Oscillation or SO?

- A. El Nino
- B. ENSO

- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

Q22. Which of the following is not one of the main seasons of India?

- A. The hot weather season
- B. The cold weather season
- C. The advancing monsoon
- D. None of these

Q23. What is possible during winters in the north?

- A. Snowfall
- B. Frost
- C. Hail
- D. Rain

Q24. What is important for the cultivation of rabi crops?

- A. Mahawat
- B. Hail
- C. Frost
- D. All of these

Q25. During which month can one experience the hot weather season in India?

- A. March
- B. Apri;
- C. May
- D. All of these

Q26. Which one of these climatic conditions takes place in the hot weather season?

- A. Blowing of loo
- B. Kaal Baisakhi
- C. An elongated low-pressure area in the region extending from the Thar Desert in the northwest to Patna and Chotanagpur plateau in the east and the southeast.
- D. All of these

Q27. Mawsynram in the southern ranges of which hills receive the highest average rainfall in India?

- A. Naga hills
- B. Mizo hills
- C. Khasi hills
- D. Shevroy hills

Q28. Why are the thickly populated deltas of the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri frequently struck by cyclones?

- A. Due to the occurrence of cyclonic depressions which originate over the Andaman Sea.
- B. Because the low-pressure conditions which get transferred to the Bay of Bengal by early November.
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

Q29. Which places in India receive less rainfall?

- A. Leh
- B. Northeastern India
- C. Western Rajasthan
- D. Both A and C

Q30. Which places in India are drought-prone?

- A. Some parts of Punjab
- B. Parts of the western coast
- C. Northeastern India
- D. The Himalayan region

Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer
1	C	11	B	21	C
2	A	12	C	22	D
3	C	13	C	23	B
4	B	14	B	24	A
5	A	15	A	25	D

6	C	16	C	26	D
7	A	17	B	27	C
8	D	18	C	28	C
9	A	19	A	29	D
10	A	20	D	30	A

SUBJECTIVE TYPES OF QUESTIONS

Question 1.

“Despite an overall unity in the general pattern of climate of India, there are perceptible regional variations in climatic conditions within the country.” Justify.

Or

“India has diverse climatic conditions” Support this statement by giving examples, each of temperature and precipitation.

Answer:

- The mercury occasionally touches 50°C in the western deserts, and it drops down to as low as -45°C in winter around Leh.
- The annual precipitation is less than 10 cm in the north-west Himalayas and the western desert. It exceeds 400 cm in Meghalaya.
- Most parts of the country receive rainfall from June to September, but some parts like the Tamil Nadu coast get most of its rain during October and November.

Question 2.

Explain the factors affecting India’s climate. [CBSE 2015]

Answer:

- Latitude : The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of the country from the Rann of Kutch in the west to Mizoram in the east. Almost half of the country, lying south of the Tropic of Cancer, belongs to the tropical area. All the remaining area, north of the Tropic, lies in the sub-tropic. Therefore, India’s climate has characteristics of tropical as well as subtropical climates.
- Altitude: India has mountains to the north which have an average height of about 6,000 metres. India also has a vast coastal area where the maximum elevation is about 30 metres. The Himalayas prevent the cold winds from Central Asia from entering the subcontinent. It is because of these mountains that this subcontinent experiences comparatively milder winters as compared to central Asia.
- Pressure and Winds: The pressure and wind conditions over India are unique. During winter, there is a high-pressure area north of the Himalayas. Cold dry winds blow from this region to the low-pressure areas over the oceans to the south. In summer, a low-pressure area develops

over interior Asia as well as over northwestern India. This causes a complete reversal of the direction of winds during summer. Air moves from the high-pressure area over the southern Indian Ocean, in a south–easterly direction, crosses the equator, and turns right towards the low-pressure areas over the Indian subcontinent. These are known as the Southwest Monsoon winds. These winds blow over the warm oceans, gather moisture and bring widespread rainfall over the mainland of India.

Question 3.

Mention any three characteristics of the Monsoon'. [CBSE 2011,12,14]

Answer:

- The Monsoons are pulsating in nature.
- These are affected by different atmospheric conditions prevailing in the region.
- The duration of the monsoon is between 100 – 120 days.

Question 4.

What is "October Heat"?

Answer:

The months of October-November form a period of transition from a hot rainy season to dry winter conditions. The retreat of monsoons is marked by clear skies, and rise in temperature. The land is still moist. Owing to the condition of high temperature and humidity, the weather becomes rather oppressive. This is commonly known as 'October Heat'.

Question 5.

Explain development of Monsoon Trough and its influence over rainfall distribution. [CBSE 2014]

Answer:

- It is a region of low atmospheric pressure which develops because of excessive heat.
- It brings a remarkable change in rainfall pattern.
- It is responsible for dry and wet spells of monsoon.

Questions.6.

Give reasons as to why:

(i) Seasonal reversal of wind direction takes place over the Indian subcontinent.

(ii) The bulk rainfall in India is concentrated over a few months.

(iii) The Tamil Nadu coast receives winter rainfall.

(iv) The delta region of the eastern coast is frequently struck by cyclones.

(v) Parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and the leeward side of the Western Ghats are drought prone.

Answer:

(i)

- During winter, there is a high pressure area over north of the . Himalayas. Whereas, there is low pressure area over the ocean to the south. So cold and dry winds blow from the Himalayan region towards the ocean.
- During summer, a low pressure area develops over the interior , Asia as well %is over the Northwestern India. This causes a complete reversal of the direction of winds during summer.

(ii)

- Most parts of India receive rainfall from the south-west monsoons which blow in India only between June to September.
- Only the eastern coast of India receives some rainfall from the North-East trade winds during the cold weather season.
- It is because Tamil Nadu gets rain from the north-east monsoons which reach there after passing over the Bay of Bengal, after picking moisture from there.

(iv)

- In the mid-October, the mercury begins to fall at a rapid speed in Northern India.
- The low pressure conditions of the North shifts to the Bay of Bengal by November. This shift causes cyclonic depressions in the Andaman Sea.
- These cyclonic depressions give rise to tropical cyclones which cause heavy and widespread rains in the deltas of the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri.

(v)

- Rajasthan does not receive much rain because the Aravalli Range which lies parallel to the direction of the winds and hence condensation does not occur.
- Gujrat receives less rainfall because there are no hills and mountain ranges. The leeward side of the Western Ghats receives less rainfall because when air descends, it gets warmed up. Due to its rising temperature, the relative humidity of air decreases, and the air turns from a saturated state to an unsaturated state. Due to his fact, no rainfall occurs on the leeward side.

Long Answer Type Questions

Questions.1.

Compare the hot weather season of India with that of cold weather season.

Answer:

	Hot Weather	Cold Weather
Months	The season starts from March and continues upto June.	The cold weather season begins from mid November in northern India and stays till February.
Temperature	Temperature range 30°C to 35°C.	Temperature range (Northern India 10°C to 15°C . Southern India 24°C to 25°C .
Winds	Loo in Rajasthan	Western Disturbances in Northern India.

Questions.2.

How will you differentiate between the summer and winter monsoons?

Or

Differentiate between South-West and North-East trade winds.

Answer:

Summer Monsoons	Winter Monsoons
(i) They blow during the months of June to September.	(i) They blow during the months of December to February.
(ii) These blow from the high pressure area on the sea to the low pressure area on the land.	(ii) These blow from the high pressure area on land to the low pressure area on the sea.
(iii) These bring rain to the greater part of India.	(iii) These bring a little rain only to the Tamil Nadu coast.
(iv) These blow into India in two branches, i.e., the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal branch.	(iv) These have only one branch.

Higher Order Thinking Skills (Hots) Questions

Questions. 1.

Give reason for the following:

- (i) Thiruvananthapuram has the year equable climate.
- (ii) Delhi has extreme climate.
- (iii) The Tamil Nadu coast receives winter rainfall.
- (iv) Leh has moderate precipitation almost through-out the year.
- (v) The delta region of the eastern coast is frequently struck by cyclones.

Answer:

- (i) It has equable climate due to proximity to sea. Sea has moderating influence over its climate.
- (ii) Because Delhi is far away from sea. As the distance from the sea increases, its moderating influence decreases.
- (iii) Tamil Nadu receives rainfall from North-east trade winds.
- (iv) Leh is at a very high altitude. During the cold weather season, the 'Western Disturbances' contribute to heavy snowfall in this region. Both south-west and south-east monsoons also cause precipitation in this part.
- (ii) (a) In the mid October, the mercury begins to fall at a rapid speed in Northern India.
- (b) The low pressure conditions of the North shifts to the Bay of the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri.

Questions.2.

Carefully study the given rainfall and temperature graphs and answer the following of questions:

- (i) Which station receives more rainfall?

Answer:

Shillong.

- (ii) Which is the rainiest month of Shillong?

Answer:

June

(iii) Which is the coldest month in Leh?

Answer:

January

(iv) Compare the climatic conditions of both the stations with reference to rainfall and temperature.

Answer:

- Leh receives very low rainfall whereas Shillong receives very high rainfall.
- Temperature in Leh remains very low throughout the year whereas temperature in Shillong remains between 10°C to 20°C.
- Bengal by November. This shift causes cyclonic depressions in the Andaman Sea.
- These cyclonic depressions give rise to tropical cyclones which cause heavy and widespread rains in the deltas

Questions.3.

Study the climatic data given below and answer the questions that follow: [CBSE2014]

Month		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Station A (Sea level)	Temp. (°C)	14.4	16.7	23.3	30.0	33.3	33.3	30.0	29.4	28.9	25.6	19.4	15.6
	Rainfall (cms.)	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.8	7.4	19.3	17.8	11.9	1.3	0.2	1.0
Station B (800 m above sea level)	Temp. (°C)	24.4	24.4	26.7	28.3	30.0	28.9	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.8	27.2	25.0
	Rainfall (cms.)	0.2	0.2	–	–	1.8	50.6	61.0	24.8	24.8	24.8	1.0	–

(i) Calculate the annual range of temperature of Station A. Why is the range of . temperature very low?

(ii) Which of the two Stations has the lower temperature? Why?

(iii) Calculate the annual rainfall of Station B.

Answer:

(i) 5.6 Because the station is near the sea.

(ii) Station B. Because of high altitude.

(iii) Annual rainfall of station B is 31.8 cm.

Questions.4.

Given below is the climate data – mean monthly temperatures and mean monthly rainfall for stations A, B and C from India. Study the data carefully and answer the following questions:

J, F, etc. = represent months from January to December.

		J	F	M	A	M	Jn	Jl	A	S	O	N	D
Station A	T	24.5	25.7	27.7	20.4	30.0	32.5	31.0	30.2	29.8	28.0	25.9	24.7
	RF	4.6	1.3	1.3	1.8	3.8	4.5	8.7	11.3	11.9	30.6	35.0	13.9
Station B	T	14.4	16.7	23.3	30.0	33.3	33.3	30.0	29.4	28.9	25.6	19.4	15.6
	RF	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.8	7.4	19.3	17.8	11.9	1.3	0.2	1.0
Station C	T	24.4	24.4	26.7	28.3	30.0	28.9	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.8	27.2	25.0
	RF	0.2	0.2	—	—	1.8	50.6	61.0	36.9	26.9	4.8	1.0	—

T = Mean monthly temperature in ° Celsius.

RF = Mean monthly rainfall in centimetres.

(i) What is the annual range of temperature in Station A?

Answer:

The annual range of temperature in Station A ($32.5^{\circ}\text{C} - 24.5^{\circ}\text{C}$) = 8°C

(ii) What is the annual rainfall experienced by the Station A?

Answer.

$4.6 + 1.3 + 1.3 = 128.7$ cm.

(iii) Name the wettest month in Station A.

Answer.

November.

(iv) Calculate the annual rainfall of Station C.

Answer.

The annual rainfall of Station C is 183.4 cm. ($0.2 + 0.2 + 1.8 + 50.6..$)

Value Based Questions

Questions.1.

Which moral values the monsoon teaches us? Mention any two.

Answer:

- Monsoon acts as a unifying bond.
- Monsoon are responsible for unity in diversity.

Questions.2.

Why the people of India eagerly awaits the arrival of the monsoon?

Answer:

These monsoon winds binds the whole country by providing water to set the agricultural activities in motion.

Questions.3.

Compare he retreating monsoon with advancing monsoon.

Or

Mention any three features of retreating monsoon.

Or

Mention any four features of advancing monsoon.

Answer:

	Advancing Monsoon	Retreating Monsoon
Duration	The advancing monsoons prevail during the months of June, July, August and September.	The months of October and November are known for the <i>retreating monsoons</i> .
Pressure conditions	The low pressure conditions prevail over the north-western plains. By early June the trade winds of southern hemisphere are attracted towards this region.	During this season, the monsoon trough of low pressure becomes weaker and is gradually replaced by high pressure.
Prevailing winds	The South-east trade winds prevail during this season. These are of oceanic origin. After crossing the equator these follow a south westerly direction. This is why they are known as the south-west monsoons.	Tropical cyclones and other local winds prevail during this period.

Questions.2.

“Monsoon acts as a unifying bond”. Explain. [CBSE March 2013,15]

Answer:

- The seasonal alteration of the wind systems and the associated weather conditions provide a rhythmic cycle of seasons. Even the uncertainties of rain and uneven distribution are very much typical of the monsoons.
- The Indian landscape, its animal and plant life, its entire agricultural calendar and the life of the people, including their festivities, revolve around this phenomenon. Year after year, people of India from north to south and from east to west, eagerly await the arrival of the monsoon.
- These monsoon winds bind the whole country by providing water to set the agricultural activities in motion. The river valleys which carry this water also unite as a single river valley unit.



ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL, AHMEDNAGAR
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CLASS: IX

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER: NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

1. Why are there great variations in the bio forms of India?

- (a) Because of vast size
- (b) Because of small size
- (c) Because of landmass
- (d) Because of water bodies

2. What is the rank of India in the world in respect of plant diversity?

- (a) 10th
- (b) 12th
- (c) 5th
- (d) 6th

3. At what rank does India stand in the world in respect of number of flowering plants?

- (a) 10%
- (b) 5%
- (c) 6%
- (d) 12%

4. Natural vegetation referring to a plant community which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time, is termed as

- (a) endemic vegetation
- (b) virgin vegetation
- (c) natural vegetation
- (d) desert vegetation

5. Flora is referred to as

- (a) species of animals
- (b) species of plants
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of these

6. Why is there a difference in the duration of sunlight at different places?

- (a) Due to difference in altitudes
- (b) Due to difference in water bodies
- (c) Due to difference in longitudes
- (d) Due to difference in latitudes

7. What is the duration of south-west monsoon in India?

- (a) October to November
- (b) December to March
- (c) June to September
- (d) None of these

8. 'All the plants and animals in an area are interdependent and interrelated to each other in their physical environment.' What is the name given to this interrelationship and interdependence?

- (a) Physical environment,
- (b) Ecosystem
- (c) Biomes
- (d) Food chain

9. What is the basis of identifying biomes on the earth?

- (a) Animals
- (b) Plants
- (c) Fish
- (d) Buffalo

10. What restricts the Tropical Evergreen Forests?

- (a) Temperature
- (b) Rainfall
- (c) Airpressure
- (d) Air current

11. Name the forests in which teak is the most dominant species.

- (a) Tropical evergreen forests
- (b) Tropical thorn forests and scrubs
- (c) Tropical deciduous forests

(d) Mangrove forests

12. In thorn forests and scrubs, why are leaves of trees mostly thick and small?

(a) To maximise evaporation

(b) To minimise evaporation

(c) To reduce moisture

(d) To do nothing

13. In which type of forests does Sundari tree belong?

(a) Tropical evergreen forests

(b) Tropical thorn forests and scrubs

(c) Tropical deciduous forests

(d) Mangrove forests

14. Name the animal which lives in swampy and marshy lands of Assam and West Bengal.

(a) Elephants

(b) One horned Rhinoceros

(c) Nilgai

(d) Lion

15. Give an example of biosphere reserve of India.

(a) Corbett Park

(b) Kawal

(c) Pachmari

(d) Guindy

16. What have been set up to take care of natural heritage?

(a) Setting up of National Parks

(b) Setting up of Wildlife Sanctuaries

(c) Setting up of Zoological Gardens

(d) Setting up of all of these

Answers:

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a)

6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (b) 10. (b)

11. (c) 12. (b) 13. (d) 14. (b) 15. (c) 16. (d)

SUBJECTIVE TYPES OF QUESTIONS

Question 1.

Why does India possess a great variety of flora and fauna?[CBSE 2015]

Answer:

- Different types of soil: India has almost all major types of soils. It has alluvial soil which is very fertile, black soil, laterite soil, desert and mountain soil. The sandy soils of the desert support cactus and thorny bushes while wet, marshy deltaic soils support mangroves and deltaic vegetation.
- Different climatic conditions: Different climatic conditions prevail in India. At some places, the temperature is at 55°C and at other, it is about – 45°C. So it supports all types of plants. Some places receive a rainfall of more than 1000 cm, and some receive only 50 cm. This also helps in growing different type of plants.
- Sunlight: Sunlight is one of the important factors responsible for the growth of vegetation. Due to the longer duration of sunlight, trees grow faster in most parts of India.
- Precipitation: Precipitation also plays a vital role in the growth of different types of vegetation. Tropical rainforests are found in the Western Ghats due to heavy rainfall.

