

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL
SESSION 2021-22
FOUNDATION WORKSHEET
CLASS – IX
SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE

Geography

Topic : India Size and Location

Location

India is lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere, as shown in the figure below.

- The land extends between latitudes $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$ and longitudes $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$.
- The Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ} 30'N$) divides India into almost two equal parts.

Size

India's total area accounts for about 2.4% of the total geographical area of the world. Thus, it is the 7th largest country in the world, by its size.

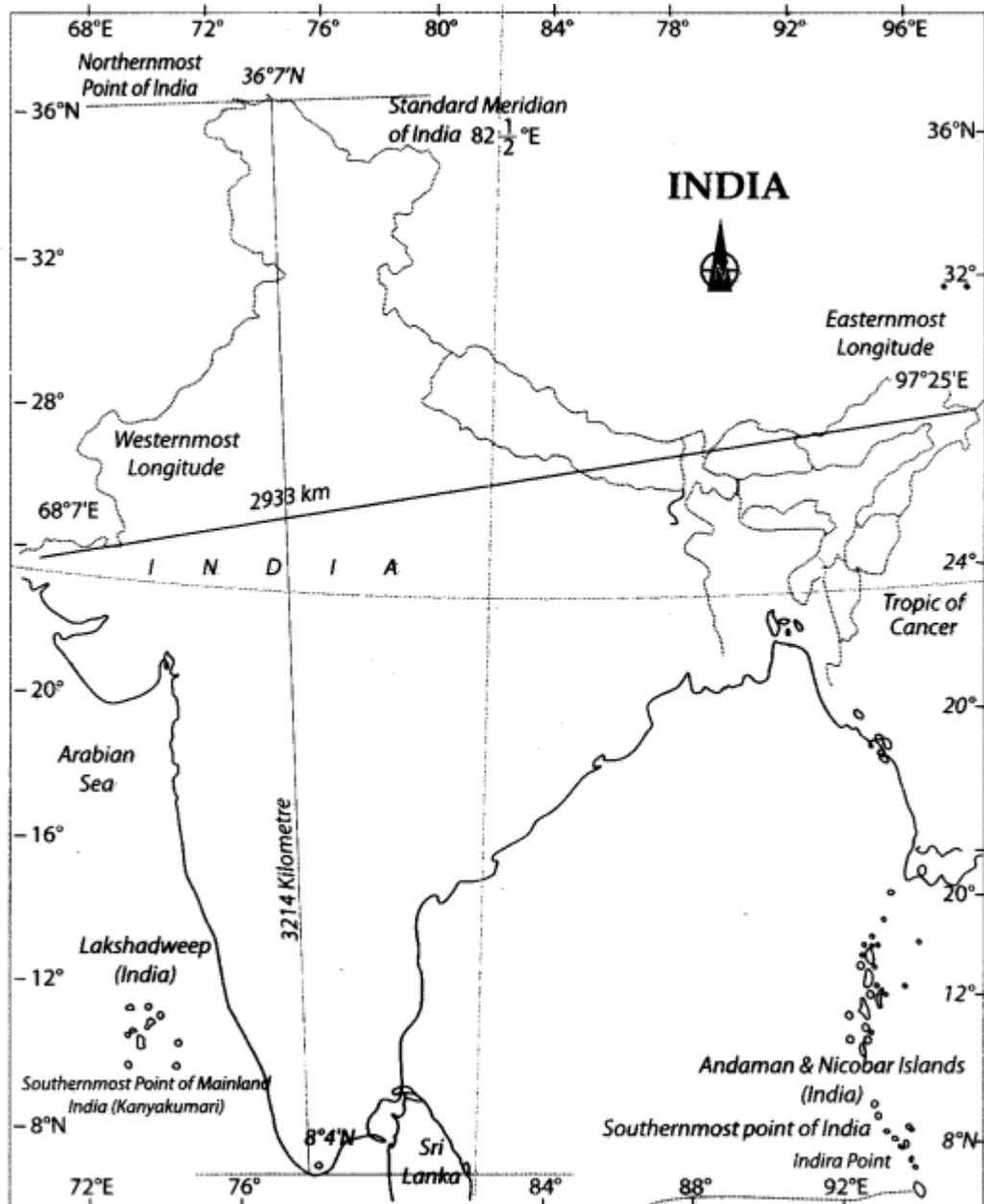
- India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km.
- The total length of the coastline of the mainland is 7,516.6 km including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep.
- India is bounded by the mountains in the northwest, north and northeast. South of about 22° north latitude, it begins to taper and extends towards the Indian Ocean, dividing it into two seas, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on its east.
- Time along the Standard Meridian of India ($82^{\circ}30'E$) passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the standard time for India.

The map below shows the Extent of India and Standard Meridian.

