

CLASS IX

SYLLBUS FOR 1st TERM:

History-India and the Contemporary World:

1 The French Revolution

2 Forest society and Colonialism

Economics:

1 The story of Village Palampur

2 People as a Resource

Political Science:

2 Designing of Democracy in India

3 Constitutional Design

4 Electoral Politics

Syllabus covered During April and May:

History – Forest society and colonialism

Economics-The Story of Village Palampur

Political Science- Designing of Democracy in India

ASSIGNMENT OF HISTORY

CLASS IX-2018-19

The French Revolution

1. How was the society divided in France in the 18th century?
2. Name the three French Philosophers who inspired the French people to rise against the injustice done to them.
3. Describe any three causes for the downfall of the Jacobin Government in France.
4. Who was Napoleon Bonaparte? What reforms were introduced by him in France?
5. Explain the social, economic and political causes for the outbreak of the French Revolution.
6. What was the impact of the French Revolution on the world?
7. What was the reason for the subsistence crisis in France? Explain.
8. What were the main features of the constitution of 1791?
9. What was the Estate General? What was the demand of the third Estate when the meeting of the estate General was called?
10. State two factors which led to the downfall of Napoleon.
11. Why was slavery introduced in France?
12. Why were the French disappointed by the constitution of 1791? What laws were introduced by the revolutionary government to improve the lives of the women in France?
13. Who were the Jacobins? What was their contribution to the French Revolution?
14. Explain the Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen.
15. What measures were taken by Robespierre's government to bring equality in the French Society?
16. Which group of French society benefitted from the revolution? Which group was forced to relinquish power?
17. Name the book and thoughts of John Locke, J. J. Rousseau and Montesquieu.
18. Mention the three democratic rights whose origin could be traced back to the French Revolution.

NAZIAN AND THE RISE OF HITLER

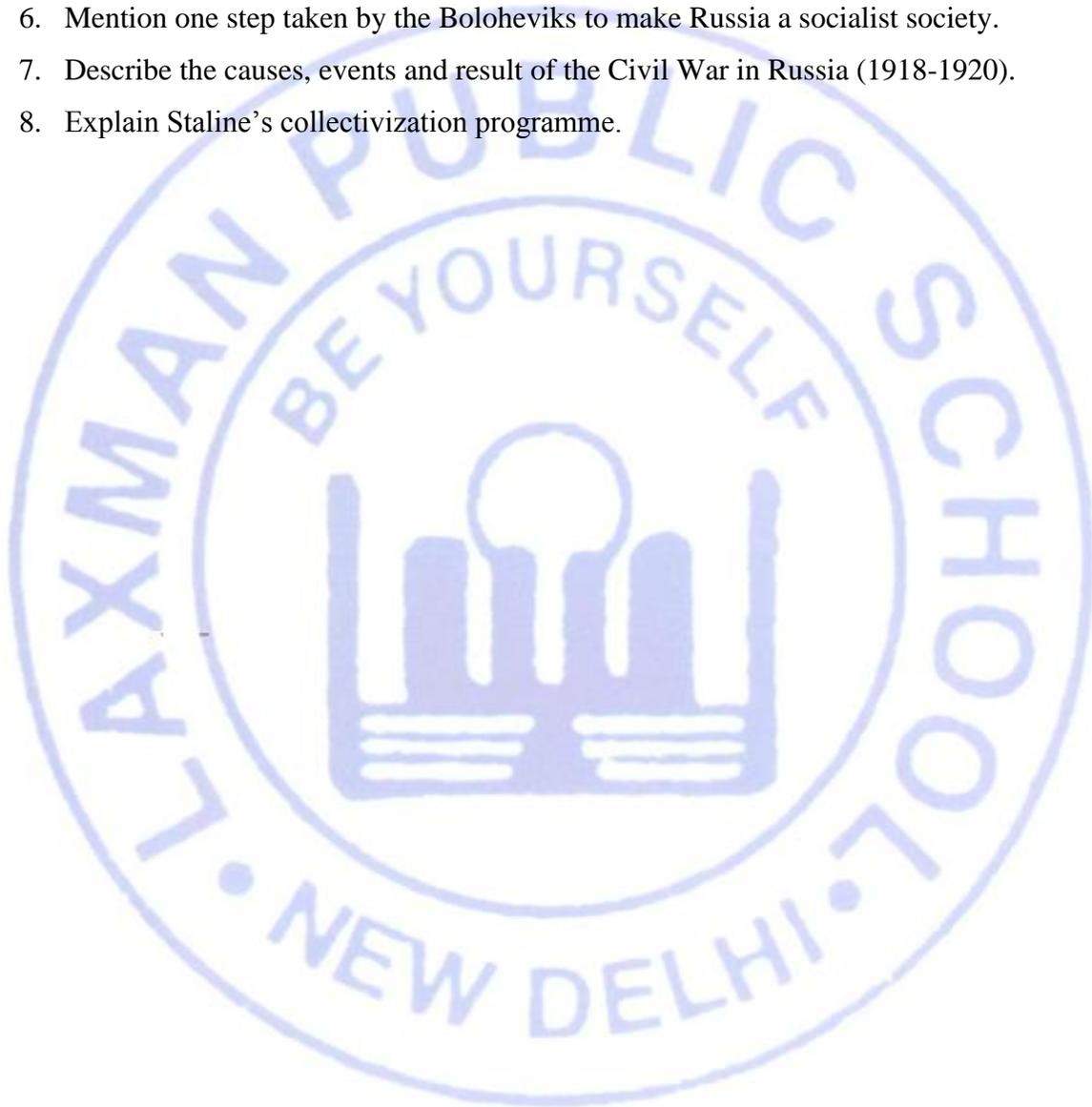
1. Who was assigned the responsibility of economic recovery By Hitler?
2. Explain the main features of Hitler's geopolitical concept of Lebensraum.
3. What measures were taken by Hitler to destroy democracy?
4. How was Nazi ideology taught to the youth in Germany?
5. How did the common people react to Nazism?
6. Explain any five factors responsible for the meteoric rise of Hitler.
7. Explain how Nazi propaganda was effective in creating hatred for jews.
8. What is Genocidal war and which country had waged it under the shadow of the second world war?
9. What was the Nazi cult of Motherhood?
10. Describe the effects of the world war I on the European society.
11. What were the effects of the great economic depression on the German economy?
12. Describe the foreign policy of Hitler.
13. How did the ideas of Darwin and Spencer proved valuable for the establishment of the social state?