Question 2.

Distinguish between Tropical Evergreen and Deciduous forests [CBSE 2013,14]

Answer:

Tropical Rain Forests or Evergreen Forests	Tropical Deciduous Forests
(i) These are found where the average rainfall is more than 200 cm.	(i) These are found where the average rainfall is between 75 cm–200 cm.
(ii) These do not have a distinct season of shedding leaves.	(ii) They shed their leaves once a year to minimise evaporation.
(iii) Their height exceeds 60 m.	(iii) The trees are less than 50 m.
(iv) Ebony, mahogany and rosewood are some of the important trees.	(iv) Teak, sal, shisham and sandalwood are some of the important trees.

Question 3.

Write any two points of difference between

- (i) Dry deciduous
- (ii) Moist deciduous.

Answer:

Dry Deciduous	Moist Deciduous
(i) These are found on the peninsular plateau and the plains of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.	(i) They occupy vast areas between the Thar Desert, the Himalayas and on the eastern slopes of Western Ghats.
(ii) These are found where rainfall is 100– 200 cm.	(ii) These are found where rainfall is 100 – 70 cm.
(iii) Teak is the dominant species.	(iii) Sal is the dominant species.

Question 4.

Mention any four characteristics of the thorny forests water.

Answer:

- This type of vegetation is found in regions with less than 70 cm of rainfall.
- This type of vegetation is found in the north-western part of the country including the semi-arid areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.
- Acacias, palms, euphorbias and cacti are the main plant species.
- Trees are scattered, and have long roots penetrating deep into the soil in order to get moisture.
- The stems are succulent to conserve
- Leaves are mostly thick, and small to minimise evaporation. .

Question 5.

Mention any four characteristics of the mangrove tidal forests.[CBSE2015]

Answer:

- The mangrove tidal forests are found in the areas of coasts influenced by tides. Mud and silt get accumulated on such coasts.
- Dense mangroves are the common varieties with roots of the plants submerged under water.
- The deltas of the Ganga, the , Mahanadi, the Krishna, the Godavari and the Kaveri are covered by such vegetation.
- In the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta, the sundari trees are found, which provide a durable hard timber. Palm, coconut, keora, agar also grow in some parts of the delta.

Question 6.

Write three steps taken by the government for the protection and conservation of great biological diversity of India. [CBSE 2013,14]

Answer:

- Various biosphere reserves have been set up in various parts of India. For example the Nilgiri at Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, Nanda Devi in Uttarakhand, etc.
- About 99 national parks, 513 wildlife sanctuaries, and 35 zoological gardens have been set up. Financial and technical assistance is provided to many Botanical Gardens set up by the government.

Long Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

Describe the altitude zones of vegetation in the mountainous regions. .

Or

“The mountainous region of India exhibits a succession of natural vegetation belts from tropical to tundra types, all compressed into an altitude of six kilometres or so”. Elaborate the above statement with four examples from different altitudinal belts.

Or

Describe the major vegetation zones of the Himalayan region.

Or

In mountainous area, there is change in natural vegetation due to decrease in temperature. Justify giving examples from different zones. [CBSE March 2011]

Answer:

In the Himalayan region of our country, the vegetation differs according to the height.

- In the foothill, (the Shiwalik) are tropical deciduous forests. 'Sal' is the most important species of economic significance.
- The zone with altitude 1000 m – 2000 m consists of evergreen forests. Beech, chestnut, oak, ash, etc., are the main trees. These at a higher altitude are replaced by 'chir' and 'chil'.
- The zone between 1500m – 3000 m includes pine, cedar, silver fir and spruce. They are the famous coniferous trees, typical of the dry temperate region found in the inner Himalayan region.
- At the height of 3600 m or more, shrubs, scrubs, and grasses of alpine variety are found.

Question 2.

Write three steps taken by the government for the protection and conservation of great biological diversity of India. [C.B.S.E 1999]

Or

Give any three steps taken by the government of India to protect the flora and fauna. [CBSE March 2011, 2012]

Answer:

- Various biosphere reserves have been set up in various parts of India. For example, the Nilgiri at Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala, Nanda Devi in Uttarakhand, etc.
- About 100 national parks, 515 wildlife sanctuaries, and 35 zoological gardens have been set up.
- The endangered species are being identified and special efforts are being made to preserve them. For example: Tiger Project'.
- Killing of wildlife has been banned and special forest officers have been appointed.

Higher Order Thinking Skills (Hots) Questions

Question 1.

Carefully study the given table and answer the following questions:

Table 5.1 : Temperature Characteristics of the Vegetation Zones

Zone	Vegetation Zones	Mean annual Average Temp. (in degree C)	Mean Temp. in Jan. in degrees C	Remarks
A	Tropical	Above 24°C	Above 18°	No Frost
B	Sub-tropical	17°C to 24°	10°C to 18°C	Frost is rare
C	Temperate	7°C to 17°C	-1°C to (-10)°C	Frost some snow
D	—	Below 7°C	Below -1°C	Snow

(i) Is there any relationship between temperature and type of vegetation?

Answer:

Yes, this fall in temperature affects the type of vegetation and its growth and changes it from tropical to subtropical.

(ii) Identify the type of vegetation you can expect in zone D.

Answer:

Alpine.

(iii) Is temperature the only criteria for all types of vegetation?

Answer:

No, vegetation also depends on rainfall, humidity, and altitude.

Question 2.

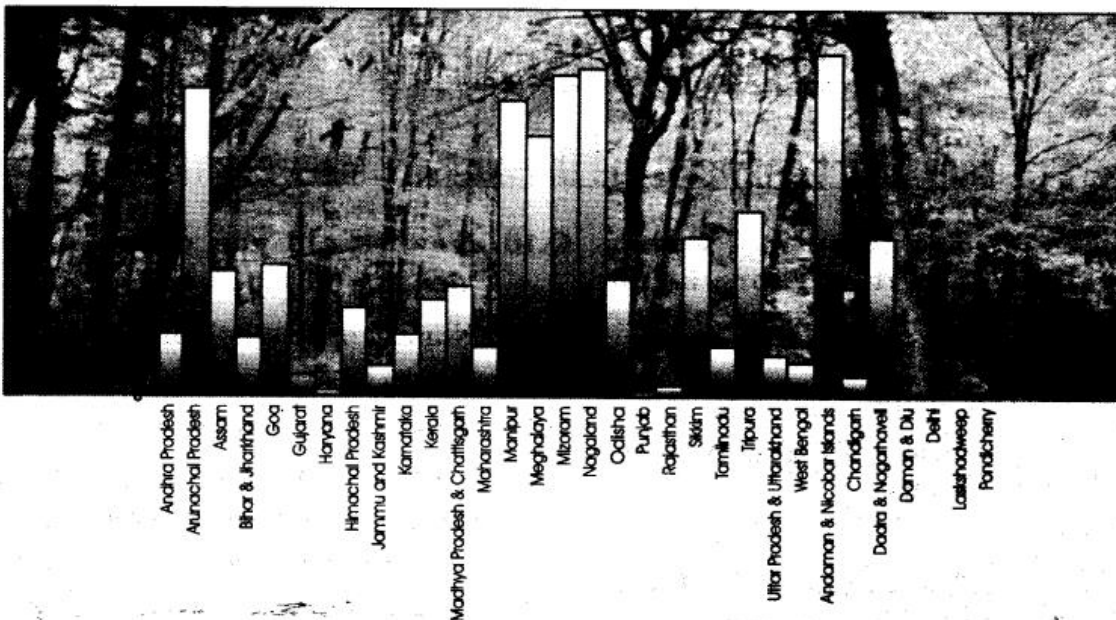
Study the given bar graph carefully, and answer the following questions to which state has the highest area under forests?

(i) Which state has the highest area under forests?

(ii) Name any two states which have more than 80% of the area under forests?

(iii) Which Union territory has the highest area under forests?

(iv) Name any two states having very low area under forests.



Answer:

- (i) Nagaland
- (ii) Nagaland and Mizoram
- (iii) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (iv) Punjab and Haryana

Value Based Questions

Question 1.

Mention any two values which are reflected by the ecosystem?

Answer:

Importance of interdependent and interrelationship.

Question 2.

How do the human beings influence the ecology of a region?

Answer:

The greed of human beings leads to over utilisation of these resources. They cut the trees and kill the animals creating ecological imbalance.

Question 3.

What are the major factors responsible for the threat to the nature? Mention any two.

Answer:

- Destruction of habitat
- Human predation.

Question 4.

What is the importance of animals for us?

Answer:

- Animals provide us meat, eggs etc.
- Fish provide us nutritive food.
- Many insects help in pollination of crops.
- Animals are important part of our ecosystem.
- Animals skin is used to prepare leather



**ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL, AHMEDNAGAR
QUESTION BANK**

CLASS: IX

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER: ELECTROL POLITICS

Q.1. Who led the 'Nyaya Yudh'?

- (a) Chaudhary Charan Singh (b) Chaudhary Devi Lal
- (c) Ajit Singh (d) None of these

Q.2. What was the promise Devi Lal made to the farmers and small businessmen?

- (a) He would waive the loans of farmers and small businessmen
- (b) He would lessen the rate of interest on their loans
- (c) He would modernise agriculture
- (d) He would provide free seeds and pesticides to them

Q.3. Which of these is not a feature of Indian democracy?

- (a) India has the largest number of voters in the world
- (b) India's Election Commission is very powerful
- (c) In India, everyone above the age of 18 has a right to vote
- (d)) In India, the losing parties refuse to accept the electoral verdict

Q.4. Which of these is not a condition of a democratic election?

- (a) Everyone is allowed to vote (b) There are political parties to contest elections
- (c) The candidate not preferred by people gets elected (d) Elections are held at regular intervals

Q.5. What is meant by the term 'constituency'?

- (a) Place where the copy of constitution is kept
- (b) A particular area from where voters elect a representative to the Lok Sabha / Vidhan Sabha
- (c) A body of voters
- (d) None of the above

Q.6. Which of the options below is the demerits of the electoral competition?

- (a) Creates a sense of factionalism (b) Parties use dirty tricks to win elections
- (c) Parties respect each other (d) both (a) and (b)

Q.7. In India, elections for which of these bodies are held after every five years?

- (a) Rajya Sabha (b) Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha (c) Vidhan Parishad
- (d) Only Lok Sabha

Q.8. Elections held after the term of 5 years of Lok Sabha are called-

(a) Mid-term elections (b) General elections (c) By-elections (d) Special elections

Q.9. What is an election held for only one constituency to fill the vacancy caused due to the death or resignation of a member called?

(a) By-election (b) Mid-term election (c) General election (d) None of these

Q.10. Into how many constituencies is the country divided for Lok Sabha elections?

(a) 544 (b) 543 (c) 560 (d) 535

Q.11. Constituencies called 'wards' are made for the election to

(a) Parliament (b) State Legislative Assembly
(c) State Legislative Council (d) Panchayats and municipal bodies

Q.12. How many seats are reserved in Lok Sabha for the Scheduled Tribes?

(a) 40 (b) 41 (c) 51 (d) 71

Q.13. Which of these is not a part of the district and local level bodies?

(a) Panchayats (b) Municipalities (c) Corporations (d) Lok Sabha

Q.14. Which of the options given below is applicable to the principle of Universal Adult Franchise?

(a) Only rich and educated can vote (b) Only men can vote
(c) All citizens aged 18 and above can vote (d) only employed people can vote

Q.15. for voting, the voter has to show which of these as identity proof?

(a) Ration card (b) Driving license (c) Election Photo Identity Card
(d) None of these

Q.16. What is the minimum age required to contest an election to Lok Sabha?

(a) 20 years (b) 18 years (c) 25 years (d) 30 years

Q.17. What are the details the candidates have to give in the legal declaration before contesting the elections?

(a) Serious criminal cases pending against them
(b) Details of assets and liabilities of the candidate and his or her family
(c) Educational qualification of the candidate (d) All the above

Q.18. What is a set of norms and guidelines, which is to be followed by political parties and contesting candidates during the election time, called?

(a) Discipline Roll (b) Code of Conduct (c) Conduct rules (d) Both (a) and (b)

Q.19 Name the body which conducts the elections in India

(a) Supreme Court (b) Parliament (c) Cabinet (d) Election Commission

Q.20. How is the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) chosen?

(a) Appointed by the President (b) Elected by the people
(c) Elected by the MPs (d) Elected by MPs and MLAs

Q.21. When on election duty, under whose control does the government officers work?

(a) Central Government (b) Election Commission (c) District Magistrate (d) District Court

Q.22. In India, who votes in a larger proportion in the elections?

(a) Poor and illiterate (b) Rich and privileged (c) Educated people (d) Women

Q.23. What does the term 'incumbent' mean?

(a) The current holder of a political office (b) The candidate contesting the election
(c) The outgoing candidate of the dissolved House (d) None of the above

Q.24. An electoral malpractice in which a person assumes the identity of another for unlawful Purpose is

(a) Incumbent (b) Rigging (c) Impersonation (d) Turnact

Q.25. The Election Commission is:

(a) An elected body (b) An appointed body (c) An independent body (d) both (b) and (c)

Q.26. Which of the following is not allowed while carrying out election campaign?

(a) Giving money to voters to cast vote for candidates (b) Using TV channels
(c) Door to door canvassing (d) Contacting voters on phone

Q.27. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

(a) All citizens above the age of 21 can vote in an election
(b) Every citizen has the right to vote regardless of caste religion or gender
(c) Some criminals and persons with unsound mind can be denied the right to vote in rare situations
(d) It is the responsibility of the government to get the names of all eligible voters put in the voters list

Q.28 "Save Democracy" slogan was given by which of the following political party in 1977 Lok Sabha elections?

(a) Congress Party (b) Janata Party (c) Telugu Desam Party (d) Left Front

Q.29. What is the age of a person who can contest election for the Lok Sabha in India?

- (a) 25 years (b) 30 years (c) 35 years (d) 40 years

Q.30. In our country, elections are conducted by an independent and powerful body which is known as

- (a) Election Commission (b) Parliament (c) Judiciary (d) Lok Sabha

Q.31. Voter's List is also known as:

- (a) Election Number (b) Voter Identity Card (c) Electoral Roll (d) None of these

Q.32. What is the tenure of the Lok Sabha?

- (a) 9 years (b) 4 years (c) 5 years (d) 6 years

Q.33. Which of the following statements is against the democratic process of elections?

- (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 the selected people only
(d) Elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner

Q.34. Which state has the largest vidhan sabha in the country?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) U.P. (Uttar Pradesh) (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) West Bengal

Q.35. Reserved Constituencies ensures

- (a) Right to equality (b) Proper representation to all religious groups
(c) Proper representation to the weaker sections of society (d) None of these

Q.36. Which of the following has the largest Lok Sabha constituency in India?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) U.P. (c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Bihar

Q.37. Who has given the slogan 'Garibi Hatao'?

- (a) Indira Gandhi (b) Rajiv Gandhi (c) Sonia Gandhi (d) Pt. Nehru

Q.38. The number of Lok Sabha constituencies at present is

- (a) 541 (b) 546 (c) 543 (d) 540

Q.39. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- (a) The Chief Justice of India (b) The Prime Minister of India
(c) The President of India (d) The people of India

KEY M.C.Q.

1 (b) 2 (a) 3 (d) 4 (c) 5 (b) 6 (d) 7 (b) 8 (b) 9 (a) 10 (b) 11 (d) 12 (b) 13 (d) 14 (c) 15 (d) 16 (c) 17 (d) 18 (b) 19 (d) 20 (a) 21 (b) 22 (a) 23 (a) 24 (c) 25 (d) 26 (a) 27 (a) 28 (b) 29 (a) 30 (a) 31 (c) 32 (c) 33 (c) 34 (b) 35 (c) 36 (b) 37 (a) 38 (c) 39 (c)

SUBJECTIVE TYPES OF QUESTIONS

Question 1.

What details are required from the candidates who wish to contest elections?

Answer:

The candidates who wish to contest elections have to make a legal declaration, giving full details of:

- Serious criminal cases pending against the candidate.
- Details of the assets and liabilities of the candidate and his or her family.
- Education qualifications of the candidate.

Question 2.

What are the two merits of electoral competition?

Answer:

Two merits of electoral competition are:

- Political leaders all over the world, like all other professionals, are motivated by a desire to advance their political careers.
- They want to come in power and retain positions for themselves. So they do their best to win the hearts of people. :

Question 3.

What are the choices generally a voter can make in an election?

Answer:

In an election, the voters make the following choices:

- They can choose who will make laws for them.
- They can choose who will form the government and take major decisions.
- They can choose the party whose policies will guide the government and law-making process.

