



## Chapter no: 01

## History

## Class-9th

## The French

### Revolution

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**Q.No.1. Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France.**

**Ans.** The circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France are as following:

Social inequality: French society was divided into three estates namely Clergy, Nobility and Common people. The first two estates enjoyed the certain privileges from birth. They were exempted from paying taxes while third estate had to pay taxes to the state.

Political Cause: Long years of war had increased the financial crises of France leading to financial deficit. The regular expences were hardly met by the higher authorities. The state was forced to increase taxes which angered the people.

Economic Problem: The population of France also increased from 23 million to 28 million between 1715 to 1789, resulting in great demand for food grains, rise in price for daily use commodities particularly bread and less wages to labour.

**Q.No.2. Which groups of French society benefited from the revolution? Which groups were forced to relinquish power? Which section of the society would have been disappointed with the outcome of the revolution?**

**Ans.** It was the richer members of third estate who mostly get benefited from the French revolution. The clergy and the nobility were forced to give up their power while as the poor section of the third estate and women would have been disappointed with the outcome of the revolution. As the promise of equality discussed during the revolution was not fulfilled. The poor section had given even no right to vote.

**Q.No.3. Draw-up a list of democratic rights we enjoy today whose origin could be traced to French revolution.**

**Ans.** The democratic rights we enjoy today whose origin could be traced to French revolution are as follows:

1. Right to equality.
2. Right to freedom.
3. Right to freedom of expressions.
4. Right to form unions and political organizations.
5. Right to justice.
6. Right against exploitations.

**Q.No.4. Would you agree with the view that the message of universal rights was based with contradiction? Explain**

**Ans.** Yes, the message of universal rights was based with contradiction as the law is the expression of general will where all citizens have the right to participate in its formation personally or through their representatives. It is stated that every citizen has the right to participate in the law above 25 years of age who paid their taxes equal to atleast 3 days of labour wages were given voting right. The remaining men and women were classed as passive citizens and were deprived of voting rights.

**Q.No.5. How would you explain the rise of Napoleon?**

**Ans.** After Robespieries rule came to an end, a directory phase was forced to avoid the concentration of power in one individual. Members of the directory often fought among themselves leading to total chaos and political instability. This created a political vacuum in France and condusive situation that paved the way for Napoleon Bonaparte to grab the power and become a military dictator.

**Q.No.6. What made France a constitutional monarchy?**

**Ans.** France became a constitutional monarchy when the assembly of the estates general and the members of 3rd estate had formed themselves into a national assembly. They had taken the terms of court to draft a constitution for France. In 1791, the national assembly completed its draft of constitution with the main objective to limit the powers of king (monarch). The new constitution was adopted by the king with this France became a constitutional monarchy.

**Q.No.7. Why did the Jacobins change their pattern of dress?**

**Ans.** The Jacobins were the educated section of french society. They also include watch-makers, printers etc. They decided to wear long striped trousers with a unique color combination to separate themselves from the other



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sections of the society. Wearing a separate dress code was a sign of liberalism.

**Q.No.8 .France became a republic on 21st sep. 1792. How did it affect the monarchy?**

**Ans.** On 21st sep. 1792, France became a republic nation that affected the whole monarchy system as the people got right to vote. With this the political system of French society got changed and this change affected the monarchy system to a great extent.

**Q.No.9 .Describe the impact of the French revolution on the people of the world.**

**Ans.** The impact of the French revolution on the people of the world was totally great and long-lasting as the French revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to the body of citizens. It proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

### **Chapter 2: Socialism and the Russian Revolution**

**Q.No.1 .In what ways was the working population in Russia different from other countries in Europe before 1917?**

**Ans.** The working population in Russia was different from other countries in Europe before 1917 in the following ways:

1. All Russian workers had not migrated from village to work in industries as the industries were the private property of industrialists.
2. Workers were divided into groups socially and professionally and this division was showed by their dress and in their manners too.
3. Metal workers were the aristocrats of working class because their occupation demanded more training and skill.