Forest Society and Colonialism

1. Who was appointed as the first inspector General of Forests in India? Explain any three reforms introduced by him.
2. Describe some of the common customs and beliefs of the people of Baster.
3. What new developments have taken place in forestry in India in recent times?
4. Why were the Kalangs regarded as valuable?
5. What are the similarities between colonial management of the forest in Bastar and in Java? Explain.
6. How did commercial farming led to a decline in forests cover during colonial period?
7. Who was surantiko Samin? What role was played by him in the forest rebellion in Java?
8. What was shifting cultivation? Why was it banned by the British?
9. What do you understand by 'scientific forestry'?
10. How did the people of bastar rebel against the British?

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

1. Why did the Tsarist autocracy collapse in 1917 ?
2. What were the effects of the October Revolution?
3. Explain (a) Kulaks (b) Duma.
4. Mention two adverse effects of Industrialisation.
5. Mention one idea opposed by the Radicals.
6. Mention one step taken by the Boloheviks to make Russia a socialist society.
7. Describe the causes, events and result of the Civil War in Russia (1918-1920).
8. Explain Staline's collectivization programme.



Assignments of Economics 2018-2019

Class IX

The Story of Village Palampur

1. How have modern farming methods led to loss of soil fertility?
2. Distinguish between fixed capital and working capital.
3. why is it important to develop irrigation facilities?
4. What can be done so that more non - farming activities can be started in the village?
5. Give any five ways of increasing production on the same piece of land.
6. Name any two types of physical capital required for modern farming methods. In what ways do small farmers and large farmers acquire these physical capital?
7. Explain the drawbacks of the green Revolution.
8. Explain the four requirements of production.
9. Why do the rural population migrate to urban area?
10. What is the basic constraint in raising farm production? Why?
11. How has the land been distributed between the farmers of Palampur?

People as a Resource

1. What do you understand by Economic activity? Explain the three sectors into which the economic activity has been divided.
2. How are the children of educated parents different from uneducated ones?
3. Why is literacy rate higher among males in India?
4. What is the role of health in human capital formation?
5. Explain two measure introduced by the government to improve enrolment elementary education in the country.
6. What is the difference between structural unemployment and seasonal unemployment?
7. What steps are being taken by the government to improve the quality of education in India?
8. In which field, do you think India can build the maximum employment opportunities?

9. What are the causes of unemployment in India?
10. Explain four consequences of unemployment.
11. What is infant mortality rate?
12. Describe the factor on which the quality of population depends.