Question 4.

What are the minimum conditions of a democratic election?

Answer:

The minimum conditions of a democratic elections are:

- Everyone should be able to choose. This means that everyone should have one vote and every vote should have equal value.
- There should be something to choose from. Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections and should offer some real choice to the voters.
- The choice should be offered at regular intervals. Elections must be held regularly after every few years.
- The candidate preferred by the people should get elected.

- Elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner where people can choose them at their will. (Any three)

Question 5.

“Election campaigns are needed to regulate”. Why?

Answer:

It is sometimes necessary to regulate campaigns to ensure that every political party and candidate gets a fair and equal chance to compete.

According to our election law, no party or candidate can:

- Bribe or threaten voters.
- Appeal to them in the name of caste or religion.
- Use government resources for election campaign.
- Spend more than? 25 lakh in a constituency for a Lok Sabha election or? 10 lakh in a constituency in an assembly election.

Question 6.

What is the 'Model code of Conduct' for election campaign?

Answer:

According to the medal code of conduct, no party or candidate can:

- Use any place of worship for election propoganda. `
- Use government vehicles, aircrafts and officials for election.
- Once elections are announced, the Ministers shall not lay foundation stones of any projects, take any big policy decisions or make any promises of providing public facilities.

Question 7.

Why should elections be held regularly?

Answer:

Elections should be held regularly because:

- Elections should be held regularly because it provides incentives to the political parties and leaders.
- They know that if they raise-issues that people want to raised, it would make them popular and increase their chances of victory in the next elections.
- But, if they fail to satisfy the voters with their work, they will not be able to win again.

Question 8.

What are the demerits of an election competition?

Answer:

An electoral competition has many demerits such as.

- It creates a sense of disunity and 'factionalism' in every locality.
- Different political parties and leaders often level allegations against one another.
- Parties and candidates often use dirty tricks to win elections.

Question 9.

Why is there a provision of reservation of seats in the legislatures?

Answer:

The constitution makers were worried that in an open electoral competition, certain weaker sections may not stand a good chance to get elected to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. They may not have the required resources, education and contacts to contest and win elections against the more influential and resourceful contestants. Hence, the seats are reserved for them in the legislatures.

Question 10.

How can you say that elections are expensive in our country?

Answer:

A large amount of money is spent in conducting elections in India. For instance, the government spent about 3,500 crores in conducting Lok Sabha elections in 2014. That works out to about 40 per person on the voters' list. The amount spent by the parties and candidates was more than what the government spent. It is often said that elections are a burden on people. Our poor country cannot afford to hold elections once every five years.

Question 11.

What are some of the activities undertaken by political parties to carry out elections? Mention any three activities.

Answer:

Firstly, in election campaigns, political parties try to focus public attention on some big issues. For instance, the Congress party led by Indira Gandhi gave the slogan of "Garibi Hatao" (remove poverty) in the Lok Sabha elections of 1971. "Save Democracy" was the slogan given by Janata Party in the Lok Sabha election of 1977.

Secondly, political leaders contact their voters, address election meetings, promise to remove the grievances of the people. .

Thirdly, support of media – TV channels and newspaper columns – is also taken by the political parties to further their cause to gather more votes.

Question 12.

What type of election system is followed in India?

Answer:

In India, two types of election system are followed. First, when elections are held regularly after every five years is called a general electior. Second, when election is held only for one constituency to fill the vacancy caused by death or resignation of a member. This is called a by-election. Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha (Assembly) elections are held regularly after every five years. After five years, the term of all the elected representatives comes to an end. The Lok Sabha or Vidhan Sabha stands 'dissolved'.

Question 13.

Write a short note on election campaigns.

Answer:

In our country, election campaigns take place for a two-week period between the announcement of the final list of candidates and the date of polling. During this period, the candidates contact their voters, political leaders address election meetings and political parties mobilise their supporters.

This is also the period when newspapers and television news are full of election related stories and debates. But, election campaign is not limited to these two weeks only. Political parties start preparing for elections months before they actually take place.

Question 14.

How does the polling take place?

Answer:

The final stage of an election is the day when the voters cast or 'poll' their vote. That day is usually called the election day. Every person whose name is on the voters' list can go to a nearby 'polling booth', situated usually in a local school or a government office. Once the voters go inside the booth, the election officials identify them, put a mark on their finger and allow them to cast their vote. An agent of each candidate is allowed to sit inside the polling booth and ensure that the voting takes place in a fair way.

Question 15.

What are Electronic Voting Machines?

Answer:

Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) are used to record votes. The machine shows the names of the candidates and the party symbols. Independent candidates too have their own symbols, allotted by election officials. All the voter has to do is to press the button against the name of the candidate she wants to give her vote.

Question 16.

What unfair practices are generally used in elections by our contesting candidates?

Answer:

Unfair practices are quite common in elections. A lot of unfair practices are used during this time. Some of these are given below:

- Inclusion of false names and exclusion of genuine names in the voters' list;
- Misuse of government facilities and government officials by the ruling party;
- Excessive use of money by rich candidates and big parties;
- Intimidation of voters and rigging on the polling day.

Question 17.

In which way does the Election Commission enjoy the same kind of independence as the judiciary?

Answer:

The Election Commission enjoys the same kind of independence that the judiciary enjoys.

- The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is appointed by the President of India.
- But, once appointed, he is not answerable to the President or the government.
- Even if the ruling party or the government does not like what the Commission does, it is virtually impossible for it to remove the Chief Election Commissioner.

Long Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

What are the challenges to free and fair elections in India?

Answer:

The elections in India are basically free and fair. But, a few candidates may win purely based on money power and unfair means. These challenges exist not just in India but also in many established democracies. These deeper issues are a matter of concern for those who believe in democracy. The challenges to free and fair elections in India are as follows.

- 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.
- In some parts of the country, candidates with criminal connection have been able to push others out of the electoral race and to secure a 'ticket' from major parties.
- Some families tend to dominate political parties; tickets are distributed to relatives from these families.
- Very often elections offer little choice to ordinary citizens, for both the major parties are quite similar to each other both in policies and practice.
- Smaller parties and independent candidates suffer a huge disadvantage compared to bigger parties.

Question 2.

How can you say that the outcome of elections is a final test of free and fair elections? Explain

Answer:

One final test of the free and fair of election has in the outcome itself. If elections are not free or fair, the outcome always favours the powerful. In such a situation, the ruling parties do not lose elections. Usually, the losing party does not accept the outcome of a rigged election.

The outcome of India's elections speaks for itself:

- The ruling parties routinely lose elections in India both at the national and state level. In fact, in every two out of the three elections held in the last fifteen years, the ruling party lost.
- In the US, an incumbent or 'sitting' elected representative rarely loses an election. In India, about half of the sitting MPs or MLAs lose elections.
- Candidates who are known to have spent a lot of money on 'buying votes' and those with known criminal connections often lose elections.
- Barring very few disputed elections, the electoral outcomes are usually accepted as 'people's verdict' by the defeated party.

Question 3.

What do you mean by Voter's List? What is its significance?

Answer:

(i) In a democratic election, the list of those who are eligible to vote is prepared much before the election and given to everyone. This list is officially called the Electoral Roll and is commonly known as the Voters' List.

(ii) The significance of Voter's List is as follows:

- This is an important step for it is linked to the first condition of a democratic election. Everyone should get an equal opportunity to choose representatives.
- In our country, all the citizens aged 18 years and above can vote in an election. Every citizen has the right to vote, regardless of his or her caste, religion or gender.
- It is the responsibility of the government to get the names of all the eligible voters put on the Voter's List. As new persons attain voting age, names are added to the voters' list. Names of those who move out of a place or those who are dead are deleted.

- A complete revision of the list takes place every five years. This is done to ensure that it remains up to date. In the last few years a new system of Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC) has been introduced. The government has tried to give this card to every person on the voters' list. But the card is not yet compulsory for voting. For voting, the voters can show many other proofs of identity like the ration card or the driving licence.

Question 4.

Explain the role of the Election Commission in conducting the free and fair elections.

Answer:

The role of the Election Commission in conducting the free and fair elections is as follows.

- Election Commission takes decisions on every aspect of conduct and control of elections from the announcement of elections to the declaration of results.
- It implements the Code of Conduct and punishes any candidate or party that violates it.
- It allots election symbols to parties and independent candidates.
- During the election period, the Election Commission can order the government to follow some guidelines, to prevent use and misuse of governmental power to enhance its chances to win elections, or to transfer some government officials.
- When on election duty, government officers work under the control of the Election Commission and not the government.

Question 5.

What are the changing trends of people's participation in elections in India?

Answer:

The changing trends of people's participation in elections in India are as follows:

- People's participation in election is usually measured by voter turnout figures. Turnout indicates the per cent of eligible voters who cast their vote. In India, the turnout figures over last few decades have either remained stable or gone up.
- In India, the poor, illiterate and underprivileged people vote in larger proportion as compared to the rich and privileged sections. This is in contrast to western democracies.
- Common people in India attach a lot of importance to elections. They feel that through elections, they can bring pressure on political parties to adopt policies and programmes favourable to them.
- The interest of voters in election-related activities has been increasing over the years. During the 2004 elections, more than one-third voters took part in a campaign-related activity.
- More than half of the people identified themselves as being close to one or the other political party. One out of every seven voters is a member of a political party.

Extra Questions

Question 1.

What are the minimum conditions needed for a democratic election?

Solution:

There are five minimum conditions needed for a democratic election. They are :

- Everyone should have the right to vote and every vote should have equal value.

- Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections and they should offer some real choice to the voters.
- Elections must be held regularly .
- Candidates preferred by the people should be elected.
- Elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner.

Question 2.

Can elections be considered as competition ?

Solution:

Elections can be considered as a competition. It is a political competition. The competition is among political parties. At the constituency level, it is a competition among several candidates. If there is no competition, elections will become pointless.

An electoral competition also has many demerits . It creates a sense of disunity and 'factionalism' in every locality. Different political parties and leaders often level allegations against one another. Parties and candidates often use dirty tricks to win elections.

Some good people who may wish to serve the country do not enter this arena because of this unhealthy competition.

Question 3.

What is our system of elections?

Solution:

Elections for the Lok sabha are held every 5 years. After five years the term of all the elected representatives comes to an end. The Lok Sabha stands 'dissolved'.

Elections for the Lok Sabha are held in all constituencies on the same day or within a few days. This is called a general election. Sometimes election is held only for one constituency to fill the vacancy caused by death or resignation of a member. This is called a by election.

Question 4.

What are electoral constituencies?

Solution:

India is divided into different areas for purposes of elections. These areas are called electoral constituencies. We follow an area based system of representation. The voters who live in a particular constituencies elect one person to represent their constituencies.

Question 5.

How many constituencies do we have in India?

Solution:

India is divided into 543 constituencies for Lok Sabha elections. The representative elected from each constituency is called a Member of Parliament.

Similarly, each state is divided into a number of Assembly constituencies, depending on its population and its size. The elected representative of the Assembly constituencies are called the Member of Legislative Assembly or an MLA.

Each Parliamentary constituency has several Assembly constituencies .

Question 6.

What are Reserved Constituencies ?

Solution:

Reserved Constituencies are constituencies that are set aside for certain weaker sections of the society.

Weaker sections of the society may not stand a good chance to get elected to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies. They may not have the required resources, education and contacts to contest and win elections against others. Those who are influential and resourceful may prevent them from winning elections.

As our Constitution entitles every citizen to elect its representative, Reserved Constituencies are a necessity.

Question 7.

Who can vote and who cannot vote in India ?

Solution:

In India , all the citizens above the age of 18 can vote in an election. They have the right to vote, regardless of their caste, religion or gender.

The government gets the names of all the eligible voters and prepares the voters' list. As new persons attain voting age names are added to the voters' list. Names of those who move out of a place or those who are dead are deleted. A complete revision of the list takes place every five years. Criminals and persons with unsound mind are denied the right to vote.

Question 8.

What should a citizen do if he or she wants to contest the elections?

Solution:

Every person who wishes to contest an election has to fill a 'nomination form' and pay a 'security deposit'. They are requested to present a declaration. The legal declaration has to have the following details:

- Details of any serious criminal cases pending against them. (If applicable).
 - Details of the assets and liabilities they have and that of their family members.
 - Educational qualifications.
- This information will be made public. This provides an opportunity to the voters to voice their objections, if any, and make the right decision during elections.

Question 9.

What are the two methods of voting?

Solution:

The two methods of voting are

- The Ballot Paper: A ballot paper is a sheet of paper on which the names of the contesting candidates along with their party name and symbols are listed. The voters indicate whom they want to vote for by putting a stamp on the ballot paper.
- Electronic Voting: Electronic voting machines (EVM) are used to record votes. The machine shows the names of the candidates and the party symbols. The voter has to press the button

corresponding to the name of the person he wants to vote. Then the vote gets registered automatically.

Independent candidates too have their own symbols, allotted by election officials. Voting is conducted in total secrecy.

Question 10.

Why do we need elections?

Solution:

Elections are essential for any representative democracy. In an election the citizens have many choices. They are :

- They can choose the people who will make laws.
- They can choose the government that will rule them.
- They can decide on the party whose policies they prefer.

Question 11.

What is the percentage of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok shaba?

Solution:

In the Lok Sabha, 79 seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and 41 for the Scheduled Tribes. This number is proportionate to their population. This reservation does not lessen the legitimate share of any other social group.

Question 12.

What is called a ticket in politics?

Solution:

Party's nomination of a candidate is often called party 'ticket'.

Question 13.

Mention a few successful slogans that were used during election campaigns.

Solution:

The most successful slogans used during election campaigns were:

- Garibi Hatao or Remove poverty: This slogan was used by the Congress party led by Indira Gandhi in the Lok Sabha elections of 1971. The party promised to remove poverty from the country.
- Save Democracy: This slogan used by Janata Party in the Lok Sabha election held in 1977. The party promised to undo the excesses committed during Emergency and restore civil liberties.
- Land to the Tiller: This slogan was used by the Left Front in the West Bengal Assembly elections held in 1977.
- Protect the Self Respect of the Telugus: This slogan used by N. T. Rama Rao, the leader of the Telugu Desam Party in Andhra Pradesh Assembly elections in 1983.

Question 14

Write a brief note on the Election Commission.

Solution:

The Election Commission is independent and very powerful . It enjoys the same kind of independence that the judiciary enjoys. The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is appointed by the

President of India. He heads the Election Commission. After his election the C E C is not answerable to the President or the government. It is impossible for the government to remove the CEC, even if it is dissatisfied with him. The powers of the Election Commission of India are as follows:

- EC takes decisions on every aspect of conduct and control of elections from the announcement of elections to the declaration of results.
- It implements the Code of Conduct and punishes any candidate or party that violates it
- During the election period, the EC can order the government to follow some guidelines, to prevent use and misuse of governmental power to enhance its chances to win elections, or to transfer some government officials
- When on election duty, government officers work under the control of the EC and not the government.

Question 15.

What is meant by rigging?

Solution:

Fraud and malpractices indulged by a party or candidate to increase its votes, in an election is called rigging.

- Using the votes of others
- Recording multiple votes by the same person.
- Bribing polling officers to favour a candidate are considered as rigging during elections.



**ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL, AHMEDNAGAR
QUESTION BANK**

CLASS: IX

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER: WORKING OF INSTITUTION

Q.1. When was the Second Backward Class Commission appointed?

- (a) 1989 (b) 1979
(c) 1999 (d) 2001

Q.2 what is meant by 'Office Memorandum'?

- (a) Order issued by the Government of India (b) Memoirs of the leaders of the past
(c) Important defence documents (d) none of the above

Q.3 What do the Civil Servants do?

- (a) They take important policy decisions (b) They implement the ministers' decisions
(c) They settle the disputes (d) none of the above

Q.4. Why did people react strongly to the Mandal Commission Report?

- (a) It left out many backward communities (b) It affected thousands of job opportunities
(c) Some high castes wanted to be included in it (d) Both (a) and (c)

Q.5. What is 'Parliament'?

- (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

Q.6. Which of these is correct so far as powers of the Parliament are concerned, apart from Making laws?

- (a) Exercising control over the government (b) Controlling finance of the country
(c) Serving as the highest forum of discussion and debate (d) All the above

Q.7. Apart from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, who else constitutes the Parliament?

- (a) Prime Minister (b) Chief Minister (c) Governor (d) President

Q.8. What happens if there is a difference of opinion between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha over an ordinary bill?

- (a) The President decides the matter (b) The will of Rajya Sabha prevails
(c) There is a joint sitting of the two Houses (d) the bill is cancelled

Q.9. For how long can the Rajya Sabha delay a Money Bill?

- (a) 15 days (b) 1 month (c) 3 months (d) 14 days

Q.10. Which of these disputes can the Supreme Court take?

- (a) Between citizens of the country (b) Between citizens and the government
(c) Between two or more state governments (d) All the above

Q.11. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts?