**Q.No.2. Why did the Tsarist autocracy collapse in 1917?**

**Ans.** The following are the causes of the Tsarist autocracy collapse in 1917:

1. Tsar spent huge amount of money in the First World War due to this there was economic and political crises.
2. Large scale casualties of Russian soldiers in the world war 1st created discontentment among the Russian soldiers and they raised revolt against the Tsar.
3. Burning of crops and buildings by the retreating Russian armies created a huge shortage of food in Russia.
4. The rulers of Tsar Dynasty did not pay any attention towards the welfare of people.

**Q.No.3. Make a list: one the main event and the effects of February revolution other with the main events and effects of the October revolution. Write a paragraph on who was involved in each, who were the leaders and what was the impact of each on soviet history.**

**Ans.** 8 February Revolution:

1. On 22nd feb. factory lockout on the right bank took place.
2. On 25th feb. дума was dissolved.
3. On 27th feb. police headquarters were ransacked.
4. On 2nd march the Tsar abdicated his power, the soviet and дума leaders found a provisional government for Russia.
5. Trade unions grew in number.
6. The feb. revolution had no political party at its forefront. It was led by the people themselves.

October Revolution:

1. On 16th oct. a military revolutionary committee was appointed by soviet.
2. On 24th oct. uprising against provisional government begins. The Bolshevik gained the power.
3. The oct. revolution was primary led by Lenin and his subordinate Trotskii and involved the masses who supported these leaders. It marked the beginning of Lenin's rule over the soviet with the Bolsheviks under his guidance.

**Q.No.4. What were the main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks after the October revolution?**

**Ans.** The main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks after the October revolution are as under:

1. Bolsheviks abolished private property rights on land.
2. Land was declared social property.



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3. Peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility.
4. All banks and industries were nationalised.
5. Women were given equal rights with men.
6. New uniforms for army and officials were introduced.
7. Use of the old titles of aristocracy were banned.

### **Q.No.5. Write a few lines what you know about:**

**Kulaks:** Its a Russian term for wealthy people who Stalin believed were hoarding grains to gain more profit.

**The Duma:** Duma was elected consultative parliament in Russia.

Women workers between 1900 and 1930: They made up to 31% of the factory labor force by 1914 but were paid almost half and 3 quarters of the wages given to men. However, interestingly it was the women workers who lead the way to strikes during the feb. revolution.

**The Liberals:** Liberals were in favour of change in society. They wanted a nation based on religious tolerance and treating all religions equally. Liberals were against the unlimited and unchecked powers of dynastic rulers. They were in favour of an elected parliamentary government.

Stalin's collectivisation programme: Stalin believed that collectivisation of agriculture would help in improving grains supply in Russia. He started collectivisation in 1929, all the peasants were forced to cultivate in collective forms but this very programme didn't bring desired results in the food supply. So, situation turned even worst in subsequent years.

### **Q.No.6. How did the Russian peasants differ from the French peasants?**

**Ans.** The Russian peasants differ from the French peasants in the following ways:

1. Russian peasants were deeply religious
2. Russian peasants wanted the land should be given to them.
3. Russian peasants refused to pay taxes and even murdered landlords.
4. Russian peasants had no respect for nobility.
5. Russian peasants pooled their land together and periodically divide the production according to the needs of individual families.

### **Q.No.7. What is known as Bloody Sunday?**

**Ans.** It happened on 22nd jan.1905 at Saint Petersburg, Russian during a peaceful protest with unarmed citizens mostly poor labors against Tsar Nicholas II over his undesirable tsarist policies. Multiple groups led by Georgy Gapon a Russian orthodox priest were converging on Winter Palace when the massacre took place.

### **Q.No.8. What led to the division of Bolsheviks and Mensheviks?**

**Ans.** Mensheviks: They had full faith in socialist ideas of Karl Marx but they did not consider it necessary to use revolutionary methods for the establishment of socialism. They believed in the establishment of socialism through the spread of education and reforms among the workers.

Bolsheviks: They believed that socialism could be established only with the help of revolutionary methods. This ideological difference between the both led their division.

### **Q.No.9. Describe the social, economic and political conditions of Russian revolution before 1917. Ans.**

The social, economic and political conditions of Russian revolution before 1917 are as under:

**Social conditions:** Before the Russian revolution society of Russia was feudalistic and mainly divided into two classes the privileged and the non-privileged. The privileged class comprises of prosperous and influential people who held all the important offices and enjoyed special privileges and rights. The non-privileged class consists of farmers and workers who lived a hard life and did not enjoy their basic rights.