Poverty as a Challenge

1. Why do urban areas have a higher poverty line, despite less calorie requirement?
2. Name the poorest states in India and explain why they are poor?
3. Give a brief account of inter-state disparities in poverty in India.
4. How do economic growth lead to poverty reduction?
5. What are the reasons for the ineffectiveness of the poverty alleviation programmes?
6. State any one aim of the Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana.
7. How did indebtedness both the cause and effect of poverty? Explain.
8. What is Social Exclusion? How does social exclusion harm the value of social equality in India?
9. Explain Antyodaya Anna Yojana.
10. Has various schemes launched by the government effective in eradicating poverty in India.
11. How many days of employment are assured every year to rural household through NREGA?
12. Why there is less poverty in Kerala and Tamil Nadu?

Food Security in India

1. How is food security ensured in India? Explain
2. Do you believe that Green Revolution has made India self-sufficient in food grains? How?
3. Why there are still many people food insecure in India?
4. What has been done by the government to provide food security to the poor?
5. Why is buffer stock created by the government?
6. What are the problems in effective functioning of ration shops?
7. Name the places where famine like condition has been existing for many years?

8. When and which stamp was released by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi.
9. How does minimum support price help in food security?
10. In which state 94% fair price shops are being run by the cooperatives?
11. Which values are not followed by the PDS dealers?
12. How do relief camps help the victim of natural calamity?



ASSIGNMENTS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE 2018-2019

CLASS IX

What is Democracy? Why Democracy?

1. In which country women do not have right to vote?
2. Why is democratic government considered to be a better form of government?
3. Why China cannot be considered a democratic nation?
4. What steps were taken by General Parvez Musharraf in Pakistan to empower himself?
5. Why is the public not happy with the ruling party in Zimbabwe?
6. What measures were taken by PRI to win election in Mexico?
7. Why it is said that democracy is more accountable form of government? Explain with the help of an example.
8. What is 'representative Democracy'?
9. Write a note on 'Rule of law' and respect for rights in a democracy.
10. Describe broader meaning of democracy.

Constitutional Design

1. What restrictions were imposed on the people of South Africa during Apartheid?
2. Why do we need to have a constitution?
3. What is the philosophy of Indian constitution?
4. Why is the constitution of South Africa considered to be the best contribution in the world?
5. What is meant by sovereign, Socialist and secular?
6. Why did the makers of constitution include provision for amendment in the Indian constitution?
7. Why was the constitution of India enforced on 26th January 1950?
8. What are the functions of a constitution?
9. Give three values reflected by the constitution of South Africa?
10. Why is India called a Republic?

Electoral politics in Democracy

1. Who appoints the chief Election commissioner?
2. How many constituencies are there in India
3. Why it is good to have political competition?
4. What is the motive behind reserved constituencies?
5. What are the limitations of Indian election.
6. Explain the difference between by election and Midterm Poll?
7. Why educational qualification is not important for standing in the election? Analyze by giving examples.
8. What is direct democracy?
9. What are the demerits of political competition?
10. How many seats are reserved for SC's , ST's and womens in the LokSabha?
11. What is rigging?
12. What are the challenges to free and fair election?