- (a) President, according to his own wishes (b) President, on the advice of the PM
(c) President on the advice of the PM in consultation with the Chief Justice of India (d) None of the above

Q.12. Who is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha?

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

Q.13. Two features of Indian judicial system are:

- (a) Independent Judiciary (b) Integrated Judiciary (c) Dependent Judiciary (d) Both (a) and (b)

Q.14. How can a judge of the Supreme Court be removed?

- (a) By the Supreme Court itself (b) By the Parliament through impeachment
(c) By the President alone (d) By the Police

Q.15. Which of the following institutions can make changes to the existing law of the country?

- (a) The Supreme Court (b) The President (c) The Prime Minister (d) The Parliament

Q.16. What does the Supreme Court say over the Parliament's power of amendment of the Constitution?

- (a) Parliament can amend the entire Constitution
(b) Parliament can amend only the basic structure of the Constitution
(c) Parliament cannot amend the basic structure of the Constitution
(d) None of the above

Q.17. Which body acts as the guardian of Fundamental Rights?

- (a) District Courts (b) Supreme Court (c) Election Commission (d) Legislature

Q.18. What is a Public Interest Litigation?

- (a) Filing a case in the court in the interest of the public judgements (b) Reviewing of Supreme Court

(c) Procedure of removal of a judge

(d) None of the above

Q. 19. Why does the political executive have more powers than the permanent executive?

(a) Because hardly any expertise is required in taking policy decisions

(b) Because political executive consists of the direct representatives of the people

(c) Political leaders are more educated

(d) None of the above

Q.20. Who holds the most important and powerful position in the government?

(a) President

(b) Vice President

(c) Prime Minister

(d) Speaker

Q.21. Whom does the President appoint as the Prime Minister?

(a) Anyone he likes

(b) Leader of the majority party

(c) MP who has secured the largest number of votes

(d) None of the above

Q.22. What is the tenure of office of the Prime Minister?

(a) 5 years

(b) 6 years

(c) As long as he wants

(d) He does not have a fixed

tenure

Q.23. What is the government formed by an alliance of two or more political parties called?

(a) Cooperation government

(b) Coalition government

(c) Consensus government

(d) Cooperative government

Q.24. Which organ of the government has the power to interpret the Constitution?

(a) Supreme Court

(b) District Court

(c) High Court

(d) Both (a) and (c)

Q.25. Which of these options is/are correct regarding the powers of the Prime Minister?

(a) He chairs the Cabinet meetings

(b) He distributes work to the different

departments

(c) He can dismiss ministers

(d) All the above

Q.26. What is the position of the President?

(a) Nominal head of the state

(b) Real head of the state

(c) Hereditary head of the state

(d) None of the above

Q.27. Which of the following statements is not true?

(a) The Judiciary safeguards the laws

(b) The Legislature implements the laws

(c) The political executives are more powerful than the permanent executives

(d) The permanent executives comprises the civil servants

Q.28. The Council of Ministers at the centre is responsible to

- (a) The President (b) the Prime Minister (c) The Rajya Sabha (d) the Lok Sabha

Q.29. The president of India is elected by

- (a) Direct Election by citizens ... 18 years of age
(b) Indirect Election by the Electoral College
(c) The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers
(d) None of the above

Q.30. President of India is

- (a) Head of the Government (b) Head of the State (c) Head of the parliament (d) None of the above

Q.31. The judges of Supreme Court are appointed by

- (a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) Chief Justice
(d) Law Minister

1 (b) 2 (a) 3 (b) 4 (b) 5 (a) 6 (d) 7 (d) 8 (c) 9 (d) 10 (d) 11(c) 12 (a) 13 (d) 14 (b) 15 (d) 16 (c) 17 (b) 18 (a) 19 (b) 20 (c) 21 (b) 22 (d) 23 (b) 24 (a) 25 (d) 26 (a) 27 (b) 28 (d) 29 (b) 30 (b) 31 (a)

SUBJECTIVE TYPES QUESTIONS

Question 1.

Why is there a need for political institutions? [CBSE 2014,15]

Answer:

- To take decisions : Countries need political institutions to take decisions regarding the welfare of the people. Institutions formulate various policies and programmes.
- Implementation : The decisions which have been taken are to be implemented. So countries need institutions to implement the decisions.
- To solve the disputes : Institutions are also needed to solve the disputes between various institutions.
- To take right decisions : Institutions help the governments to take the right decisions.

Question 2.

Distinguish between political executive and permanent executive.

Answer:

Political Executive	Permanent Executive
(i) They are elected by the people.	(i) They are appointed by the government.
(ii) They are makers of law and policies.	(ii) They are in charge of execution of the policies of the government.
(iii) They are elected by the people and can be changed in the next elections.	(iii) They are permanent and remain in office even when the ruling party changes.

Question 13.

Compare the power, tenure and working of both the Houses of the Indian Parliament. [CBSE March 2011]

Or

The Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. Explain by giving three reasons. [CBSE March 2012,13]

Or

Which house of the Parliament is more powerful in India? Give reasons.[CBSE March 2011,2012]

Or

Our Constitution does give the Rajya Sabha some special powers over the states, but Lok Sabha exercises supreme power. How? Explain. [CBSE March 2012]

Answer:

	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
Tenure:	Five years but it can be dissolved before the expiry of its term.	It is a permanent House. A member stays for 6 years.
Elections:	Members are directly elected.	Members are indirectly elected.
Powers:	<p>(i) Money bill: Money bill can originate only in the Lok Sabha</p> <p>(ii) Changes in the money bill: It has the powers to bring changes in the money bill.</p> <p>(iii) Council of Ministers: Council of Ministers is controlled by the Lok Sabha.</p>	<p>(i) Money bill cannot originate in the Rajya Sabha.</p> <p>(ii) It has no power to bring any change in the money bill. It can provide suggestions or can delay the bill by 14 days.</p> <p>(iii) The Rajya Sabha has no powers to control the Council of Ministers.</p>

Question 4.

Why do the political executives have more power than the permanent executives? [CBSE March 2014]

Answer:

- In a democracy, the will of the people is supreme, and the political executive is elected by the people.
- All the political executives are answerable to the people. The people can change them if they don't work according to the wishes of the people.
- The non-political executives are the experts in their field but political executives have to see the welfare of all.
- The experts can tell the route, but the political executives have a larger view so they decide the destination.

Long Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

Explain the major powers and functions of the Prime Minister.

Answer:

- Link : The Prime Minister is the link between the Cabinet and the President. The decisions of the Cabinet are conveyed to the President through the Prime Minister. It is he who keeps him informed on all matters of government.
- Formation of the Cabinet: The Prime Minister prepares the list of his Council of Ministers and sends it to the President. He can reshuffle his Council of Ministers whenever he likes. He can also ask any minister to resign if he is not satisfied with his working.
- Leader of the Lok Sabha : The Prime Minister presides over the meetings of the Cabinet. He maintains co-ordination between different departments of the government.
- Foreign Affairs : The Prime Minister plays an important role in the management of foreign affairs. He formulates the internal and external policies of the country.
- Leader of the Party: The Prime Minister has the main say in framing the policy of his party.
- Leader of the Nation: The Prime Minister is the most important leader of the nation. People always eagerly hear his views. His views related to any internal or external policy are heard more carefully.

Question 2.

Explain the major powers and functions of the Parliament.

Answer:

- Legislative Powers : The Parliament can make laws on all those subjects which have been given in the Union List and the Concurrent List. Under certain cases, it can also make laws on those subjects which have been given in the State List.
- Control over Finance : The annual budget of the Central Government is passed by Parliament. Without Parliament's approval, the government cannot impose any tax or incur any expenditure.
- Control over the Executive: The Parliament can seek information regarding administration. It can pass a resolution of no confidence against the ministry and ask it to resign. Question hours are also quite effective in keeping the government and its ministers under control.
- Amendment or New Law : No amendment can be made in the Constitution without the approval of the Parliament.
- Functions related to Elections : The Parliament elects the President, the Vice-President, Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Deputy Speaker. Members of the Rajya Sabha elect the Vice-Chairman.

Question 3.

Explain briefly the powers and functions of the Supreme Court.

Answer:

- Original Jurisdiction : The original jurisdiction extends to those cases which the Supreme Court has the authority to hear and decide in the first instance.
 - Between citizens of the country;
 - Between citizens and government;
 - Between two or more state governments; and
 - Between governments at the union and state level.
- Appellate Jurisdiction: It is the highest court of appeal in civil and criminal cases. It can hear appeals against the decisions of the High Courts.
- Advisory Jurisdiction : As the highest court in the country, the Supreme Court gives legal advice to the President of India on any legal or constitutional matter referred to it. However, the advice is not binding on the Supreme Court.
- Guardian of the Constitution: The Supreme Court acts as the guardian and final interpreter of the Constitution. If the government passes any law or issues any order which is in violation of the Constitution, the Supreme Court has the power to declare the law or order unconstitutional.
- Guardian of Fundamental Rights: The Supreme Court also acts as a guardian of the fundamental rights of the citizens. When a fundamental right of any citizen is violated by the government or any individual he can seek the protection of the Supreme Court.

Higher Order Thinking Skills (Hots) Questions

Question 1.

Explain the composition of the Council of Ministers.[CBSE March 2011,12,13,15]

Or

What is meant by council of Ministers? Explain the different categories of ministers.[CBSE March 2013]

Answer:

The Council of Ministers is a large body, it consists all the three ranks of ministers. The Council of Ministers comprises of the three categories of ministers. These are:

- Cabinet Ministers : Constitute the inner ring of the council of ministers. These are the top-level leaders of the ruling party / parties who are incharge of the important ministries. They usually meet to take decisions in the name of the council of ministers.
- Ministers of State with Independent Charge : They are usually in charge of smaller ministries. They participate in the cabinet meetings only when they are invited.
- Ministers of State : They are attached to and are required to assist the Cabinet ministers.

Question 2.

Give any three functions (or responsibilities) of the government.[CBSE March 2011,12,13]

Answer:

- Government collects taxes and uses it for administration, defence and development programmes.
- Government ensures security to the citizens and provides facilities for education and health.
- It formulates and implements several welfare schemes.

Question 3.

What is public interest litigation? What is its importance?[CBSE March 2011]

Answer:

Any one can approach the courts if public interest is hurt by the actions of government. This is called the public interest litigation. The courts intervene to prevent the misuse of the government's power to make decisions. They check the malpractices on the part of public officials.

Question 4.

What is job reservation? What is its importance?

Answer:

Under job reservation policy some percentage of total government job vacancies are reserved for people and communities who are economically or socially backward. Job reservation policy give a fair opportunity to those communities who so far had not adequately been represented in government employment.

Value Based Questions

Question 1.

Mention the ethical values which are reflected by the coalition government?

Answer:

- Accommodating different groups and factions
- Alliance
- Interdependence
- Cooperation

Question 2.

Under what circumstances does the President exercise his discretion in the appointment of the Prime Minister. [CBSE March 2014]

Or

Explain the discretionary powers of the President.

Answer:

With no single party getting a clear majority, a coalition of parties stake their claim to form the government. The President has to use his individual judgement and invite such a leader to head the government as Prime Minister, who can provide a stable government to the country.

Question 3.

Why is there a need for political institutions? [CBSE 2015]

Or

Why are political institutions important? Give any three points.[CBSE March 2011]

Answer:

- To take decisions : Countries need political institutions to take decisions regarding the welfare of the people. Institutions formulate various policies and programmes.
- Implementation : The decisions which have been taken are to be implemented. So countries need institutions to implement the decisions.
- To solve the disputes : Institutions are also needed to solve the disputes between various institutions.

- To take right decisions : Institutions help the governments to take the right decisions.
- To avoid bad decisions : Institutions follow a proper procedure to take decisions. Institutions make it difficult to have a good decision taken very quickly but they also make it equally difficult to rush through a bad decision.



ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL, AHMEDNAGAR
QUESTION BANK

CLASS: IX

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE CHAPTER: Socialism in Europe and the Russian revolution

1. Which of these statements is/are correct about Europe after the French Revolution?

- (a) Suddenly it seemed possible to change the aristocratic society of the 18th century.
- (b) However not everyone wanted a complete transformation of society.
- (c) Some wanted gradual shift, while others wanted complete change of society.
- (d) All the above

2. Which of the following statements is incorrect about the Socialists till 1914?

- (a) They helped various associations to win seats in the parliaments in Europe
- (b) Socialists, supported by strong figures in parliamentary politics, shaped and influenced legislation
- (c) They succeeded in forming a government in Europe
- (d) Governments continued to be run by conservatives, liberals and radicals

3. Which of the following statements is not correct about the 'radicals'?

- (a) They supported women's right to vote
- (b) They opposed the privileges of great landowners
- (c) They were completely against the existence of private property
- (d) They wanted a government based on the majority of a country's population

4. Why did the Tsar dismiss the first Duma within 75 days of its election?

- (a) Because it was incapable of taking good decisions
- (b) Because the Tsar did not want anyone to question his authority
- (c) The term of first Duma was of 75 days only
- (d) None of the above

5. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (a) By 1916, railway lines in Russia began to break down
- (b) There were labour shortages and small workshops producing essentials were shut down
- (c) Large supplies of grain were sent to feed the army
- (d) All the above

6. When did the Tsar abdicate the throne?

- (a) 28 February, 1917 (b) 2 March, 1917 (c) 10 April, 1917 (d) 15 May, 1918

7. Which of these demands is/are referred to as Lenin's 'April Theses'?

- a) World War I should be brought to an end
- (b) Land should be transferred to the peasants
- (c) Banks should be nationalized
- (d) All the above

8. In the Russian Civil War the Bolsheviks and the socialist revolutionaries were represented by which of the following colours?

- (a) Whites and Reds
- (b) Greens and Whites
- (c) Reds and Greens
- (d) None of these

9. Who led the procession of workers to the event 'Bloody Sunday' in Russia?

- (a) Lenin (b) Stalin (c) Kerenski (d) Father Gapon

10. On 27th February 1917, soldiers and striking workers gathered to form a council called

- (a) Soviet Council (b) Petrograd Soviet (c) Moscow Union (d) Russian Council

11. Which among the following groups was against any kind of political or social change?

- (a) Nationalists
- (b) conservatives
- (c) liberals
- (d) radicals

12. The people who wanted to put an immediate end to the existing governments in Europe

(In 1815) were called:

- (a) Nationalists (b) liberals (c) revolutionaries (d) radicals

13. How can you say that the 'liberals' were not 'democrats'?

- (a) They did not believe in universal adult franchise
- (b) They felt that only men of property should have a right to vote
- (c) Women should not have right to vote
- (d) All the above

14. By the mid-19th century in Europe, the idea which attracted widespread attention on the restructuring of society was

- (a) Capitalism (b) Socialism (c) Dictatorship (d) None

15. What were the demands made by the workers in St. Petersburg who went on a strike?

- (a) Reduction of working time to eight hours (b) Increase in wages
- (c) Improvement in working conditions (d) All the above

SUBJECTIVE TYPES OF QUESTIONS

Question 1.

Describe the views of radicals.

Answer:

The views of radicals are as follows:

- The group who wanted to bring about immediate social change in Russia was radicals.
- They wanted a government on the majority of country's population.
- They were against private properties.

Question 2.

Who were liberals? What were their political and social views?

Or

Liberals were not democrats. Explain.

Answer:

Liberals : One of the groups which looked to change society were the liberals.

Political and Social Views of Liberals :

- Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions.
- Liberals also opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against governments.
- They argued for a representative, elected parliamentary government, subject to laws interpreted by a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials.
- However, they were not 'democrats'. They did not believe in universal adult franchise, that is, the right of every citizen to vote. They felt men of property mainly should have the vote.
- They also did not want the vote for women.

Question 3.

Distinguish between the ideas of liberals and the radicals.

Answer:

Liberals	Radicals
(i) They argued for a representative, elected parliamentary government, but did not believe in universal adult franchise.	They also argued for a representative elected parliamentary government, but believed in universal adult franchise.
(ii) They felt men of property should have the right to vote.	They felt all citizens should have the right to vote
(iii) They were in favour of giving privileges to the rich or the men of property.	They opposed the privileges of the rich or the men of property.

Question 4.

Who ruled Russia in 1914? How did he manage his empire? Explain.

Answer:

Tsar Nicholas II was ruling over Russia, during the revolution.

- He was an autocrat.

- Though he created 'Duma' after the Revolution, but never cared for it.
- He was carrying the war against the wishes of the people.
- He worked under a monk called Rasputin.

Question 5.

Explain the views of different socialists and philosophers regarding the vision of the future or to transform the society.

Answer:

- Robert Owen, a leading English manufacturer and a socialist sought to build a cooperative community called the New Harmony, in Indiana (USA).
- Louis Blanc of France wanted the government to encourage cooperatives and replace the capitalists.
- Karl Marx believed that to free themselves from capitalist exploitation, workers had to construct a radically socialist society, where all the properties were socially controlled.
- Friedrich Engels was also against capitalism.

Question 6.