**Economic conditions:** The economic condition of Russia before the revolution was very weak. Tsar Nicholas II spent huge amount of money on wars, due to this there was economic crises.

**Political conditions:** Before the revolution, Tsar Nicholas II ruled Russia as an autocratic ruler and enjoyed unlimited powers. Tsar Nicholas II did not pay any attention towards the welfare of the people.



**Q.No.10 What was the impact of the Russian revolution on globe?**

**Ans.** The impact of the Russian revolution on globe is described in the points given below:

1. As a result of Russian revolution communism spread in many countries of the world.
2. Imperialism and colonialism became weak.
3. National movements and freedom struggles in different countries got encouragement.

**Q.No.11 Give an account of the changes introduced after 1917 revolution in**

**Russia. Ans.** The changes introduced after 1917 revolution in Russia are as under:

1. The autocratic rule of Tsar came to an end. The Tsarist emperor was transformed into a new state known as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic(USSR) or the Soviet Union.
2. Socialist government was established in Russia and means of production were brought under control.
3. Education was nationalised and military education was made compulsory.
4. People were given their basic rights irrespective of their caste, religion, wealth etc.

### **Chapter 3: Nazism and the rise of Hitler**

**Q.No.2 Discuss why Nazism became popular in Germany in 1930.**

**Ans.** Nazism became popular in Germany by 1930 due to the following reasons:

1. The most apparent being the great depression. The Weimer Republic did little to remedy the countries' economic downfall and the Hitler was presented as a saviour to the humiliated German people living in economic and political crises.
2. The powerful speeches of Hitler in which he sought to build great nation, undo the injustice of the Versailles treaty, restored the dignity of German people and provide employment for all stirred hopes in people.
3. Nazi propaganda was unique. Red banners, Nazi salute and the rounds applause attract and attract the people in making Nazism very popular.

**Q.No.3 What were the peculiar features of Nazi**

**thinking? Ans.** The peculiar features of Nazi thinking were:

1. A belief in racial hierarchy and Lebensraum or living space.
2. Nordic German Aryans were at the top, while the Jews formed the lowest step of the racial ladder.
3. They believed that only the strongest race would survive and rule.
4. New territories must be gained for enhancing the natural resources and power of Germany.

**Q.No.4 Explain why Nazi was effective in creating a hatred for Jews?**

**Ans.** Nazi was effective in creating a hatred for Jews because of the following reasons:

1. The Nazis used the language and media effectively with great cause. The racial theory put forward by the Nazis that the Jews belong to a lower race and as such were undesirable.
2. The traditional Christian hatred for the Jews because they were accused to have killed Christ, was fully exploited by Nazis in order to make the German's prejudicial against Jews.
3. The Nazis injected hatred against Jews even in the minds of the children from the very beginning during the days of their schooling.
4. New methods and new ideological training to the new generation of children went a long way in making the Nazis' propaganda quite effective in creating hatred for the Jews.
5. Propaganda films were made to create hatred for the Jews for example one such film was The Internal Jew.

**Q.No.5 Explain the role women had played in creating Nazi society. Return to chapter 1 on the French revolution write a paragraph comparing and contrasting the role of women.**

**Ans.** Role of women in Nazi society followed the rules of a largely patriarchal or male dominated society. Hitler treated women as "the most important citizens" in his Germany but this was true for only Aryan women who bore pure blood desirable Aryans. Motherhood was the only goal they were taught to reach for, apart from performing the stereotypical functions of managing the household and being good wives. This was in stark contrast to the role of



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women in the French Revolution where women led movements and fought for the right to education, right to form political clubs and equal wages.

**Q.No.6 In what ways did the Nazi state seek to establish total control over people? Ans.** The Nazi state seeks to establish total control over people by various means:

1. They used different propaganda through posters and films to glorify their behavior.
2. Media was carefully used to win support for the regime and popularize it.
3. Special surveillance and security forces were created to control and order society in ways the Nazi's wanted.
4. Nazism worked on the minds of the people trapped their emotions and turned their hatred and anger against those marked as undesirable.
5. Genocide also created an atmosphere of fear and repression which helped them to establish total control over the people.