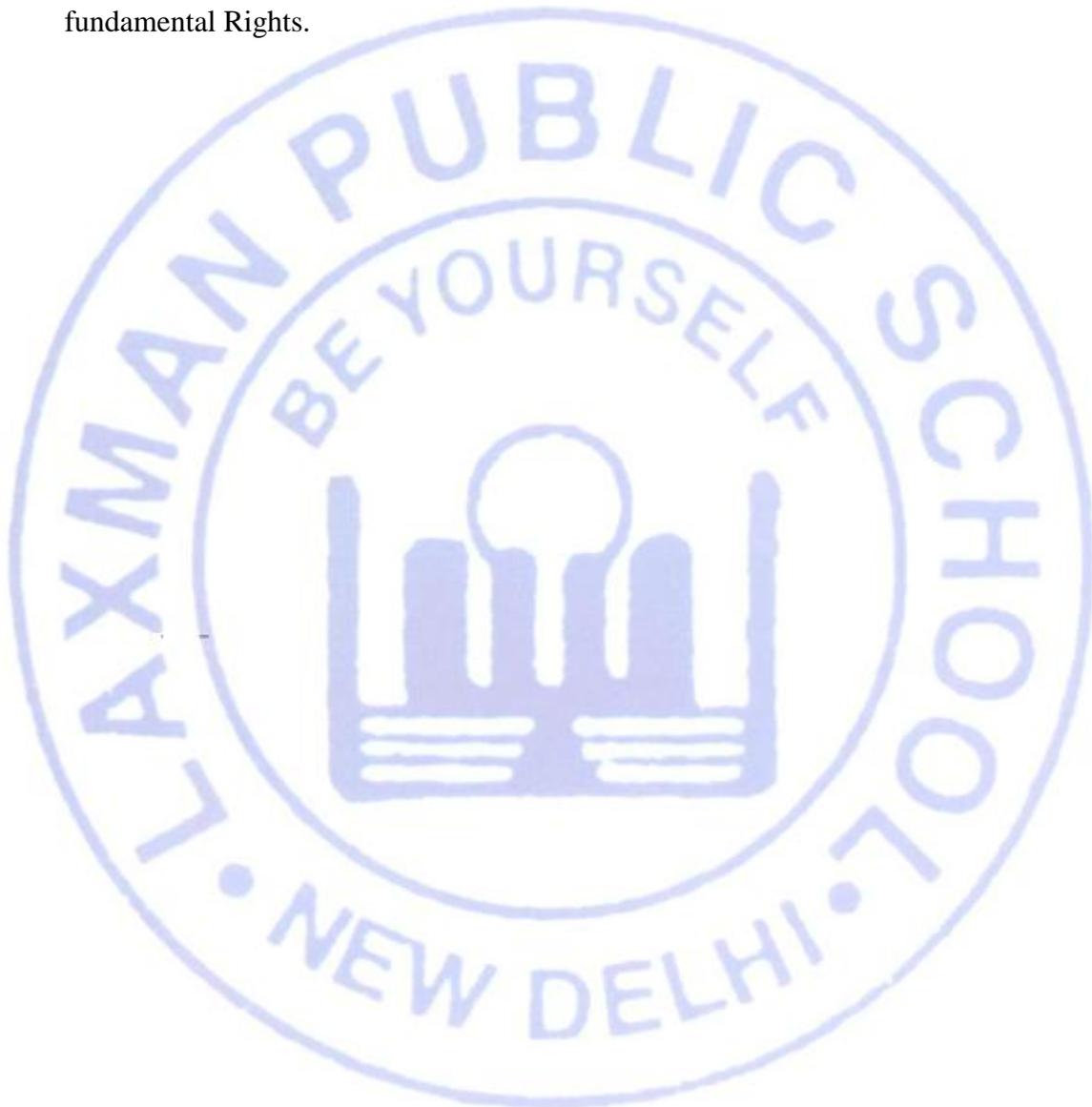
Working of Institution

1. Which political institution can make changes to an existing law of the country?
2. Why is the prime minister not elected directly by the people?
3. What is ' Office Memorandum'?
4. Why is Parliamentary democracy also known as 'cabinet form of government'?
5. Mention any two powers of the supreme Court.
6. Why is political executive more powerful than the permanent executive?
7. What do you understand by 'On Vote, One value'?
8. Which is the largest legislative assembly in India?
9. Explain the election process in India.
10. What are the restrictions put on political parties during election?
11. What is the tenure of the president in India? Mention the qualification needed to become the president of India.
12. How is Lok Sabha more powerful than the Rajya Sabha?
13. Explain the emergency powers of the President of India.

Democratic Rights

1. Write a note on Human Rights Commission.
2. State four constitutional provisions for the protection of women and children in India.

3. State any one freedom that is not available to the citizen under the constitution of India.
4. What is Amnesty International?
5. Describe any two features of Rights.
6. What is Summon?
7. Differentiate between 'begar' and 'bonded' labour
8. What is rule of Law?
9. Which fundamental right is known as the 'heart and soul' of the constitution and why?
10. Mention any two writs that can be issued by the court for the enforcement of the fundamental Rights.



Class- IX

2018-19

Disaster Management

One Month Syllabus

1. Chapter 1- India Size and Location

2. Chapter 2- Physical features of India (Half)

Maps to be done

First Term syllabus

Chapter -1 India size and location

Chapter 2- Physical Features of India

Chapter 3- Drainage

Holiday HW

Topic – Getting acquainted with disaster management to prepare a project file / ppt. Charts / on the following topic (choose any one) A disaster is a destructive event that occurs suddenly and involves loss of life and property . Write do's and don't's to avoid loss of life and property Attach maps ,pictures and graphs .

1. Distribution of Earthquakes in India for the past few years.

List actions to be taken in your school and home to reduce vulnerability to earth quake damage.

2. Man made disasters

(Select any one man made disaster) Identify which natural disaster is most common and what parts of each are most affected by it. Suggest measures to prevent panic and loss of life (Eg- biological disaster, Nuclear radiator. Gas leaks, bomb blasts)

3. Accidents – Very frequent and common. As a student and a Disaster management manager, suggest precaution to be taken to prevent accidents. (Add up driving age, licence, importance of helmet etc as an important part of your project.