Explain any three reasons which led to civil war between the Bolsheviks and the Russian army of non-Bolsheviks.

Or

What conditions led to the Russian Civil War in 1918 – 1920? Give any four points.

Answer:

- Impact of Land Redistribution Policy on Soldiers: When the Bolsheviks ordered land redistribution, the Russian army began to break up. Soldiers, mostly peasants, wished to go home for the redistribution and deserted.
- Opposition from Greens and Whites: Non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy condemned the Bolshevik uprising. Their leaders moved to south Russia and organized troops to fight the Bolsheviks (the reds). During 1918 and 1919, the greens (Socialist Revolutionaries) and whites (pro-Tsarists) controlled most of the Russian empire.
- Outside Forces: The Greens and Whites were backed by French, American, British and Japanese troops. All these forces were worried at the growth of socialism in Russia.
- Use of Force: In many parts, Bolshevik colonists brutally massacred local nationalists in the name of defending socialism. In this situation, many were confused about what the Bolshevik government represented.

Question 7.

'A communist society was the natural society of the future.' Explain.

Or

Explain the views of Karl Marx on capitalism.

Or

Explain the thoughts and beliefs of Karl Marx which convinced the workers to enter into conflict with the capitalists.

Answer:

- Marx was of the opinion that an industrial society was a 'capitalist' society.
- Capitalists earn profits because of workers.

- To increase his profits the capitalist uses two methods i.e., either by reducing wages or increasing the working hours.
- Marx believed that to free themselves from the capitalists, workers had to construct a radically socialist society where all the properties were socially controlled.

Question 8.

Explain the economic condition of the workers before the Russian Revolution.

Answer:

- Most of the industries were the private property of the industrialists. Most of the workers were working for about 10 to 12 hours a day.
- They were paid very low wages.
- The working conditions were also very poor.
- Women workers made up about 31% of the factory labour, but they were paid less than men.

Question 9.

Mention four features of socialism.

Answer:

- Socialists were against private property.
- Under socialism, the means of production are under the control of the government.
- Socialists regarded the private property as the root cause of all social evils.
- Socialism encourages cooperatives.

Question 10.

Mention any four features of the Russian economy at the beginning of the 20th century.

Or

Describe the economic condition of Russia before 1905.

Answer:

- The vast majority of Russia's people were agriculturists. About 85 per cent of the Russian empire's population earned their living from agriculture.
- Industry was found in pockets. Prominent industrial areas were St. Petersburg and Moscow. Craftsmen undertook much of the production, but large factories existed alongside craft workshops.
- Many factories were set up in the 1890s, when Russia's railway network was extended, and foreign investment in industry increased. Coal production doubled and iron and steel output quadrupled.
- In the countryside, peasants cultivated most of the land. But the nobility, the crown and the Orthodox Church owned large properties.

Question 11.

Explain any three views of the socialists about private property.

Answer:

Views of socialists about private property are :

- They were against private property.
- They saw it as the root of all social ills.

- Individuals who owned the property were concerned about personal gain only.
- Those who make property productive are ignored by the owners of the property, (any three)

Question 12.

Mention any four features of the Russian society of the 20th century.

Answer:

- The vast majority of Russia's people were agriculturists. About 85 per cent of the Russian empire's population earned their living from agriculture.
- Workers were a divided social group. Some had strong links with the villages from which they came. Others had settled in cities permanently.
- Women made up 31 per cent of the factory labour force by 1914, but they were paid less than men (between half and three-quarters of a man's wage).
- In the countryside, peasants cultivated most of the land. But the nobility, the crown and the Orthodox Church owned large properties. Nobles got their power and position through their services to the Tsar, not through local popularity.

Question 13.

What were the differences between the Russian peasants and the other peasants of Europe?

Or

How were the peasants of Russia different from rest of Europe?

Answer:

- Russia's people were agriculturists. About 85 per cent of the Russian empire's population earned their living from agriculture. This proportion was higher than in most European countries. For instance, in France and Germany the proportion was between 40 per cent and 50 per cent.
- In Russia, peasants wanted the land of the nobles to be given to them. They had no respect for them, whereas in other parts of Europe, the nobles were respected.
- Russian farmers pooled their land together periodically, and their commune divided it according to the needs of the individual families. This never happened in other parts of Europe.

Question 14.

What were the main demands of April Theses?

Or

Explain the Lenin's 'April Theses'.

Or

Describe the three major demands of Bolshevik during 1917.

Answer:

Main demands of April Theses were :

- Lenin returned to Russia from exile and felt that it was time for Soviets to take over power. He declared that war be brought to an end, land be transferred to the peasants and banks nationalized. He also argued to rename Bolshevik Party as Communist Party.
- Started planning on uprising against government with the support of army.
- Military Revolutionary Committee was planned to seize the power and bring the city under control.

Question 15.

Why did 'the Kerenskii Government' in Russia fall?

Or

Why did the Kerenskii Government become unpopular in Russia? .

Answer:

- Lenin: In April 1917, the Bolshevik leader Lenin returned to Russia from his exile. He put forward the 'April Theses' due to which he got full support from the Russian workers. Bolsheviks supporters in the army, factories and peasants were brought together under one umbrella under his leadership.
- Trade Unions and Other Organisations: After the February revolution, workers were free to form associations and unions. So trade unions grew in number.
- Conflict between Bolsheviks and the Government: Regular conflicts between Bolsheviks and the government weakened the government. Bolsheviks were supported by Soviet army and factory workers.
- Non-fulfilment of Demands: The Provisional Government failed to meet any of the demands of the workers and the common people.

Question 16.

Describe the events that led to 1905 Revolution of Russia.

Or

Write A note on the Bloody Sunday incident.

Or

Which incident came to be known as Bloody Sunday? What were its consequences? V3Q

Answer:

- The year 1904 was a particularly bad one for Russian workers. Prices of essential goods rose so quickly that the real wages declined by 20%.
- When four members of the Assembly of Russian workers were dismissed, the workers became agitated.
- In January 1905, a large number of peaceful workers led by Father Gapon reached the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg to present a petition to the Tsar.
- The workers were attacked by the police. Over 100 workers were killed, and about 300 wounded. Since the incident took place on Sunday, it is known as the 'Bloody Sunday'
Consequences: Tsar under pressure from the masses was forced to announce his manifesto which led to the formation of Duma.

Question 17.

Explain the major events that were responsible for the Russian Revolution of 1905.

Or

Why were there revolutionary disturbances in Russia in 1905?

What were the demands of the revolutionaries?

Answer:

- Autocratic Rule: Russia was under the autocratic rule of the Tsars. The Tsar Nicholas II was an inefficient and corrupt ruler.

- Role of Liberals and Socialists: Both Liberals and Socialists were against the dynastic rule. They worked with peasants and workers to demand a constitution. They were being supported by Jadidists.
- Strike of the Workers: The year 1904 was a bad year for the Russian workers. Prices of essential goods rose so quickly that real wages declined by 20%. So there was a strike by the workers. They demanded reduction in working hours, an increase in wages and improvement in the working conditions.
- Bloody Sunday : The incident of Bloody Sunday in which more than 100 workers were killed became the turning point. It led to an all Russia strike. Lawyers, doctors, engineers and others demanded constituent assembly.

Question 18.

What is meant by 'October revolution'?

Answer:

- It was the revolution which occurred in October 1917. It was led by Petrograd Soviet and the Bolshevik Party under the leadership of Lenin.
- A military Revolutionary Committee was appointed by the Soviet under Leon Trotskii to organise the seizure.
- The uprising began on 24th October. Though Prime Minister Kerenskii resisted but the seizure was complete within a day.
- The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik).
- In November 1917, the Bolsheviks conducted the elections to the Constituent Assembly, but they failed to gain majority support. In January 1918, the assembly rejected Bolshevik measures and Lenin dismissed the assembly.
- In the years that followed, Bolsheviks took full control over the government and Russia became one party state.

Question 19.

Explain any three major effects of the Russian Revolution of October 1917 on Russian economy.

Answer:

- No Private Property: Private property in the means of production was abolished. Land and other means of production were declared the property of the entire nation. Labour was made compulsory for all and economic exploitation by capitalists and landlords came to an end.
- Nationalisation of Industries: The control of industries was given to the workers. All the banks, insurance companies, large industries, mines, water transports and railways were nationalised.
- Centralised Planning: A process of centralised planning was introduced. Officials assessed how the economy could work and set targets for a five-year period. On this basis they made the Five Year Plans.

Question 20.

How did Russia's participation in the World War-I become a cause for the fall of Tsar? Explain.

Or

Explain any four reasons why Russian people wanted the Tsar to withdraw from the First World War.

Answer:

- **Loss of Soldiers:** In the First World War, Russia lost more than 7 million soldiers. So there was a discontent among the masses.
- **Destruction of Crops:** The war led to the destruction of crops, homes and industries. So over 3 million people became refugees.
- **Impact on Industries:** Russian industry was dependent on other countries, and was cut off from other suppliers of industrial goods.
- **Shortage of Workers:** There was shortage of workers as most of the workers were sent to the army.

Long Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

What are the main objectives of Liberals in Russia?

Answer:

The main objectives of Liberals are as follows:

- They expected a nation which tolerated all the religions.
- They opposed the uncontrolled powers of dynastic rules.
- They wanted to safeguard the right to individual against government.
- They did not believe in universal adult franchise as they were not democrats.
- Liberals argued for a representative elected by the government. They were subjected to laws interrupted by a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials.
- In the parts of Europe, where independent nation states did not yet exist. For example, Germany, Italy, Poland-men and women combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.
- They took advantage of the growing unrest and to push their demands for a creation of a constitution with freedom of press and freedom of association.

Question 2.

Explain any five differences between the peasants of Russia and peasants of Europe.

Answer:

Peasants of Europe	Peasants of Russia
(i) They formed unions and fought for better wages and good living conditions.	They had no proper unions and associations initially. It came up much later.
(ii) The workers were united in their demands for political rights and reduction in work hours.	The workers were not united. They were divided on the basis of occupation.

(iii) The workers' associations had close ties with the political parties and themselves formed political parties. For example, the labour Party in Britain.	The workers' associations were considered as illegal and were suppressed.
(iv) In France, during the French Revolution in Brittany peasants had the respect for nobles and fought for them.	But in Russia, the peasants had no regards for the nobility and often revolted against them.
(v) The peasants in Europe had political rights and enjoyed them.	The peasants did not enjoy any political rights.

Question 3.

How far the economic and social conditions of Russia were responsible for the Russian Revolution? Explain by giving examples.

Or

Describe the circumstances which were responsible for the Russian Revolution.

Answer:

(i) Agrarian Economy and Poor Condition of the Peasants: At the beginning of the 20th century, more than 85% of Russian population earned their living from agriculture. Most of the land was owned by rich people. Most of the peasants worked from dawn to dusk with very low wages or share. Most of the peasants were against the rich and the nobles.

(ii) Poor Condition of Workers: Most of the industries were controlled by the private individuals. In craft units, and small workshops, the working day was sometimes 15 hours. Most of the workers were working and living in poor conditions. Most of the workers were ill-paid.

(iii) Unemployment: Unemployment rate was very high. The rich industrialists were exploiting the workers.

(iv) High Prices : Prices of essential goods rose so quickly that real wages declinedxby 20%.

(v) Condition of Women: Most of the women were working in small factories. Women made up about 31% of the factory labour force. They were paid less wages, and were forced to work for long hours. When they launched an agitation, they were fired at by the police.

Question 4.

Explain the views of the Socialists on private property with special emphasis on Karl Marx.

Answer:

- Marx argued that industrial society was capitalist. Capitalists owned the capital invested in factories, and the profit of capitalists was produced by workers.
- The conditions of workers could not improve as long as this profit was accumulated by private capitalists.
- Workers had to overthrow capitalism and the rule of private property.
- Marx believed that to free themselves from capitalist exploitation, workers had to construct a radically socialist controlled. This would be a communist society. He was convinced that workers would triumph in their conflict with capitalists. A communist society was the natural society of the future.

Question 5.

What social changes were seen in the society after industrialisation?

Or

How did industrialization change the lives of people in Europe? Explain.

Answer:

- Working Class: Industrialisation brought men, women and children to factories. Work hours were often long and wages were poor.
- Problem of Unemployment and Poverty: Problem of unemployment and poverty was rare in the countryside but this became a common phenomenon with industrialisation. Unemployment was common, particularly during times of low demand for industrial goods.
- Problem of Housing and Sanitation: Large-scale migration to cities lead to housing and sanitation problem.
- Trade Unions: Workers in England and Germany began forming associations to fight for better living and working conditions. They set up funds to help members in times of distress and demanded a reduction of working hours and the right to vote. In Germany, these associations worked closely with the Social Democratic Party (SPD) and helped it win parliamentary seats. By 1905, socialists and trade unionists formed a Labour Party in Britain and a Socialist Party in France.
- Socialism: Trade unions and worker's union lead to idea of socialism. The development of the idea of socialism changed the political scenario. These trade unions started demanding share in political power.

Question 6.

Explain the collectivisation policy of Stalin.

Or

What were the major changes Introduced in agriculture by Stalin? Explain.

Answer:

- The collectivisation policy was introduced by Stalin who came to power after the death of Lenin.
- The main reason was the shortage of grain supplies.
- It was argued that grain shortage was partly due to the small size of the holding.
- After 1917, the land had been given over to peasants. These small-sized peasant farms could not be modernised. To develop modern farms, and run them along industrial lines with

machinery, it was necessary to eliminate 'kulaks', take away land from peasants, and establish state-controlled large farms.

- From 1929, the government forced all peasants to cultivate in collective farms (kolkhoz). The bulk of land and implements were transferred to the ownership of collective farms. Peasants worked on the land, and the kolkhoz profit was shared.
- Enraged peasants resisted the authorities, and destroyed their livestock. Between 1929 and 1931, the number of cattle fell by one-third. Those who resisted collectivisation were severely punished. Many were deported and exiled.
- As they resisted collectivisation, peasants argued that they were not rich, and were not against socialism. They did not want to work in collective farms for a variety of reasons.
- Stalin's government allowed some independent cultivation, but treated such cultivators unsympathetically.
- In spite of collectivisation, production did not increase immediately. In fact, the bad harvest of 1930-1933 led to one of the most devastating famines in Soviet history when over 4 million died.

Question 7.

Highlight any five changes brought by Lenin in Russia after October Revolution of 1917. HOTS

Answer:

Role of Lenin in post 1917 Russian Revolution :

- A conflict between the provisional government and the Bolshevik grew in September, 1917. Lenin started planning an uprising against the government and began to organize his supporters from any secrets and factories.
- A military revolutionary committee under Lenin Trotsky planned to seize power.
- Uprising began on 4th October, 1917. The Prime Minister Karenski, with government troops tried to subdue the Bolshevik but failed.
- Under the guidance of Lenin, the military Revolutionary committee responded quickly and by nightfall the city was under the committee's control.
- At a meeting all Russian Congress of Soviet in Petrograd, the majority approved the Bolshevik action. Russian Revolution brought Russia under communist control.

Question 8.

Who was Lenin? What was his contribution in the Russian Revolution?

Answer:

Lenin was a socialist leader who was against the autocratic rule of Tsar. His contributions in the Russian Revolution were :

(i) April Theses: He put forward three demands i.e., the war be brought to an end, land be transferred to the peasants, and banks be nationalised; These three demands were Lenin's April Theses. He also argued that the Bolshevik Party rename itself the Communist Party to indicate its new radical aims.

(ii) Provisional Government and Lenin: The Provisional Government which was established after the February Revolution of 1917 was controlled by landlords, industrialists and army officials. So Lenin was against the Provisional Government. He brought together different Soviets and prepared them for the Revolution.

(iii) Overthrow of the Provisional Government: It was under the leadership of Lenin that the Provisional Government was overthrown by the Soviets. On 16th October 1917. Lenin persuaded the Petrograd Soviet and the Bolshevik Party to agree to a socialist seizure of power. A Military Revolutionary Committee was appointed by the Soviets to organise the seizure.

(iv) Communist State: Lenin laid the foundation of Communist State. After the October Revolution the Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party.

Question 9.

Explain the Russian February Revolution 1917.

Or

Petrograd had led the February Revolution that brought down the monarchy in February 1917.

Explain. HOTS

Answer:

(i) Grim Condition in the Petrograd: In the winter of 1917, conditions in the capital, Petrograd, were grim. In February 1917, food shortages were deeply felt in the workers' quarters. The winter was very cold. There had been exceptional frost and heavy snow.

(ii) Women Lead the Strike: On 22 February, a lockout took place at a factory. The next day, workers in fifty factories called a strike in sympathy. In many factories, women led the way to strikes. This came to be called the International Women's Day.

(iii) Violent Incidents: In the next few days the workers tried to persuade the government to fulfill their demand but government called out the cavalry. The streets thronged with people raising slogans about bread, wages, better hours and democracy. However, the cavalry refused to fire on the demonstrators. An officer was shot at the barracks of a regiment and three other regiments mutinied, voting to join the striking workers.