**Q.No.7 How did the Nazi's persecute the Jews?**

**Ans.** The Nazi's persecute the Jews by the following ways:

1. Nazi's encouraged the boycotting and destruction of Jewish owned business.
2. They passed laws prohibiting Jews from engaging in large areas of German professional life.
3. They forced Jews into Ghettos and concentration camps where many died of disease or direct extermination.

**Q.No.8 What did the Nazi's envisage for the youth?**

**Ans.** The two major principles that the Nazi's contrastly preached the Hitler youth boys were the superiority of German nation and Aryan race and the need of the German people for living space in the east. Physical rather than mental development was stressed and outdoor activities like marching, camping, games etc. were also given importance.

**Q.No.9 Discuss the impact of economic crises on Germany.**

**Ans.** The German economy was the worst hit by the economic crises. Industrial production was reduced to 40%. Workers lost their jobs or were paid reduced wages. The number of unemployed touched six million due to which criminal activities increased. The currency of Germany lost its value. Small businessmen, the self-employed and retailers suffered as their business got ruined.

**Q.No.10 State the rise of Hitler in Germany.**

**Ans.** In the first World War Hitler fought for Germany but he lost in war depressed him and he moved to Munchen. He became member of Nazi party in 1919 and became leader of the party in early 1920's. He got popularity in mid 1920's. After becoming member of German parliament ( The Reichstag) in early 1930's. Hitler took the position of chancellor and declares martial law during the burning of the parliamentary building, thus came into power.

**Q.No.11 How did Nazi government effect the German policy?**

**Ans.** Hitler tried to pull his country out of the economic crises due to defeat in 1st World War. Different types of industries were setup to provide work to workers. Trade was encouraged. All political parties except that of the Nazi party were banned. A massive programme of militarism was launched and preparation for war began and assassination of anti-Nazi leaders were organised on a large scale.

**Q.No.1 Describe the problems faced by the Weimar republic. Ans.** The problems faced by the Weimar Republic were:

1. Financial crisis: The German state was financially crippled due to overwhelming war debts which had to be paid in gold. France occupied Germany's chief industrial area when the Weimar government refused to pay.
2. Economic crisis: printing of paper money recklessly caused devaluation of German mark. Too much printed money in circulation cause hyperinflation. The great economic depression hit the German economy because she had been bailing it out of debts to USA.



**Political Science**

**Chapter 1: Democracy in the contemporary world**

**Q.No.1 What are the difficulties people face in a non-democratic country? Give answers drawing from the examples given in this chapter.**

**Ans.** The difficulties people face in a non-democratic country are as under:

1. In a non-democratic country people have no right to vote.
2. The right to property is not being given in various countries of the world.
3. The people of a non-democratic country have no right to express their opinion.
4. In a non-democratic country there is no right to organise or setup any association.

There are many examples of non-democratic countries where people are being ruled by non-chosen rulers who grab their basic rights. Many countries namely Burma, Chile, Poland etc. were ruled by military dictators who always used to enforce their brutal laws upon people without taking care of people's consent.

**Q.No.2 which freedoms are usually taken away when a democracy is overthrown by the military rule? Ans.** Following are freedoms are usually taken away when a democracy is overthrown by the military rule.

1. Freedom of expression
2. Freedom of election
3. Freedom of equality
4. Freedom of organise
5. Freedom of protest
6. Freedom to intervention in political and domestic affairs.
7. Freedom to change or choose the rulers.

**Q.No.4 What is the role of IMF and World Bank at the international level?**

**Ans.** The role of IMF and World Bank at the international level is seriously important particularly in financial sector. As we know these two financial institutions are said to be world's biggest money lenders for any country in the world. Number of under developed nations are particularly helped by IMF and World Bank in order to grow up. The contribution of IMF and World Bank in the development of various countries is not a hidden fact as many countries have had been progressing well in international trade and commerce.

**Q.No.5 How United Nations Organisation can be made more democratic?**

**Ans.** UNO can be made more democratic by taking away the power to Veto of any resolution by five countries. But the question is whether they will allow to forego this special privilege. This can only be possible when all the remaining countries unite and threaten to leave UNO and form a separate world body on UNO lines, if Veto power of five countries is not withdrawn.