INDIA: Standard Meridian

This map shows the important geographical lines which pass through India. These are Standard Meridian and Tropic of cancer. This map also shows the Eastern, Western,

Northern and Southern point of India.



India and the World

The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans-Indian Ocean routes connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia. No other country has as long a coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has. India's contacts with the World have continued through the ages. The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries. On the other hand, the influence of Greek sculpture, and the architectural styles of domes and minarets from West Asia can be seen in different parts of India.

India's Neighbours

India has 29 states and seven Union Territories. India shares its land boundaries with:

- Pakistan and Afghanistan in the northwest
- China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan in the north
- Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east

The southern neighbours across the sea consist of the two island countries, Sri Lanka and Maldives. India has had strong geographical and historical links with her neighbours.

Answer the following Questions

Question 1.

The total length of the coastline of the mainland including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep is _____ .

Answer:

7,516.6 km

Question 2.

The neighbouring countries that share their boundaries with India are _____ .

Answer:

Pakistan, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, China, Nepal and Bhutan.

Question 3.

What is the longitudinal extent of India ?

Answer:

68°7'E to 97°25'E

Question 4.

What is the latitudinal extent of India ?

Answer:

8°4'N and 37°6'N

Question 5.

Which is the smallest state in India ?

Answer:

Goa

ASPECT- ECONOMICS

CHAPTER-1 THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

Explanations

1. PALAMPUR

It is well connected ☑It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns. with neighbouring villages and towns.

☑It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns.Raiganj is 3 kms from Palampur.

☑It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns.This village has about 450 families belonging to different castes.

☑It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns.The 80 upper castes villages own the majority land in the village. Their houses are

large and made up of bricks with cement plastering. It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns. The SCs comprises one third of

the population and live in corner of village in small houses of mud and straw.

It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns. Most of the houses have electric connections.

It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns. It has two primary schools and one high school.

It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns. There is a primary health centre run by government and one private dispensary.

It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns. Palampur has fairly well developed systems of roads, transport, irrigation, electricity, schools and health centre.

2. ORGANISATION OF PRODUCTION The aim of production is to produce goods and services that we want.

There are four requirements for production:-

i) Land and natural resources such as water, forests, minerals.

ii) Labour- people who can perform all the works. Skilled labour Some activities

Some activities require highly educated labours to perform necessary tasks

require workers to perform manual works Non skilled labours

iii) **Physical capital**-The variety of inputs required at every stage during production.

(a)**Fixed capital**- It can be used in production over many years. - Tools, machines, buildings

(b) **Working capital**- A variety of raw material and some money - raw material as seeds, chemicals, etc.

iv) **Human capital**- It includes knowledge and enterprise to be able to put together other three

requirements. Every production is organised by combining land, labour, physical capital, and

human capital which are known as production. Organisation of production Land Labour

Physical capital Human capital

4. FARMING IN PALMPUR

1.Land is fixed

Farming is the main occupation in Palampur It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns. and 75% people are dependent on farming for

their livelihood. They can be farmers or farm labourers.

It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns. But since 1960 there is no expansion in land area under cultivation. It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns. Therefore some

wasteland has been converted to cultivable land and now there is no further scope to increase land area under cultivation. Note:- standard unit of measuring land- hectare (one side=100 m) other units are bigha, guintha, etc.

Multiple cropping- growing more than one crop on a piece of land during the year. - increases yield on a given piece of land. - during rainy season kharif crops are grown such as jowar and bajra. - during October and December potato is cultivated. - during winter season rabi crops are grown such as wheat. - a part of land is devoted to sugarcane which is harvested once a year. The reason why farmers are able to grow different crops in a year:- Electricity came earlier to Palampur. It transformed the system of irrigation by using electric- run tube wells. It was first installed by government and later farmers set up their private tubewells by mid 1970s. Modern farming- higher yield - traditional seeds with low yields were transformed to high yielding varieties of seeds (HYV) - chemical fertilizers and pesticides were used instead of natural manures. - It was first used by Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh - machines were used as tractors and threshers which made ploughing easy

Green Revolution refers to a series of research, development, and technology occurring between the 1940s and the late 1970s, that increased agriculture production worldwide. It involved the development of high-yielding varieties of cereal grains, expansion of irrigation infrastructure, modernization of techniques, distribution of hybridized seeds, synthetic fertilizers, and pesticides to farmers. However it required plenty of water and chemicals for best results.

Green revolution is associated with – loss of fertility due to increased use of chemicals - depletion of groundwater due to tubewell irrigation Once environmental resources are destroyed it takes years to restore them.

Land distribution between the farmers of Palampur.

In Palampur one third of 450 families are landless and remaining families have less than 2 hectares of land while some medium and large farmers have more than 2 hectares of land.

Who will provide the labour?

Small farmers- They cultivate their fields along with their families and provide labour

themselves.