(iv) Formation of Soviet: By that evening, soldiers and striking workers had gathered to form a soviet or council in the same building as the Duma met. This was the Petrograd Soviet.

(v) Formation of Provisional Government: The very next day, a delegation went to see the Tsar. Military commanders advised him to abdicate. He followed their advice and abdicated on 2 March. Soviet leaders and Duma leaders formed a Provisional Government to run the country. Russia's future would be decided by a constituent assembly, elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

Question 10.

Describe the importance of Battle of Stalingard in the Second World War.

Answer:

Importance of Battle of Stalingard in the Second World War :

- The battle of Stalingard was fought between Russia and Germany on Russian territory.
- This battle is considered important because it marked the defeat of Germany and Hitler along with Nazi party.
- Hitler had signed a non-aggression treaty with Russia in August 1939 A.D. Since he did not have faith in Russia he considered Russia as a vital threat to Nazi Germany.

- Hitler also had imperial designs on the fertile Ukraine Basin and its mines.
- He also wanted to Europeanize the area of the Asian Steppe.
- Due to the above mentioned reasons, Hitler violated the Pact of 1939 and attacked Russia from three sides.
- This led to a battle in Stalingard near Moscow.
- The Germany failed to capture Stalingard due to lack of preparation of German soldiers against heavy rains and frosts in the month of October.
- This led to failure of Hitler's campaign.
- In all, Hitler exposed the German. Western front to British aerial bombing. Eastern front was exposed to powerful Soviet Army. In this battle, Germany suffered a lot and Soviet hegemony was established over entire Eastern Europe.



**ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL, AHMEDNAGAR
QUESTION BANK**

CLASS: IX

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER: NAZISM AND RISE OF HITLER

1. Which of the following statements is false about soldiers in the World War I?

- (a) The soldiers, in reality, led miserable lives in trenches, survived with feeding on the copra's
- (b) They faced poisonous gas and enemy shelling and loss of comrades
- (c) All soldiers were ready to die for their country's honour and personal glory
- (d) Aggressive propaganda glorified war

2. The following statements are about Hitler's early life. Which of them is incorrect?

- (a) Hitler was born in 1889 in Austria and spent his youth in poverty
- (b) He joined the army during World War I and earned accolades for bravery
- (c) He was totally unaffected by German defeat in the war and only thought of improving his career
- (d) In 1919 he joined a small group called the German Workers' Party, which later was known as the Nazi Party.

3. Which of the following was a special surveillance and security force created by Hitler?

- (a) Regular police force in green uniform and storm troopers
- (b) Gestapo (secret state police), the SS (the protection squads)
- (c) Criminal police (SD), the security service
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

4. What was Hitler's historic blunder and why?

- (a) Attack on Soviet Union in 1941 was a historic blunder by Hitler
- (b) He exposed his western front to British aerial bombing
- (c) The Soviet Red Army inflicted a crushing and humiliating defeat on Germany at Stalingrad
- (d) All the above

5. Which of the following countries led the Allied Powers in the Second World War?

- (a) UK and France
- (b) USSR and USA
- (c) Germany and Austria
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

6. What was the most important result of the Spartacus League uprising in Germany in 1918-19?

- (a) The Weimar Republic crushed the rebellion
- (b) The Spartacists founded the Communist Party of Germany
- (c) The Weimar government accepted the demands of the Spartacus League
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

7. Who were called the 'November criminals'?

- (a) The Opponents of Weimar Republic
- (b) The Emperor who abdicated, and his men
- (c) The supporters of Weimar Republic
- (d) none of the above

8. Which of the following statements is true about the economic crisis in Germany in 1923?

- (a) The value of 'Mark' (German currency) collapsed
- (b) Prices of goods soared high
- (c) Weimar Republic brought economic prosperity
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

9. What was the slogan coined by Hitler when he followed his aggressive foreign policy?

- (a) Messenger from God (b) Conquer the world
(c) One people, one empire, and one leader (d) we are Aryans, the real rulers

10. Which incident persuaded the USA to join the war?

- (a) Hitler's attack on Eastern Europe (b) Hitler's policy of genocide of the Jews
(c) Helplessness of England and France (d) Japan's attack on the US base at Pearl Harbour

11. What was Hitler's ideology of 'lebensraum' or living space?

- (a) Multi-storeyed buildings should be built in Germany to increase the living space
(b) The world must be occupied enabling the material resources and power of the German nation.
(c) New territories had to be acquired for settlement
(d) Both (b) and (c)

12. According to the Nazis, which people were to be regarded as desirable?

- (a) Pure and healthy Nordic Aryans (b) German soldiers who helped in territorial expansion
(c) German police of different types (d) All those who were willing to consider Hitler as God

13. Which nations were the Axis powers during World War II?

- (a) UK, France, USA, USSR (b) UK, France, Japan
(c) Germany, Italy, Japan (d) Germany, France, UK

14. Which of the given parties came to be known as Nazi Party?

- (a) German Workers Party (b) Socialist Democratic Party
(c) National Socialist German Workers Party (d) Socialist Party

15. Which of the following was not a feature of the new Nazi style of politics?

- (a) Massive rallies
(b) Ritualised applause
(c) Red banners with Swastika
(d) Not so powerful speeches of Hitler

SUBJECTIVE TYPES OF QUESTIONS

Question 1.

Mention four major terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

Or

'The Treaty of Versailles was harsh and humiliating'. Justify by giving four terms of the treaty.

Answer:

- Germany lost its overseas colonies, a tenth of its population, 13 per cent of its territories, 75 per cent of its iron and 26 per cent of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania.
- The Allied Powers demilitarised Germany to weaken its power.
- The War Guilt Clause held Germany responsible for the war and damages the Allied countries suffered. Germany was forced to pay compensation amounting to around £ 6 billion.

- The Allied armies also occupied the resource-rich Rhineland for much of the 1920s. Many Germans held the new Weimar Republic responsible for not only the defeat in the war, but the disgrace at Versailles.

Question 2.

State three features of political radicalism in Germany.

Answer:

Features of political radicalism in Germany are :

- The political situation that came into view after the rise of Weimar Republic is termed as political radicalism.
- The demand and the uprising for Soviet style governance were suppressed by the Weimar republic and this enraged them to form the communist party.
- Both communists and socialists wanted political radicalism against Hitler's Rule.
- This situation aggravated with economic crisis in 1923. Germany paid war reparation in Gold and so the Gold Reserves of Germany became scarce.
- Due to this, Germany refused to pay the war reparation. As a result, French occupied Ruhr, which was the leading industrial area of Germany.
- Germany printed paper currency in excess which further led to worsening of the situation and hyper inflation, (any three)

Question 3.

Examine two inherent defects in Weimar Constitution.

Answer:

- The system of proportional representation made achieving a majority by any one party a near impossible task, leading to the rule by coalitions.
- Article 48, which gave the President the powers to impose emergency, suspend civil rights and rule by decree.
- Within its short life, the Weimar Republic saw twenty different cabinets lasting on an average 239 days, and a liberal use of Article 48. Yet the crisis could not be managed. People lost confidence in the democratic parliamentary system, which seemed to offer no solutions, (any two)

Question 4.

Explain any three components of the ideology of Hitler.

Answer:

- According to Nazi theory, there was no equality between people, but only a racial hierarchy. In this view, blond, blue eyed Nordic German Aryans were at the top while the Jews were at the bottom.
- Hitler borrowed his ideas from the theory of Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer. Both these scientists explained the concept of evolution and natural selection. They gave the concept of 'survival of the fittest.' This idea was used by the Nazis to justify their imperial rule and war.
- Hitler also used the idea of Lebensraum or living space. He believed that new territories had to be acquired for settlement.

Question 5.

State any three major effects of the First World War in Germany.

Answer:

Three major effects of the First World War in Germany are :

- World War I, ended with the Allies defeating Germany and the Central Powers in November 1918. The Peace Treaty at Versailles with the Allies was a harsh and humiliating Treaty. Germany lost its overseas colonies, a tenth of its population. 13 percent of its territories, 75 per cent of its iron and 26 per cent of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania.
- The Allied Powers demilitarized Germany to weaken its power Germany was forced to pay compensation amounting to £ 6 billion.
- The Allied armies also occupied the resource-rich Rhineland for much of the 1920s.

Question 6.

What were the promises made by Hitler to people of Germany?

Answer:

- He promised to build a strong nation, undo the injustice of the Versailles Treaty and restore the dignity of the German people.
- He promised employment for those looking for work, and a secure future for the youth.
- He promised to weed out all foreign influences and resist all foreign 'conspiracies' against Germany.

Question 7.

Explain the impact on Germany of her refusal to pay war f compnsation in 1923.

Answer:

- The French occupied Ruhr, the leading industrial and mineral dominating area.
- Germany retaliated with passive resistance and printed paper currency recklessly. With too much printed money in circulation, the value of the German Mark fell drastically.
- Due to the fall in the value of Mark prices of goods soared and Germany fell into hyperinflation situation.

Question 8.

Explain the three fold plan of Hitler to consolidate the Nazi Power, after becoming the Chancellor of Germany.

Answer:

- Suspension of Rights: The Fire Decree of 28th February, 1933 indefinitely suspended civic rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly that had been guaranteed by the Weimar constitution.
- End of Communism: Hitler was totally against communism. So he ordered his officials to put all the communists and their supports in the newly established concentration camps. The repression of the communists was severe. They were, however, only one among the 52 types of victims persecuted by the Nazis across the country.
- Enabling Act: On 3rd March 1933, the famous Enabling Act was passed. This Act established dictatorship in Germany. It gave Hitler all powers to sideline Parliament and rule by decree. All

political parties and trade unions were banned except for the Nazi Party and its affiliates. The state established complete control over the economy, media, army and judiciary.

Question 9.

What steps were taken by Hitler to reconstruct Germany?

Answer:

- Hitler assigned the responsibility of economic recovery to the economist, Hjalmar Schacht, who aimed at full production and full employment through a state-funded work-creation programme. This project produced the famous German superhighways, and the people's car, the Volkswagen.
- In foreign policy also, Hitler, acquired quick successes. He pulled Germany out of the League of Nations in 1933, reoccupied the Rhineland in 1936, and integrated Austria and Germany in 1938. .
- He was of the opinion that resources are to be accumulated through the expansion of territory.

Question 10.

Explain Hitler's ideology related to the geo-political concept of Lebensraum.

Answer:

Hitler's Geo-political Concept of Lebensraum :

- Hitler's ideology was related to the geo-political concept of Lebensraum or living space. He believed new territories had to be acquired for settlement.
- This would enhance the area of the mother country, while enabling the settlers on new lands to retain an intimate link with the place of their origin.
- It would also enhance the material resources and power of the German nation.

Question 11.

How was the Nazi Party formed?

Answer:

Nazi Party formed by :

- Disintegration of Weimar Republic led to the formation of Nazi Party after the First World War.
- Hitler enrolled for the army when the First World War broke out. He also earned medals for bravery.
- The German defeat horrified him and Versailles Treaty made him furious. Later, he joined a small group called the German Workers party.
- Subsequently, he took over the organization and renamed in National Socialist German Workers Party. This party came to be known as Nazi Party.

Question 12.

Explain the racial policy of Hitler or the Nazis.

Answer:

- The Nazis wanted to establish an exclusive racial community of pure Germans by eliminating all other races.
- They wanted only a society of 'Pure and healthy Nordic Aryans'.
- Under his racial policy, Hitler even ordered to eliminate unhealthy or abnormal Aryans.

- Many 'inferior' races like Gypsies, the Blacks and Jewish were killed and deported.

Question 13.

Who wrote the book 'Third Reich of Dreams'? What did the author describe in this book? HOTS

Answer:

Charlotte Beradt wrote the book 'Third Reich of Dreams'. She describes how Jews themselves began believing in the Nazi stereotypes about them. They dreamt of their hooked noses, black hair and eyes, Jewish looks and body movements. The stereotypical images published in the Nazi press haunted the Jews. They troubled them even in their dreams. Jews died many deaths even before they reached the gas chamber.

Question 14.

Explain the following terms :

- (i) Holo-caust,
- (ii) Concentration Camp,
- (iii) Wall Street Exchange.

Answer:

(i) Holocaust:

- It refers to the Nazi killing operations. Undesirable people were taken to concentration camp, Gestapo, gas chambers etc., and were subjected to death.
- While the Germans were pre-occupied with their own plight as a defeated nation emerging out of the rubble, the Jews wanted the world to remember the atrocities and sufferings they had endured during the Nazi killing operations.

(ii) Concentration Camp :

- It was a camp where people were isolated and detained without due process of law. Typically, it was surrounded by electrified barbed wire fences.
- When Hitler became the Chancellor on 30th January 1933, he hurriedly packed off his arch-enemies, the communists to the newly established concentration camp.

(iii) Wall Street Exchange :

- It is the world's biggest stock exchange located in the USA.
- In 1929, when the Wall Street Exchange crashed, Germans were very much affected because they were totally dependent on short-term loans, largely from the USA.

Question 15.

"Nazism reflects ugly face of humanity," State three arguments in support of the statement. VBQ

Answer:

- **Cleaning and Purification of Schools :** All schools were cleansed and purified. This meant that teachers who were Jews or seen as politically unreliable were dismissed. Children were first segregated. Germans and Jews could not sit together or play together. Subsequently, undesirable children-Jews, the physically handicapped. Gypsies were thrown out of schools. And finally in the 1940s, they were taken to the gas chambers. Good German children were subjected to a process of Nazi schooling, a prolonged period of ideological training.

- Racial Science : School textbooks were rewritten. Racial science was introduced to justify Nazi ideas of race. Stereotypes about Jews were popularised even through maths classes.
- Spirit of Loyalty and Aggression : Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews, and worship Hitler. Even the function of sports was to nurture a spirit of violence and aggression among children. Hitler believed that boxing could make children iron hearted, strong and masculine.

Question 16.

Why USA resisted its involvement in the Second World War? Which incident marked its entry into the war?

Answer:

The USA had resisted involvement in the Second World War. It was unwilling to once again face all the economic problems that the First World War had caused. But it could not stay out of the war for long. Japan was expanding its power in the east. It had occupied French Indo-China and was planning attacks on US naval bases in the Pacific. When Japan extended its support to Hitler and bombed the US base at Pearl Harbor, the US entered the Second World War.

Long Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

How did the Great Economic Depression of 1929 affect the life of the people of Germany? Explain.

HOTS

Answer:

- Drastic Fall in Industrial Production: By 1932, industrial production was reduced to 40 per cent of the 1929 level.
- Unemployment: Workers lost their jobs or were paid reduced wages. The number of unemployed touched an unprecedented 6 million. As jobs disappeared, the youth took to criminal activities and total despair became commonplace. The economic crisis created deep anxieties and fears in people.
- Loss of Saving: The middle classes, especially salaried employees and pensioners, saw their savings diminish when the currency lost its value.
- Impact on Small Entrepreneur: Small businessmen, the self-employed and retailers suffered as their businesses got ruined. Big business was in crisis.
- Impact on Peasants: The large mass of peasantry was affected by a sharp fall in agricultural prices and women, unable to fill their children's stomachs, were filled with a sense of deep despair.

Question 2.

Explain briefly the main causes of the Rise of Nazi dictatorship in Germany.

Answer:

The main causes of rise of Nazi dictatorship in Germany are as follows:

(i) The First World War defeat

(ii) Weakness of Weimar Republic: The Weimar constitution had some inherent defects which made it unstable and vulnerable to dictatorship. Due to proportional representation, one party rule became an impossible task, leading to a rule by coalitions. Another defect was Article 48, which gave the President the power to impose emergency, suspend civil rights and by decree.

(iii) Treaty of Versailles: Germany was forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles with allied powers. This made Germany to lose its overseas colonies, a tenth of its population, 13% of territories and many more. The allied powers demilitarized Germany. The Allied armies also occupied the resource rich Rhineland.

The war guilt clause forced Germany to pay £ 6 billion as war damages to the Allied Powers.

(iv) The Economic Crisis: German economy was worst hit. Industrial production was reduced to 40%. Due to great economic depression the National Income of the USA fell by half leading to shut down the factories. The exports fell down and farmers suffered the most during the depression.

(v) Mass Unemployment: Workers of Germany lost their jobs or were paid reduced wages. Unemployed youth played cards or lined up at local employment exchange. Jobs disappeared and youth took to criminal activities.

(vi) German people thought that Hider would be a good dictator as he promised to undo the injustice of Treaty of Versailles. He also promised to give employment to those looking for work. Later, the Nazi Party became the largest Party with 37% votes in Reichstag.

Question 3.

Explain how Hitler dismantled the democratic structure.

Answer:

(i) Suspension of All Rights: The Fire Decree of 28th February, 1933 indefinitely suspended the civic rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly that had been guaranteed by the Weimar constitution.