**Short Answer Questions:**

**Q.No.1 What is coup-de-tat?**

**Ans.** Coup-de-tat is a French word that means violent overthrow of elected government by military establishment.

**Q.No.2 What is common wealth of independent states?**

**Ans.** The common wealth of independent states is equality, people have right to elect their rulers and the people's basic political freedom.

**Q.No.3 Write a short note on Arab Spring.**

**Ans.** The Arab spring is a revolutionary wave of Demonstration and protests occurring in the Arab world on Friday, 17 Dec 2010. Long time rule us have been forced art of power in Tunisia, Egypt, Yemen, Libya and Syria protests are continuing in many countries in the region to restore democracy.





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**Q.No4. What is the main function of IMF?**

**Ans.** The main function of IMF is lending money to government when they need it. Before lending money they ask the concerned government to show all its accounts and direct it to make changes in its economic policy.

**Very Short Answer Questions:**

**Q.No.1 Name the party founded by Lech**

**Walesa. Ans.** Solidarity

**Q.No.2 Which type of government was established by Augusto Pinochet in**

**Chile? Ans.** Military dictatorship.

**Q.No.3 Which country disintegrated in 1990-**

**91? Ans.** USSR

**Q.No.4 When was universal adult franchise granted to the citizens of**

**India. Ans.** In 1950

**Q.No.5 Name the country from which the Arab-spring**

**started? Ans.** Tunisia

**Q.No.6 Name the movement founded by Nehru with the help of Nkrumah of**

**Ghana? Ans.** Non-aligned movement

**Q.No.7 Who led the coup in**

**Chile? Ans.** Augusto Pinochet

**Q.No8. Which british colony was called gold**

**coast? Ans.** Ghana

**Q.No9. Name the political party formed by Ang San**

**Suu Kyi? Ans.** National League for Democracy(NLD)

**Q.No.10 Who was Tawaqqul Karman?**

**Ans.** Tawaqqul Karman is the Yemeni political activist who shared the noble peace prize with two other female activists in 2011.

## Economics

### Chapter 1: Money and Banking

**Short Answer Questions:**

**Q.No.1 What is "Double Coincidence of wealth"? explain with an example.**

**Ans.** Double coincidence in nutshell means what a person desires to sell is exactly what the wishes to buy. In earlier times such kind of problems were solved by a system known as Barter system. Under barter system goods were exchanged for goods.

**Q.No3. Why is money called a medium of exchange?**

**Ans.** Money is called a medium of exchange because it is accepted by both parties a buyer as well as a seller. In numerous transactions goods and services are being sold and bought in terms of money.

**Q.No.4 What are the different forms of modern**

**currency? Ans.** The different forms of modern currency are as under:

1. Paper currency
2. Metallic currency
3. Plastic currency



**Q.No.5 Who is authorised to issue currency in India?**

**Ans.** Reserve Bank of India(RBI) is authorised to issue currency in India.

**Q.No.6 Why can no one refuse to accept payment in rupees?**

**Ans.** It is because rupee is the currency of India and the medium of exchange in India.

**Q.No.7 Why are the deposits in bank account called deposits?**

**Ans.** Deposits in bank account called deposits because a part from our currency, deposit is a form of holding money in banks.

**Q.No.8 How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money?**

**Ans.** The banks usually accept deposit of money from the people and uses the surplus money for lending purposes that is loan- under the rules and regulations of banking sector.

**Q.No.9 Define Cheque.**

**Ans.** A cheque is a paper instructing the banks to pay a specific amount from the persons account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.

**Q.No.10 Define loan.**

**Ans.** Loan is lending of money by one or more individuals to other individuals. The borrower incurs a debt and is usually liable to pay interest on that debt until it is repaid.

### **Long Answer Questions:**

**Q.No.1 What are the various forms of modern**

**money? Ans.** The various forms of modern money are a under:

1. Paper Money: At present paper money has occupied an important place in the monetary system of all countries. Paper money is used to refer to the government notes, i.e note issued by the central bank of the country.
2. Plastic Money: It is one of the modern form of money having life and durability. Plastic money refers to the hand plastic cards which we use everyday in place of actual bank notes such as cash cards, credit cards, debit cards etc.
3. Metallic Money: It includes gold, silver, copper and bronze coins that are being accepted as medium of exchange in various countries.