Medium and Large farmers- They hire farm labourers to work on their fields. Farm labourers - come from landless families or families cultivating small plots of lands. -wages are paid in cash or in any kind as crops. -wages vary from region to region, crop to crop, and from one farm activity to another(harvesting, sowing) -They can be employed on daily basis or for one particular farm activity. -Sometimes they work on low wages because of their illiteracy or unable to pay loans.

The capital needed in farming

(a) Small farmers borrow money from large farmers or moneylenders, but unable to repay that because of high tax rates.

(b)Medium and Large farmers use their savings for farming.

Sale of surplus farm products

When harvesting is completed, a part of wheat is kept for family's consumption and surplus is sold to traders in markets and they sell them further to shopkeepers in towns and cities. But, this happens with medium and large families only as small farmers have little surplus wheat.

Non- Farm Activities in Palampur

Only 25% of people are engaged in activities other than farming.

1.Dairy- the other common activity

People feed their buffaloes on various types of grasses ☐It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns. and jowar and bajra. ☐It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns. The milk is sold in Raiganj, the nearby large village.

☐It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns. The milk is then transported to far away cities and towns.

2. An example of small- scale manufacturing in Palampur

☐It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns. Less than fifty people are engaged in manufacturing in Palampur.

☐It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns. Very simple manufacturing is done on small- scale.

☐It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns. They are mostly carried at homes or fields with the help of family labour. 3.The

shopkeepers of Palampur

☐It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns. The traders are shopkeepers who buy various goods from wholesale markets in cities and

sell them in village.

☒It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns. They have a wide range of items like stationary, soap, toothpaste, rice, wheat, sugar, tea, oil,

biscuits, etc.

☒It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns. A few houses close to bus stand have eatables also.

3.Transport: a fast developing sector

☒It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns. Palampur is well connected with roads. Therefore many people are engaged in transport

services to ferry goods and people from one place to another and in return get paid for it.

☒It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns. Transport: rickshaw, tonga, jeep, tractor, truck, bogey, bullock cart, etc.

Very short answer questions

1. What are non- farming activities being carried out in Palampur?

Short answer questions

2. What was Green Revolution?

3. How was multiple cropping practiced in Palampur?

4. Explain the difficulties faced by small farmers due to lack of capital.

Long answer questions

5. State any five reasons to show that Palampur is a developed village.

6. What is the main aim of production? State any four requirements needed for production of goods and services.

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

ELECTORAL POLITICS

INTRODUCTION

In a democracy it is not possible for people to govern directly. This chapter helps us to understand the

process by which representatives are elected. It also helps us to understand why elections are necessary and useful in a democracy and also help us to distinguish democratic and non-democratic elections.

WHY DO WE NEED ELECTIONS

- ☐ Elections can lead to change in the policy of the government
- ☐ The party that wins the elections forms the government.
- ☐ Election empowers the voters to make following choices
 - i. To choose who will make law for them
 - ii. To choose who will form government
 - iii. To choose the party whose policy will guide

WHAT MAKES AN ELECTIONS DEMOCRATIC

- ☐ Each citizen should be able to choose his representative
- ☐ He/she should have one vote and every vote should be of equal value
- ☐ Parties and candidates must be free to contest elections and should offer some real choices to citizens
- ☐ The choice should be offered at regular intervals
- ☐ Election should be conducted on a free and fair basis
- ☐ The candidate preferred by the people should be elected

IS IT GOOD TO HAVE POLITICAL COMPETITION

An election competition has many merits and demerits. Some are as follows:

☐ Merits:

- i. Competition provides incentives to political parties and leaders.
- ii. They know if they raise issues their popularity and chances of victory will increase.
- iii. But if they fail to satisfy, they will not be able to win again.

☒ **Demerits:**

- i. A sense of disunity in every locality
- ii. Parties use dirty tricks, unfair means, puts allegation
- iii. There is a pressure to win elections and this does not allow sensible long-term policies to be formulated
- iv. Because of dirty tricks many good people do not enter politics

WHAT IS OUR SYSTEM OF ELECTIONS

Election for the Lok Sabha or parliament are held every five in our country at the same time and are referred as general elections.

1. Electoral Constituencies

- ☒ Voter who live in a constituency elect their representative
- ☒ There are different constituencies for Lok Sabha, Vidhan Sabha and Municipal elections
- ☒ Each constituency should have equal population
- ☒ Regarding Lok Sabha elections (parliamentary) the country is divided into 543 constituency and each elected representative is called Member of Parliament or an MP
- ☒ Each state is divided into assembly constituency (Vidhan Sabha) and the winning representative is called a Member of Legislative Assembly or MLA
- ☒ Each village or town is further divided into several wards that are like constituencies. Each ward elect one member of the village or the urban local body.