(ii) Ill-treatment to the Communists: Hitler was against communists. Most of them were hurriedly packed off to the newly established concentration camps. The repression of the communists was severe. The Enabling Act : On 3rd March, 1933, the famous Enabling Act was passed. This Act established dictatorship in Germany. It gave Hitler all powers to sideline the Parliament and the rule by decree. All political parties and trade unions were banned except for the Nazi Party and its affiliates. The state established complete control over the economy, media, army and the judiciary.

(iii) Total Control: Special surveillance and security forces were created to control and order the society in ways that the Nazis wanted. Apart from the already existing regular police in green uniform and the SA or the Storm Troopers, these included the Gestapo (secret state police), the SS (the protection squads), criminal police and the Security Service (SD).

(iv) Single Party System: Hitler believed in 'One people, one empire, and one leader policy'. Immediately after coming into power he banned all the other political parties except Nazi Party and its affiliates.

Question 4.

What were the major factors responsible for economic crisis in Germany during 1920s?

Answer:

(i) War Loans: Germany had fought the First World War largely on loans. As there were no other resources to pay back so Germany had to pay back in gold. This depleted gold reserves at a time resources were scarce.

(ii) French Occupied Ruhr: Ruhr was the most important industrial region of Germany. In 1923, Germany refused to pay, and the French occupied Ruhr, to claim their coal.

(iii) Reckless Printing of Currency: Germany retaliated with passive resistance and printed paper currency recklessly. With too much printed money in circulation, the value of the German mark fell. In April, the US dollar was equal to 24,000 marks, in July 353,000 marks, in August 46,21,000 marks and at 9,88,60,000 marks by December, the figure had run into trillions.

(iv) Hyperinflation: As the value of the mark collapsed, prices of goods soared. This crisis came to be known as hyperinflation, a situation when prices rise phenomenally high. Eventually, the Americans intervened and bailed Germany out of the crisis by introducing the Dawes Plan, which reworked the terms of reparation to ease the financial burden on Germans.

(v) Great Depression in USA: German investments and industrial recovery were totally dependent on short-term loans, largely from the USA. This support was withdrawn when the Wall Street Exchange crashed in 1929.

Question 5.

What were the main features of Hitler's geopolitical concept of 'Lebensraum'? Give five features.

Answer:

- Lebensraum meaning 'living space' was an expansionist policies of Nazi Germany.
- Nazis believed that new territories had to be acquired for settlement. This would enhance the area of the mother country, while enabling the settlers on new lands to retain an intimate link with the place of their origin.
- It would also enhance the material resources and power of the German nation.
- Hitler intended to extend German boundaries by moving eastwards, to concentrate all Germans geographically in one place.
- Poland became the laboratory for this experimentation.

Question 6.

Highlight Nazi cult of motherhood.

Answer:

Many social programs were implemented by Hitler to encourage the growth of a strong German Nazi Volk. One such programme was to advocate the virtues of motherhood. This programme included the following features:

(i) Girls were told that they had to become good mothers, distance themselves from the Jews and look after their homes. They should teach their children Nazi values and rear pure blooded Aryan children.

(ii) Women who bore racially desirable children were awarded with concessions in shops, theatre and railway tickets. They were also given favoured treatment in hospitals.

(iii) Cash incentives were paid for each child born.

(iv) Such was the desire to increase the German population that in 1943, a law was discussed among Nazi leaders that all women married or single should have four children. The father of these children should be racially pure. Heinrich Himmler, the head of the SS was particularly keen on this idea.

(v) On the 16th December, 1938, Hitler instituted a new award to honour German Nazi motherhood, especially the large family. The cross of Honour of the German Mother (Ehrenkreuz der deutschen Mutter) was created in three classes from 16th December 1938, when the decoration was first instituted, to mid 1939, Nazi mother's crosses bore the inscription 'Das Kind adelt die Mutter' (The child ennobles the mother). This award was normally presented in a blue envelope bearing the title of the award on the front. The gold cross was presented to the woman who have produced 8 children, silver was for 6 children and bronze was for 4 children. The award was also accompanied by a large certificate bearing a facsimile of Hitler's signature.

(vi) All Aryan women were publicly condemned and punished if they failed to follow the Nazi conditions.

Question 7.

Describe any five consequences of defeat of Germany at the hands of Allies in the First World War.

Answer:

- Germany lost its overseas colonies, a tenth of its population, 13 per cent of its territories, 75 per cent of its iron and 26 per cent of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania.
- The Allied Powers demilitarised Germany to weaken its power.
- The War Guilt Clause held Germany responsible for the war and damages the Allied countries suffered. Germany was forced to pay compensation amounting to around £ 6 billion.
- The Allied armies also occupied the resourcerich Rhineland for much of the 1920s.
- Many Germans held the new Weimar Republic responsible for not only the defeat in the war, but the disgrace at Versailles.

Question 8.

Explain Hitler or the Nazi's policy towards the Jews. VBQ

Answer:

- The Jews were considered 'undesirable' and were given the lowest rank in the racial hierarchy.
- The Jews remained the worst sufferers in the Nazi Germany. The Nazi hatred of Jews had a precursor in the traditional Christian hostility towards the Jews. They had been stereotyped as killers of Christ and usurers. Until the medieval times, Jews were barred from owning land. They survived mainly through trade and money lending. They lived in separately marked areas called the ghettos. They were often persecuted through periodic organised violence, and expulsion from the land.
- However, Hitler's hatred of the Jews was based on pseudoscientific theories of race, which held that conversion was no solution to 'the Jewish problem'. It could be solved only through their total elimination.

- From 1933 to 1938 the Nazis terrorised, pauperised and segregated the Jews, compelling them to leave the country. The next phase, 1939-1945, aimed at concentrating them in certain areas, and eventually killing them in gas chambers in Poland.

Question 9.

Explain Hitler's foreign policy.

Answer:

Hitler was always in favour of an aggressive foreign policy. To implement his policies, he took the following steps :

- He pulled Germany out of League of Nations in 1933.
- He reoccupied the Rhineland in 1936 and integrated Austria and Germany in 1938 under the slogan One people, One empire and One leader.
- In the same year i.e., in 1938, he seized the German speaking Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia.
- Hitler was of the opinion that the resources were to be accumulated through the expansion of territory. In September 1939, Germany invaded Poland. Thus, started a war with France and England.
- In September 1940, a Tripartite Pact was signed between Germany, Italy and Japan, strengthening Hitler's claim to international power. Puppet regimes, supportive of Nazi Germany, were installed in a large part of Europe. By the end of 1940, Hitler was at the pinnacle of his power.
- Hitler now moved to achieve his long-term aim of conquering Eastern Europe. He wanted to ensure food supplies and living space for Germans. He attacked the Soviet Union in June 1941. In this historic blunder, Hitler exposed the German western front to British aerial bombing, and the eastern front to the powerful Soviet armies.
- Germany was surrounded from all sides by the Allied powers and she was forced to surrender in 1945.

Question 10.

How did the Nazis proceed to realize their murderous racial ideology by eliminating the undesirables? Explain.

Answer:

Once in power, the Nazis quickly began to implement their dream of creating an exclusive racial community of pure Germans by physically eliminating all those who were seen as 'undesirable' in the extended empire were mentally or physically unfit Germans, Gypsies, Blacks, Russians, Poles. But Jews remained the worst sufferers in Nazi Germany. They were stereotyped as 'killers of Christ and usurers'.

Until medieval times, Jews were banned from owning land. They survived mainly through trade and money lending. They lived in separately marked areas called 'ghettos'. They were often persecuted through periodic organised violence and expulsion from land. All this had a precursor in the traditional Christian hostility towards Jews for being the killers of Christ.

However, Hitler's hatred of the Jews was based on pseudo-scientific theories of race, which held that conversion was no solution to 'the Jewish problem'. It could be solved only through their total elimination.

Question 11.

Mention five important consequences of Nazism in Germany.

Answer:

Consequences of Nazism :

- All schools were cleansed and purified. Teachers who were Jews were dismissed.
- Children were segregated i.e., Germans and Jews could not sit or play together. Undesirable children-Jews, handicapped were thrown out of the schools.
- School textbooks were re-written and social science was introduced. Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews and worship Hitler.
- Jews were the worst sufferers as they were treated very badly.
- They were classified as undesirable. They were considered as racial inferiors.
- They were widely prosecuted. They were stereotyped as killers of Christ and usurers.
- They were banned from owning land. They lived in separately marked areas.

Question 12.

Explain any five features of Hitler's policy towards the Polish under his rule.

Answer:

- Occupied Poland was divided up. Much of north-western Poland was annexed to Germany.
- Poles were forced to leave their homes and properties behind to be occupied by ethnic Germans brought in from occupied Europe.
- Poles were then herded like cattle in the other part called the General Government, the destination of all undesirables of the empire.
- Members of the Polish intelligentsia were murdered in large numbers in order to keep the entire people intellectually and spiritually servile.
- Polish children who looked like Aryans were forcibly snatched from their mothers and examined by race experts. If they passed the race tests they were raised in German families and if not, they were deposited in orphanages where most perished. With some of the largest ghettos and gas chambers, the General Government also served as the killing fields for the Jews.

Question 13.

Explain the status of women in the German society under Nazism.

Answer:

Status of Women in Germany :

- Children in Nazi Germany were told that women were radically different from men.
- While boys were taught to be aggressive, masculine and steal hearted, girls were told to be good mothers and rear pure-blooded Aryan children. They have to teach Nazi values to their children.
- Women bearing undesirable children were punished and those bearing desirable were awarded.
- Girls had to maintain the purity of race.
- They had to keep distance from the Jews, look after their home and teach Nazi values to their children.
- To encourage women to produce more children, a bronze cross was given for four, silver for six and gold for eight or more children.
- Those who maintained contacts with the Jews, Poles or Russians were severely punished.

Question 14.

Explain Hitler or Nazis policy towards the youth.

Answer:

(i) Total Control over Schools: Hitler was fanatically interested in the youth of the country. He felt that a strong Nazi society could be established only by teaching children the Nazi ideology. This required a control over the child, both inside and outside the school.

(ii) Purification of Schools: All schools were cleansed and purified. This meant that teachers who were Jews or seen as 'politically unreliable' were dismissed. Children were first segregated, Germans and Jews could not sit together or play together. Subsequently, 'undesirable children' — Jews, the Physically handicapped, Gypsies — were thrown out of schools. And finally, in the 1940s, they were taken to the gas chambers.

(iii) New Education Policy: To popularise his ideology, Hitler announced a New Education Policy, Under this, school textbooks were rewritten. Racial science was introduced to justify Nazi ideas of race. Stereotypes about Jews were popularised even through maths classes. Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews, and worship Hider.

(iv) Division of the Life: Life of the youth was divided into different stages. At each stage he had to pass through various training and teaching programmes.

(v) Formation of Hitler Youth: The Youth League of the Nazis was founded in 1922. Four years later, it was renamed the 'Hitler Youth'. To unify the youth movement under Nazi control, all other youth organisations were systematically dissolved and finally banned.

Question 15.

Explain the Nazi's or Hitler's Art of propaganda.

Answer:

(i) Various Codes: To eliminate 'inferior races' they always used code language. Nazis never used the words, 'kill' or 'murder' in their official communications. Mass killings were termed special treatment, final solution (for the Jews), euthanasia (for the disabled), selection and disinfections. 'Evacuation' meant deporting people to gas chambers. They were labelled 'disinfection-areas', and looked like bathrooms equipped with fake showerheads.

(ii) Use of Mass Media and Communication System: Media was carefully used to win support for the regime, and popularise its worldview. The Nazi ideas were spread through visual images, films, radio, posters, catchy slogans and leaflets. In posters, groups identified as the 'enemies' of Germans were stereotyped, mocked, abused and described as evil. Socialists and liberals were represented as weak and degenerate. They were attacked as malicious foreign agents.

(iii) Films: Propaganda films were made to create hatred for Jews. The most infamous film was The Eternal Jew.

(iv) New Education Policy in Schools Schools and education institutions were also used to spread the Nazi ideology. School textbooks were re-written. Racial science was introduced to justify the Nazi ideas of race.

(v) Inhuman Treatment to Jewish Students: 'Undesirable children' i.e., the Jews, Blacks and the Gypsies were thrown out of school. The Youth League of Nazis was founded in 1922.

Question 16.

How did the world come to know about the 'Nazi holocaust'? Explain.

Answer:

(i) Information about Nazi practices had trickled out of Germany during the last years of the regime. But it was only after the war ended and Germany was defeated that the world came to realise the horrors of what had happened.

(ii) While the Germans were preoccupied with their own plight as a defeated nation emerging out of the rubble, the Jews wanted the world to remember the atrocities and sufferings they had endured during the Nazi killing operations — also called the holocaust.

(iii) The indomitable spirit to bear witness and to preserve the documents can be seen in many ghetto and camp inhabitants who wrote diaries, kept notebooks, and created archives.

(iv) The history and the memory of the holocaust live on in memoirs, fiction, documentaries, poetry, memorials and museums in many parts of the world today. These are a tribute to those who resisted it.

Question 17.

State the verdict of Nuremberg Tribunal. Why did the allies avoid hard punishment on Germany?

Answer:

The Nuremberg Tribunal which was set up to, prosecute the Nazis for committing grave crime against humanity which involved killing of

innocent civilians in Europe, sentenced only 11 Nazis to death. Some were given life imprisonment

Allies avoided harsh punishment on Germany because :

(i) They did not want to repeat the mistakes committed after the First World War where they imposed harsh terms on Germany, by virtue of Treaty of Versailles which resulted in the rise of Hitler.

(ii) It was this humiliating treaty of Versailles with Germany which was imposed by the victors on the vanquished and compelled Germany to give away all its territorial claims and it imposed huge economic burden on it. The war guilt clause made Germany responsible for all the damage war had inflicted on the allied and made it pay for the damage. This made Weimer Republic highly unpopular among the Germans. This brought Germany in a crippled position. Weimer Republic could do little to recover its economy. Treaty of Versailles was r physiologically damaging for the Germans and also proved to be a national shame. The treaty has sown the seeds of the Second World War. This made the allies cautious enough of not being much harsh on Germans again.



**ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL, AHMEDNAGAR
QUESTION BANK**

CLASS: IX

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER: POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

1. Which of the following is not a valid reason for the poverty alleviation programme in India?

- (a) Lack of proper implementation (b) Lack of right targeting
(c) Corruption at the highest level (d) Overlapping of schemes

2. The calorie requirement is higher in the rural areas because:

- (a) they do not enjoy as much as people in the urban areas. (b) food items are expensive.
(c) they are engaged in mental work. (d) people are engaged in physical labour.

3. Which one are not the major causes of income inequality in India?

- (a) Unequal distribution of land (b) Lack of fertile land
(c) Gap between rich and the poor (d) Increase in population

4. Which one of the social groups is vulnerable to poverty?

- (a) Scheduled caste (b) Urban casual labour (c) Rural agricultural households (d) All the above

5. For how many days MNREGA provides employment?

- (a) 70 (b) 80 (c) 90 (d) 100

6. Which of the following programmes was launched in the year 2000?

- (a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (b) Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana
(c) Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (d) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana

7. When was National Rural Employment Guarantee Act passed?

- (a) September 2005 (b) August 2004 (c) May 2009 (d) None of these

8. What are accepted average calories required in India in urban areas?

- (a) 2100 (b) 2400 (c) 2800 (d) 2500

9. Which of the following is responsible for high poverty rates?

- (a) Huge income inequalities (b) Unequal distribution of land
(c) Lack of effective implementation of land reforms (d) All the above

10. Which state has focused more on human resource development?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Maharashtra (d) Kerala

11. Which organization carries out survey for determining the poverty line?

- (a) NSSO (b) CSO (c) Planning Commission (d) None of the above

12. NFWP is stand for:

- (a) National Federation for Work and Progress (b) National Forest for Wildlife Protection
(c) National Food and Wheat Processing (d) National Food for Work Programme

13. Which of the following is not a valid reason for the poverty alleviation programme in India?

- (a) Lack of proper implementation (b) Lack of right targeting
(c) Corruption at the highest level (d) Overlapping of schemes

14. Which industry suffered the most during colonial period?

- (a) Jute (b) Textile (c) Indigo (d) All the above

15. Which scheme was started in 1993 to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns?

- (a) Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana (b) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
(c) Rural Employment Generation Programme (d) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

SUBJECTIVE TYPES OF QUESTIONS

Question 1.

'One historical reason is the low level of economic development under the British colonial administration.' Explain.

Answer:

- The policies of the colonial government ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged development of industries like textiles.
- The low rate of growth persisted until the nineteen eighties. This resulted in less job opportunities and low growth rate of incomes.
- This was accompanied by a high growth rate of population. The two combined to make the growth rate of per capita income very low. The failure at both the fronts: promotion of economic growth and population control perpetuated the cycle of poverty.

Question 2.

Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India.

Answer:

- Lack of industrialisation: India is very backward from the industrial point of view. Hardly 3 per cent of the total working population is engaged in the large- scale industry.
- Over dependence on agri-culture: Even after more than 60 years of independence more than 60 per cent of our total population still depends on agriculture for its livelihood. Due to shortage of inputs, our agriculture is backward.
- Inflationary pressure: Upward trend in prices adversely affects the poor sections of the society.
- Unemployment: Due to lack of job opportunities, more than 90 lakhs of our total working force is unemployed.