**Q.No.2 What is the procedure of opening a saving bank account?**

**Ans.** Following are the points that should be obeyed while opening a bank account:

1. Choose a bank in which you want to open an account. This step involves choosing a bank with which a person wants to open an account.
2. Fill up the prescribed application form. Every bank has a prescribed application form to be filled up for opening an account.
3. Submit the filled up application form. The filled up form is to be submitted to the bank officer.
4. Receive necessary documents from the bank. After completion and successful submission of the form. The bank issues an account number and also provides passbook which contains particulars of the account number.

**Q.No.3 How can you withdraw money from a saving bank account? Ans.** The money can be withdrawn by two

procedures:

1. By visiting the branch and filling withdrawal form: The person has to present himself personally and fill up the withdrawal form. The bank officer will identify the person through passbook photograph and make signature on withdrawal form.
2. By cheque: The cheque can be signed and issued by the account holder to the concerned bank. The bank will issue cash against such cheque. The account holder himself can also withdraw cash through such cheque. The person





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whose name is written on such cheque can also withdraw the cash. With the help of cheque the amount can be transferred from account to account.

### **Q.No.4 What are the various forms of Plastic money?**

**Ans.** Plastic money refers to the hand plastic cards which we use everyday in place of actual bank notes. Various forms of plastic money are Credit cards, Cash cards, Debt cards, Store cards, etc.

Credit cards: allow the card holder to pay for goods and services based on the holder's promise to pay for them. The issuer of the card creates a revolving account and grants a limit of credit to the consumer (or the user) from which the user can borrow money for payment to a seller as a cash advance to the seller.

Debt cards: also known as a bank card is a plastic card that provides the card holder electronic access to his or her bank account. The card, where accepted can be used instead of cash when making purchases. Mostly the debt card is used for ATM( automatic teller machine) transactions.

### **Q.No.5 Explain the various credit and loan activities of banks with a example. Ans.**

The various credit and loan activities of banks with a example are as under:

Banks work as an intermediaries between those who have surplus money(deposit) and those who are in need of money(borrowers).

Banks charge higher interest from the looseness as compared to the interest paid to the deposit. The difference between two rates is the banks profit.

Loan facility given by banks usually allows an individual, business to the working capital need of production, to buy a house, to fulfill children's education needs etc.



**Lesson No: - 1 India, Size And Location**

**Class: - 9<sup>th</sup>**

**Subject : Geography**

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**Q 1. Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given.**

- i) The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through (Orissa)
- ii) The easternmost longitude of India is ( $97^{\circ}25'$  E)
- iii) The latitudinal extension of J&K is : ( $32^{\circ}17'N$  to  $37^{\circ}6'N$ )
- iv) If you intend to visit Karavatti during your summer vacations, which one of the following Union Territories of India you will be going to? (Lakshadweep)
- v) Area of J&K is ( 222,236sq.km)

**Q2. Answer the following questions briefly:**

**i) Name the group of islands lying in the**

**Arabian Sea. Ans.** Lakshadweep islands lie in the Arabian sea.

**ii) Name the countries which are larger than India.**

**Ans.** Russia, Canada, USA, China, Brazil and Australia are the countries that are larger than India.

**iii) Name the largest geographical region of J & K?**

**Ans.** Ladakh which accounts 70% area of J&K is the largest geographical region of J&K.

**iv) Which island countries are our southern neighbours?**

**Ans.** Srilanka and Maldives are the two island countries that are the southern neighbours of India.

**Q3. The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?**

**Ans.** The central location of India at the head of the Indian ocean was of great advantage. Countries of East Africa. West Asia, South and South-East Asia and East Asia could be reached through sea routes. Hence, India established close cultural and commercial contacts with these countries. India's eminent position in the Indian ocean realm justifies naming an ocean after it. The ocean routes from East and South-East Asia and Australia to Africa and Europe pass through the Indian ocean. India's contacts with the world have continued through the ages. The exchange of ideas and commodities dates back to the ancient times.