2. Reserved Constituencies

- ☒ Some constituencies are reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), for Lok Sabha 84 seats are reserved for SC and 47 seats are reserved for ST
- ☒ One third seats are reserved for women in local and urban bodies too.

3. Voter's List

- ☒ All citizens aged 18 years and above can vote in elections, regardless of his or her caste and gender
- ☒ Some criminals with unsound mind can be denied
- ☒ List of the eligible candidates is officially called 'Electoral Roll' and commonly known as 'Voters List'.
- ☒ A complete list takes place every five years.
- ☒ New system of Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC) has been introduced to prevent surrogate

and false voting but it is not compulsory yet

☒ Voters can show other proof like driving license, ration card and PAN card.

4. Nomination of Candidates

☒ The minimum age for becoming a candidate in election is 25 years

☒ There are some restrictions on criminal but apply in very extreme cases.

☒ Party nomination is often called 'party ticket'

☒ Every candidate has to fill 'nomination form' and give some money as 'Security deposit'

☒ A new system of declaration has been introduced from the Supreme Court to make legal declaration for criminal cases pending against candidate, assets and liabilities and about his or her family and Educational Qualification of the candidates

5. Election Campaign

☒ It is necessary to have a free and open discussion about who is a better representative, which party will make a better government or what is a good policy. This objective is to fulfilled through an election campaign. Points to be kept in mind as follows

i. Campaign took place for a two-week period, between the announcement of the final list of candidate and the date of polling.

ii. Candidate contact to their voters, political leaders address election meetings and political parties mobilise their supporters

iii. Political parties try to focus public attention on some big issues by using slogans

iv. According to our election law no party or candidate can be allowed to: bribe and threaten voters, appeal to them in the name of caste or religion, use government resources, can not spend more than 54 lakh to 70 lakh in Lok Sabha election not more than 20 to 28 lakh in Assembly elections if they don't follow their election can be rejected

v. Political parties in our country have agreed to follow a 'Model Code of Conduct': parties can not use place place of worship for elections, can not use government vehicles, aircrafts

vi. Once election announced Ministers shall not lay foundation stones of any project

6. Polling and Counting of Votes

☒ Eligible person can go to nearby polling booth

☒ Election officials identify them, put mark on their finger and allow them to caste their vote

- ☒ Agent of each candidate is allowed to sit inside the polling booth
- ☒ Earlier voting was done by ballot paper; a document containing names and symbols of candidates
- ☒ Now a days Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) are used to record votes
- ☒ Once polling is over, all the EVMs are sealed
- ☒ On a fixed date, all EVMs are opened and the votes are counted
- ☒ Agent sits there to ensure proper counting
- ☒ The candidate who secured maximum votes is declared elected
- ☒ Within few hours of counting, all the results are declared

C. UNFAIR MEANS IN ELECTIONS

Lot of unfair practice in elections are reported by newspapers and television. These can take the following forms

- ☒ Inclusion of false names
- ☒ Misuse of government facilities
- ☒ Excessive use of money by rich candidates
- ☒ Intimidation of voters and rigging on the polling day

D. WHAT MAKES ELECTION IN INDIA DEMOCRATIC

The election in India are conducted in a democratic manner and it is ensured because of the following

factors

1. Independent Election Commission

- ☒ Election Commission is headed by 'Chief Election Commissioner' (ECE) appointed by the President of India
- ☒ Once appointed is not answerable to anyone either to the President of India.
- ☒ It is virtually impossible to remove CEC by any ruling party.
- ☒ Powers of CEC

I. Aspect of conduct and control of elections from the announcement to the declaration of result.

II. Implements Code of Conduct

III. Can order the government to follow guidelines to prevent the misuse, can transfer some government officials

IV. During elections the government officer works under CEC not the government

2. Popular Participation & Acceptance of Election Outcome

Another to check the quality of election process is to see whether people have participated in it with enthusiasm or not

The final test of free and fair election is the outcome itself. If the elections are not free and fair, the outcome always favours the powerful. But in India, this is not true and the following facts can be cited as valid reasons and assertion.

E. CHALLENGES TO FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS

A few candidates may win purely on the basis of money power and unfair means.

☒ 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

☒ Candidates with criminal connection have been able to push other out of electoral race

☒ Some families tend to dominate political parties and the tickets are distributed to relatives from these families

☒ Smaller parties and independent candidates suffer a huge disadvantage compared to bigger parties.

WORKSHEET

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What does EPIC stand for?
2. What are constituencies
3. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner?
4. What is the main purpose of election?

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is rigging and booth capturing?
2. What do you mean by voters list? What is its significance?
3. Mention the content of Legal Declaration.
4. Describe Universal Adult Franchise.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Write the functions of Election Commission of India.
2. Explain the nomination process as practiced in Indian election.