Question 3.

What are the major objectives of the Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana?

Answer:

- The Yojana was launched in 1993.
- The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns.
- Under this unemployed are helped in setting up small business and industries.

Question 4.

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

(i) Punjab

(ii) Kerala

(iii) West Bengal

(iv) Tamil Nadu

Answer:

(i) Punjab: Poverty has been reduced due to high agricultural growth rate.

(ii) Kerala: Poverty has been reduced through human resource development.

(iii) West Bengal: Poverty has been . reduced through land reform measures.

(iv) Tamil Nadu: Poverty has been reduced through proper public distribution system.

Question 5.

Give an account of the inter-state disparities in poverty in India.[CBSE2014]

Answer:

- States with poverty ratio more than the national average: Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh are the most poverty ridden states of India. The poverty ratio in these states is much higher than the national average. Orissa and Bihar are the poorest states with poverty ratio of 47 and 43 respectively. Most of these states are facing rural as well as urban poverty.
- States with poverty ratio less than the national average: Recent studies show that in 20 states and union territories, the poverty ratio is less than the national average. There has been a significant decline in poverty ratio in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal.
- States with low poverty ratio: States like Punjab, Haryana, Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu Kashmir have very low percentage of population living below the poverty line.

Question 6.

Answer the following questions briefly:

(i) What do you understand by human poverty?

(ii) Who are the poorest of the poor?

(iii) What are the main features of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005?

Answer:

(i) Human poverty is a broader concept of poverty. Along with food it also includes other necessities of life like education, shelter, health care, job, security, social equality, etc.

(ii) Apart from the social groups, there is also inequality of incomes within a family. In poor families, all suffer, but some suffer more than others. Women, elderly people and female infants are systematically denied equal access to resources available to the family. Therefore, women, children (especially the girl child) and old people are the poorest of the poor.

(iii) 1. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005 was passed in September 2005.

2. The act provides 100 days assured employment to every rural household in 200 districts.

3. Later, the scheme will be extended to 600 districts. One- third of the proposed jobs would be reserved for women.

4. The central government will also establish National Employment Guarantee Funds.

5. Similarly, state governments will establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for implementation of the scheme.

6. Under the programme, if an applicant is not provided employment within fifteen days, he/she will be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.

Question 7.

“There is a strong link between economic growth and poverty reduction.” Explain.

Answer.

- Over a period of thirty years lasting up to the early eighties, there were little per capita income growth and not much reduction in poverty. Official poverty estimates which were about 45 per cent in the early 1950s remained the same even in the early eighties.
- Since the eighties, India’s economic growth has been one of the fastest in the world. The growth rate jumped from the average of about 3.5% a year in the 1970s to about 6 % cent during the 1980s and 1990s. The higher growth rates have helped significantly in the reduction of poverty.

- Economic growth widens opportunities and provides the resources needed to invest in human development.

Question 8.

'The results of poverty alleviation programmes have been mixed.' Give any four reasons.

Answer:

- One of the major reason for less effectiveness is the lack of proper implementation and right targeting.
- There has been a lot of overlapping of schemes.
- Overpopulation
- Corruption

Long Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

What are the major features of poverty? Explain.

Answer:

- It also is a situation in which parents are not able to send their children to school or a situation where sick people cannot afford treatment.
- Poverty also means lack of clean water and sanitation facilities.
- It also means lack of regular job at a minimum decent level. Above all it means living with a sense of helplessness.
- Poor people are in a situation in which they are ill-treated at almost every place, in farms, factories, government offices, hospitals, railway stations etc.
- Poverty when looked through other social indicators like illiteracy level, lack of general resistance due to malnutrition, lack of access to healthcare, lack of job opportunities, lack of access to safe drinking water, sanitation etc.

Question 2.

Describe the poverty trends in India since 1973. [CBSE March 2011,12]

Answer:

- There has been a substantial decline in poverty ratios in India from about 55 per cent in 1973 to 30 per cent in 2009-10.
- More than 56% of rural population was living below poverty in 1973 which has come down to 34%.
- Around about 50 % of urban population was living below poverty in 1973 which has come down to 27%.
- Although the percentage of people living under poverty declined in the earlier two decades (1973-1993), the number of poor remained stable around 320 million for a fairly long period.
 - If the trend continues, people below poverty line may come down to less than 20 per cent in the next few years.

Question 3.

Identify the various groups vulnerable to poverty. [CBSE 2014]

Or

“The proportion of people below poverty line is also not same for all social groups and economic categories in India.” Explain.

Answer:

- **Social Groups:** The social groups which are most vulnerable to poverty are scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households. Although the average for people below poverty line for all groups in India is 30, 48 out of 100 people belonging to scheduled tribes in rural areas are not able to meet their basic needs.
- **Economic groups:** Similarly among the economic groups, the most vulnerable groups are the rural agricultural labour households and the urban casual labour households.
- **Inequality within family:** Apart from these social groups, there is also inequality of incomes within a family. In poor families all suffer, but some suffer more than others. Women, elderly people and female infants are systematically denied equal access to resources available to the family.

Therefore women, children (especially the girl child) and old people are poorest of the poor.

Question 4.

Explain some measures which have been taken by the government to remove poverty. [CBSE 2015]

Or

Describe the current government strategy to remove poverty in India.

Answer:

To remove poverty government has adopted two approaches:

- **Indirect approach:** This covers achieving high economic growth rate, promotion of small scale industry, promotion of agriculture. This approach is also referred as trickle down effect. It was assumed that the development of industry and agriculture would create employment opportunities and income, which would lead to rapid economic development.
- **Direct approach:** Under direct approach government has launched various poverty alleviation programmes and food schemes to target the poor directly.

The government has launched various poverty alleviation schemes to control poverty.

(i) **National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005:** It was passed in September 2005. The Act provides 100 days assured employment every year to every rural household in 200 districts. Later, the scheme will be extended to 600 districts. One-third of the proposed jobs would be reserved for women. The central government will also establish National Employment Guarantee Funds. Similarly, state governments will establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for the implementation of the scheme. Under the programme, if an applicant is not provided employment within fifteen days, he/she will be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.

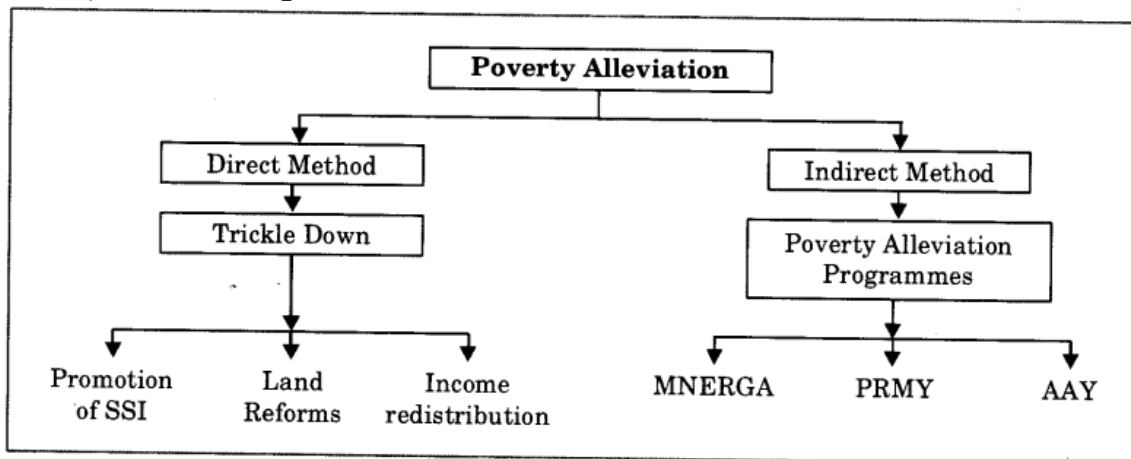
(ii) **National Food for Work Programme (NFWP):** It was launched in 2004 in 150 most backward districts of the country. The programme is open to all rural poor, who are in need of wage employment, and desire to do manual unskilled work. It is implemented as a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme, and food grains are provided free of cost to the states. Once the NREGA is in force, the NFWP will be subsumed within this programme.

(iii) The Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY): It was started in 1993. The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities for the educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns. They are helped in setting up small business and industries.

(iv) Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP): It was launched in 1995. The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns. A target for creating 25 lakh new jobs has been set for the programme under the Tenth Five Year Plan.

(v) Swamajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY): It was launched in 1999. The programme aims at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organising them into self-help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.

(vi) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY): It was launched in 2000, additional central assistance is given to states for basic services such as primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water and rural electrification.



Question 5.

Explain any three major reasons for a widespread poverty in India.

Or

Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India. [CBSE 2015]

Answer:

- British Rule: Britishers ruled India more than 100 years. Prior to the British rule, traditional industries, for instance, textiles, flourished in India. During the British rule, the government adopted policies to discourage such industries. This left millions of weavers poor. Even after fifty years of independent India, we can find a major section of the people engaged handicraft industries as , downtrodden.
- Lack of industrialisation: India is very backward from the industrial point of view. Hardly 3 per cent of the total working population is engaged in the large- scale industry.
- Over dependence on agriculture Even after more than 60 years of independence more than 60 per cent of our total population still depends on agriculture for its livelihood. Due to shortage of inputs, our agriculture is backward.
- Inflationary pressure: Upward trend in prices adversely affects the poor sections of the society.

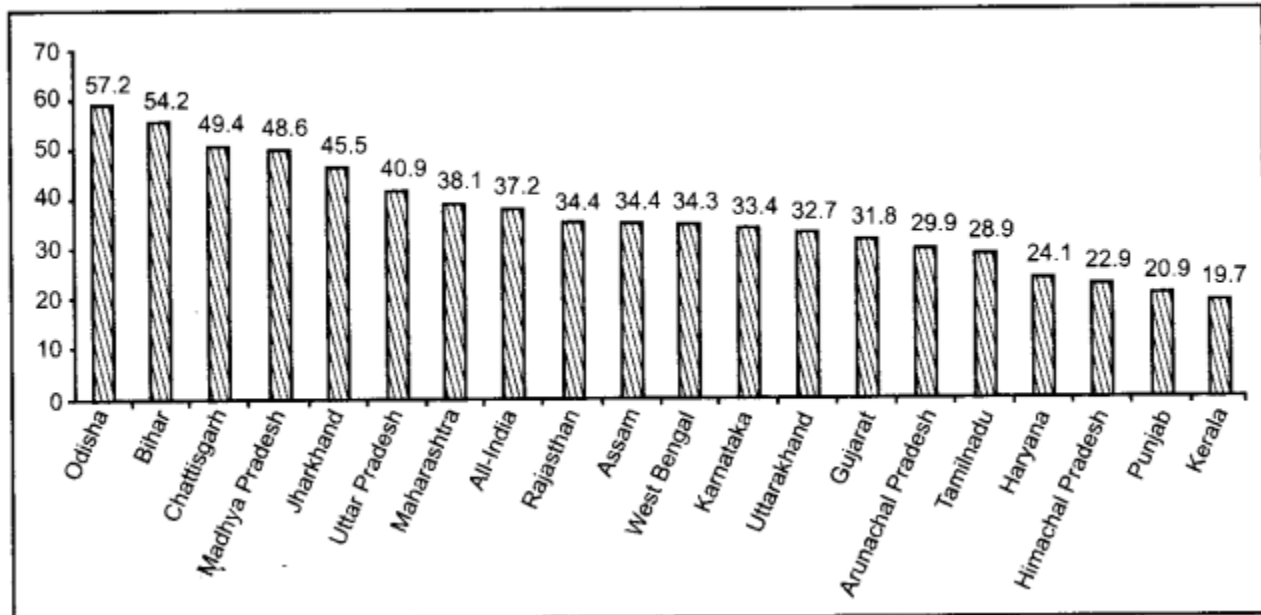
- Unemployment: Due to lack of job opportunities, more than 90 lakhs of our total working force is unemployed.

Higher Order Thinking Skills (Hots) Questions

Question 1.

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

Graph : Poverty Ratio in Selected Indian States 1999-2000



Source: Economic Survey 2001-02, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

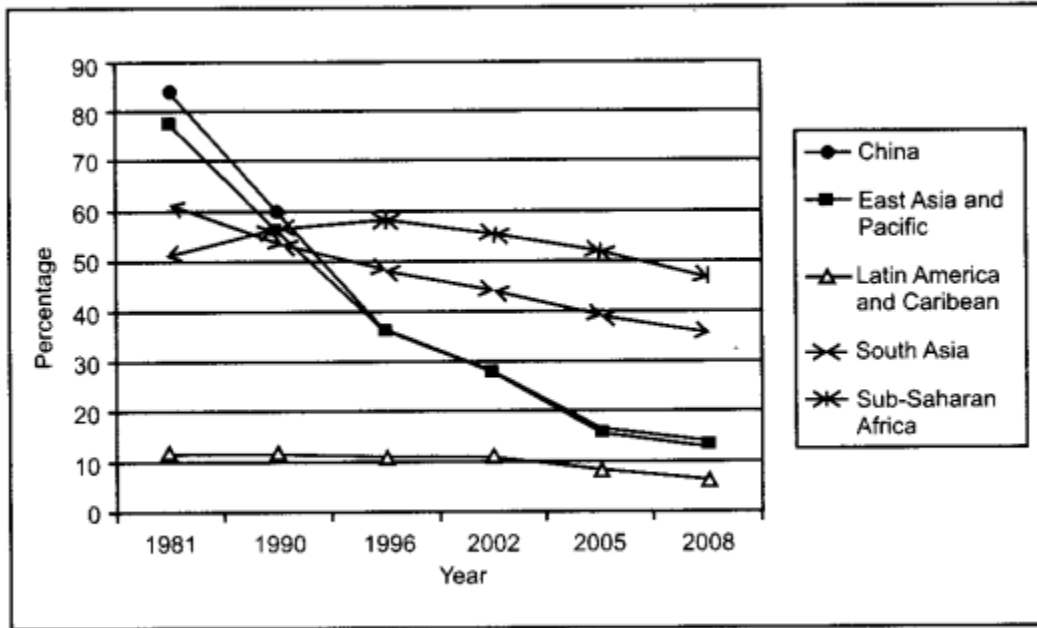
- Identify the three states where the poverty ratio is the highest.
- Identify the three states where poverty ratio is the lowest.
- Why the states named by you in part (i) have a high poverty ratio?
- Why the states named by you in part (ii) have a low poverty ratio? Mention one reason.

Answer:

- Odisha, Bihar and Chattisgarh.
- Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Kerala.
- Due to lack of job opportunities and high density of population.

(iv) Due to availability of work.

Graph : Share of people living on \$1.25 a day



Source : World Development indicators 2012, The World Bank

Question 2.

Study the given figure carefully, and answer the following questions:

(i) Which area/country of the world had the largest concentration of poor in 1981?

(ii) Name the regions/countries where poverty has decreased (any two).

(iii) Whether the poverty in South Asia is increasing or decreasing. Give reason.

Answer:

(i) China.

(ii) China, East Asia and the Pacific.

(iii) Poverty in South Asia is decreasing. In 1981 more than 50 per cent of the population was living below the poverty line, but in 2001, it was approximately 30 per cent.

Question 3.

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

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

(ii) What is an average Indian poverty ratio?

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

Answer:

(i) Scheduled tribes and Scheduled castes.

(ii) 30 per cent.

(iii) Rural agricultural labourer households and the urban casual labour

Value Based Questions

Question 1.

Suggest any four ways to reduce poverty in India. [CBSE 2015]

Answer:

- There is need to invest in agriculture and industrial sector. The investment in both these sectors will lead to higher economic growth. The higher economic growth rate is expected to provide to more economic opportunities.
- Increasing stress on universal free elementary education will help in the formation of human capital.
- There is need to check high birth rate. The high birth rate leads to a mismatch between resources and population.
- There is need for to empower women and economically weaker sections of society.

Question 2.

What is the basic aim of following poverty alleviation programmes?

- Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana (PMRY).
- Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP).

Answer:

- The scheme which was started in 1993. The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns. They are helped in setting up small business and industries.
- Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) The aim of the programme is to create self employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns and to develop entrepreneurial skill and attitude among rural unemployed youth.

Question 3.

Mention any two causes of poverty in India.

Answer:

- High growth rate of population.
- Lack of job opportunities in the secondary sector.

Question 4.

How can poverty be reduced in future in India? Suggest any two points.

Answer:

- Better Economic growth.
- Increasing stress on universal free elementary education.

Question 5.

“Poverty is a curse upon humanity.” Explain by giving two examples.[CBSE 2015]

Answer:

- Poverty is a curse because most of the poor people live with a sense of helplessness.
- Poor people are debarred from the basic necessity if life, i.e. good health, drinking water etc.