**IMPORTANT POINTS:**

- Palk strait separates India from which country. (Srilanka)
  - The water bodies which separate Srilanka from India.( Palk strait and Gulf of Khambhat)
  - The largest state of India in terms of area (Rajasthan)
  - Smallest state of India in terms of area (Goa)
  - Smallest neighbouring country of India ( Bhutan)
  - Position of India in terms of area in the world ( 7<sup>th</sup>)
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## Lesson No:- 02 ( PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA)

**Q1 . Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given:**

I) Island II) Purvachal III) Shiwaliks IV) Patnitop

**Q2. Answer the following questions briefly.**

**i) Name the main rivers forming the northern plains of**

**India? Ans.** Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra along with their tributaries.

**ii) Which are the main tourist attraction in Kashmir**

**region? Ans.** Pahalgam, Gulmarg, Sonamarg, Dal lake, Manasbal Lake etc.

**iii) What is the significance of Karewas in Kashmir valley?**

**Ans.** The Karewas are lacustrine deposits and are the unique feature of Kashmir valley. Karewas are flat topped features ideal for saffron and fruit cultivation. The Karewas occupy about 50% of the total valley floor. The Karewas are flanked on one side by mountains while on the other side its gentle slopes touch the ground level.

**iv) Name the three major divisions of the Himalayas from north to south? Ans.** The three major divisions of Himalayas from north to south are:

- a) Himadri (Great or Inner Himalayas)
- b) Himachal (Middle Himalayas)
- c) Shiwaliks (Lesser or Outer Himalayas)

**v) Which plateau lies between the Aravali and the Vindhyan**

**ranges? Ans.** Malwa plateau lies between the Aravali and the Vindhyan ranges.

**vi) Name the island group of India having coral**

**origin? Ans.** Lakshadweep islands of India have coral origin.

**Q3. Distinguish between**

**i) Converging and Diverging tectonic plates.**

Converging tectonic plates	Diverging tectonic plates
i) Converging tectonic plates move towards each other.	i) Diverging tectonic plates move away from each other.
ii) Converging tectonic plates lead to the formation of fold mountain.	ii) Diverging plates lead to the emergence of hot molten rock known as lava.
iii) Converging plates lead to the destruction of crust.	iii) Diverging plates lead to the formation of new crust.
iv) Subduction zones are formed on the margins where plates converge.	iv) Diverging plates lead to formation of oceans and rift.
v) Earthquakes occur mostly on convergent plate margins.	



## ii) Bhagar and Khadar

Bhagar	Khadar
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) They are the old alluvium.</li><li>ii) The soil contains calcareous deposits, locally known as kankars.</li><li>iii) They are less fertile.</li><li>iv) 1-2 crops can be raised in a year.</li><li>v) They are darker in colour.</li><li>vi) They are coarse grains in texture.</li><li>vii) They are found in the upper reaches of the valley.</li><li>viii) It is slightly uplifted.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) They are the new alluvium.</li><li>ii) No deposition is found.</li><li>iii) They are more fertile.</li><li>iv) 2-3 crops can be raised in a year.</li><li>v) They are lighter in shade.</li><li>vi) They are fine grains in texture.</li><li>vii) They are found in the lower reaches of the valley.</li><li>viii) It is uniform.</li></ul>

## iii) Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

The Western Ghats	The Eastern Ghats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The Western Ghats form western arms of the peninsular India.</li><li>2. These are higher than the eastern ghats. Their height goes increasing as one goes towards south.</li><li>3. They are regular except Thal ghat, Pal ghat and the Bhore ghat.</li><li>4. The western slopes of these ghats receive more rainfall than the eastern ghat.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The Eastern Ghats form eastern arm of the peninsular India.</li><li>2. These ghats have less height.</li><li>3. These ghats are irregular as numerous river flowing west to east towards the Bay of Bengal dissect them at numerous places.</li><li>4. The slopes of these ghats receive less rainfall.</li></ul>

### Q4. Describe how the Himalayas are formed?

**Ans.** According to the theory of Plate Tectonics, the Earth's crust was initially a single, giant super-continent called Pangea. Its northern part was the Angaraland and the southern part was Gondwana land. After separating from the Gondwana land, the Indo-Australian plate drifted towards the north in the direction of the Eurasian plate. This resulted in the collision of the two plates, and due to the collision, the sedimentary rocks in the Tethys got folded to form the mountain system of the western Asia and the Himalayas.



