



OBJECTIVE QUESTION

SST

Class IX

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INDIA SIZE & LOCATION

1. Write a note on location and size of India.
2. What is meant by the standard Meridian.
Explain its importance
3. Why the difference between duration of day and night hardly felt at Kashmir but not in Kanyakumari ?
4. How location of India is advantageous
(explain in detail)
5. Write a note on neighbors of India?
6. Answer the following terms:
 - Latitude
 - Longitude
 - Suez Canal
 - Palk Strait
 - Longest Border

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

1. Write the name of different physical features of India.
2. Short note on Himalayan mountains.
3. Explain in detail about different ranges of Himalayas.
4. Differentiate between:
 - Central Highlands
&
Deccan Plateau
 - Eastern Ghats
&
Western ghats
 - Eastern Coastal Plain
&
Western Coastal Plain
 - Andaman & Nicobar
&
Lakshadweep Island

5. Write a short note on Indian desert
6. Key terms:
 - Doab
 - Highest Peak Of India
 - Highest Peak Of World
7. Write a detailed note on northern plains of India.
8. How can you say that all the physical features of India are complementary to each other?

CLIMATE

1. Differentiate between climate and Weather.
2. What are the different factors possible for difference in climate conditions?
(Hint: Climate Controls)
3. Explain in detail about all the seasons of India.
4. Why is monsoon considered as a unifying bond?

5. Differentiate between advancing monsoon retreating monsoon season.
6. Key terms:
 - Monsoon
 - Loo
 - Mango Shower
 - Kal Baisakhi
 - ITCZ
 - Ferral's Law
 - Corolis Force
 - Jet Stream

POPULATION

1. Key Terms:
 - Census
 - Annual Growth Rate
 - Migration
2. Explain the variations in population size and distribution in India?
3. Define the term "*Population Density*".

4. What is meant by Population Growth (*Population Change*). Explain Various factors responsible for this.
5. Define Adolescent Population in India.
 - Write a detail note on “*National Population Policy*”
6. Highest Sex Ratio In India
7. Write a note on Population Density of India.
8. Why the rate of Population growth in India is declining since 1981?
9. How migration is a determinant factor of population change?
10. Distinguish Between Population Growth and Population Change
11. What are the advantages of having a healthy population?
12. Explain in detail about the various features of *National Population Policy 2000*
13. Map work:
On the map of India, Locate the following with appropriate symbols →
 - High Population density
 - Low Population density

PEOPLE AS A RESOURCE

1. Define the term:

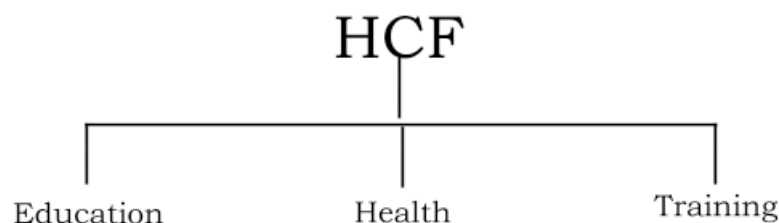
- People As A Resource
- Mid – Day Meal
- Unemployment
- Green Revolution
- IMR
- GDP

2. How Human Resources are different from other resources like land & physical capital?

3. Explain the role of education in human capital formation.

4. Explain the role of Health in human capital formation.

[Hint:]



5. Differentiate between Primary, Secondary, Tertiary sector/activities on the basis of nature.
6. What are the causes Of Unemployment?
7. Types of Unemployment.
8. Effects of Unemployment
9. Differentiate Between:
 - Economic activities
&
Non Economic Activities
 - Market Activity
&
Non Market Activity
10. How to create Employment Opportunities in rural areas
11. Explain characteristics and components of Green Revolution.

POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

1. Define the terms: Poverty, Social Exclusion, Vulnerability
2. How Poverty is seen by social scientists?

3. What is poverty line? How it is determined In India?
4. Social groups vulnerable in India?
5. Explain in detail about Global Poverty scenario across the world.
6. What are causes of Poverty?
7. Do you think that present methodology of poverty estimation is appropriate?
8. Who are the poorest of the poor?
9. Describe the current government strategy of poverty alleviation?