**Q5. Name the major physiographic divisions of India. Describe any one in detail. Ans.** The major physiographic divisions of India are ;

1. The Himalayan mountains
2. The Northern plains
3. The Peninsular Plateau
4. The Indian Desert
5. The Coastal plains
6. The Islands

The Northern plain has been formed by interplay of the three major river systems, namely – The Ganga, The Indus and The Brahmaputra along with their tributaries. This plain is formed of alluvial soil. The deposition of alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills of the Himalayas over millions of years, formed this fertile plain. It spreads over an area of 7 lac sq. kms. The plain being about 2400 kms long and 240 – 320 kms broad, is a densely populated physiographic division. With a rich soil cover combined with adequate water supply and favourable climate, it is agriculturally a very productive part of India.

**Q6. Give an account of the Northern plains of India.**

**Ans.** The Northern plain has been formed by interplay of the three major river systems, namely – The Ganga, The Indus and The Brahmaputra along with their tributaries. This plain is formed of alluvial soil. The deposition of alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills of the Himalayas over millions of years, formed this fertile plain. It spreads over an area of 7 lac sq. kms. The plain being about 2400 kms long and 240 – 320 kms broad, is a densely populated physiographic division. With a rich soil cover combined with adequate water supply and favourable climate, it is agriculturally a very productive part of India. The Northern plains are broadly divided into three sections, The Punjab Plains, The Ganga Plains and The Brahmaputra plains.

**Q7. Write short notes on the following;**

(i) The Indian Desert: lying towards the west of the Aravali hills, The Indian desert is an undulating sandy plain covered with crescent-shaped and longitudinal sand dunes. This region is characterized by very little rainfall, an arid climate and low vegetation cover. Streams appear only during the rainy season. Luni is the only large river of this region.

(ii) The Central Highlands: the part of the peninsular plateau lying to the north of the Narmada river, covering a major area of the Malwa plateau is known as the Central highlands. They are bound by the Vindhya range from the south and by the Aravalli hills from the north west. The further westward extension merges with the Indian desert while the eastward extension is marked by the Chota Nagpur plateau. The rivers draining this region flow from south west to north east. The central highlands are wider in the west but narrower in the east.

(iii) The Islands groups of India: India has two groups of islands. The Lakshadweep Islands lie in the Arabian sea, to the southwest of the mainland. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal, to the southeast of the mainland.

Lakshadweep is composed of small coral islands, covering a small area of 32 sq.kms. Karavati island is its administrative headquarter. The Andaman and Nicobar islands are bigger in size and are more numerous and scattered. The entire group of islands is divided into Andaman (in the North) and Nicobar (in the south). Both these island groups are rich in flora and fauna, and are of great strategic importance to the country.

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## **DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

### **Q1. What is the difference between hazard and disaster?**

**Ans.** Hazard is a situation that poses a level of threat to life, health, property or environment. A hazard become a disaster when it hits an area affecting the normal life.

Disaster occur when hazards meet vulnerable situation. A disaster is a natural , man-made or technological event that causes significant physical damage or destruction, wide spread loss of life or drastic change to the environment. Disasters can destroy economic, social and cultural life of people.

### **Q2. What do you understand by a natural disaster. Enlist few.**

**Ans.** Natural disaster in an event that is caused by natural hazards and leads to the loss of life and damage to physical infrastructure and environment. Examples of natural disasters are 2004 Indian ocean tsunami, 2004 Muzafarabad earthquake, 2005 Waltengo snow avalanche, 2010 Cloud burst in Leh, Landslides etc.

### **Q3. What do you understand by Mitigation? Give some examples.**

**Ans.** Any action taken to minimize the extent and effect of a disaster or potential disaster is known as mitigation. Mitigation can take place before, during or after a disaster, but the term is most often used to refer to action against potential disasters.

Mitigation is important because it helps to reduce the impact of disasters and reduces loss of life and property. By adopting mitigation strategies the people are able to recover and resume normal life rapidly.

Examples of Mitigation are;

1. Training in Disaster Management
2. Regulating land use
3. Public Education
4. Raising awareness
5. Hazard Mapping.