[Hint: -

- ❖ NREGA(Mahatma Gandhi)
- ❖ PMRY
- ❖ REGP
- ❖ PMGY
- ❖ AAY

ELECTORAL POLITICS

1. Define the term
 - ❖ Elections
 - ❖ Constituency
 - ❖ Rigging
 - ❖ Voter-turnout

❖ Incumbent

2. Why do we need elections?
3. Explain what makes election in India democratic?
4. What are the various challenges to free and fair elections In India?
5. Explain the different stages of elections.
6. Interstate disparities in India.(Write)
7. Which of following statements about reason for conducting elections are false?
 - (a) Elections enable people to judge the performance of the government.
 - (b) People select the representative of their choice in an election.
 - (c) Elections enable people to evaluate the performance of the judiciary.
 - (d) People can indicate which policies they prefer.
8. Which of these is not a good reason to say that Indian elections are democratic?
 - (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 accept the electoral verdict.

9. Match:
10. Can we draw the following conclusions from the information given in this chapter? Give two facts to support your position for each of these.
- (a) E.C. of India does not have enough powers to conduct free and fair elections in the country.
 - (b) There is a high level of popular participation in the elections in our country.
 - (c) It is easy for party in power to win election.
 - (d) Many reforms are needed to make our elections completely free and fair.
11. Here are some reports of electoral malpractices from different parts of world. Is there anything that these countries can learn from India to improve their elections? What you will suggest in each case?
- (a) During an election in Nigeria, the officer in charge of counting votes deliberately increased the votes of one candidate and declared him elected.

(a) It is necessary to keep the voters' list up to date because	(i) there is a fair representation of all sections of our society
(b) Some constituencies are reserved for SCs and STs so that	(ii) everyone has equal opportunity to elect their representatives
(c) Everyone has one and only one vote so that	(iii) all candidates must have a fair chance of competing in elections
(d) Party in power is not allowed to use government vehicles because	(iv) some people may have moved away from the area where they voted last

The court later found out that more than five lakh

exercises votes cast for one candidate were counted in favour of another.

(b) Just before elections in Fiji, a pamphlet was distributed warning voters that a vote for former Prime Minister, Mahendra Chaudhry will lead to bloodshed. This was a threat to voters of Indian origin.

(c) In the US, each state has its own method of voting, its own procedure of counting, and its own authority for conducting elections. Authorities in the state of Florida took many controversial decisions that favoured Mr. Bush in the presidential elections in 2000. But no one could change those decisions.

12. Here are some reports of malpractices in Indian elections. Identify what the problem in each case is. What should be done to correct the situation?

(a) Following the announcement of elections, the minister promised to provide financial aid to reopen the closed sugar mill.

(b) Opposition parties alleged that their statements and campaign were not given due attention in Doordarshan and All India Radio.

(c) An inquiry by the Election Commission showed that electoral rolls of a state contain the name of 20 lakh fake voters.

(d) The hoodlums of a political party were moving with guns, physically preventing supporters of other political parties to meet the voters and attacking meetings of other parties.

FRENCH REVOLUTION

1. What were the reasons behind empty treasury upon Louise XVI accession?
2. Describe the social structure of France in old regime?
(Hint: Before 1789, 3 Estates)
3. What the reason behind the subsistence crisis in France?
4. Role of philosophers in French Revolution.
5. Explain the formation of National Assembly.
6. How France become a constitutional monarchy?
7. Write a short note on Jacobin Club.
8. Who was Robespierre? Why the period from 1793-1794 is referred to as "*REIGN OF TERROR*"?
9. Why woman participated in French Revolution?
10. Explain the process of triangular slave trade in Europe.
11. Explain the impact of Napoleon on French society?

12. Various political symbols used by French revolutionaries to inspire the people.
13. Short note on Olympe – de – gouges.

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE & RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

1. Who were Liberals?
2. Who were Conservatives?
3. Who were Radicals?
4. Describe the problem associated with industrialization in Europe.
5. Define the term Socialism and their emergence in Europe.
6. Explain the Russian Empire in 1914.
[Hint: Social, Political & economic condition]
7. Explain the event of Bloody Sunday in your own words.
8. Impact of World War-I on Europe. Describe.
9. Write the events of February Revolution.

10. Who was Lenin?
11. Write the events of October revolution and their impact on Europe.
12. Explain the policy of collectivization of Stelin.
13. What were the main changes brought by Bolsheviks immediately after October Revolution?
[Hint: Same as Q-11]
14. Write few lines about:
 - Kulaks
 - Duma

OTHER QUESTIONS

1. Explain various functions performed by president of India.
2. Explain the term PDS. Explain its current status also.
3. Write the name of different stages of elections in India. Also describe the importance of voters list in your own words.
4. Describe the characteristics and features of cold weather season in India.

5. Define the term monsoon and food security.
6. Explain the causes of food security in India?
7. Why do we need food security?
8. Explain Electoral constituencies.
9. Power and function of Supreme Court.
10. How can you say that all the physical features of India are complementary to each other?