

ELECTORAL POLITICS [Work Sheet] Class IX

1. **Who can stand for Election?**

2. **What is an exit poll?**

3. **What is a ballot paper?**

4. **What is the present composition of the Election Commission?**

Ans. At present, the Election Commission of India is a three-member body, with one Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners.

5. **What is an electoral constituencies?**

6. **How many seats are reserved for Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes in the Lok Sabha?**

7. **What is a Mid-term Election?**

8. **Why do we need elections?**

9. **What is a manifesto?**

10. **Who appoints the chief election commissioner of India?**

11. **Who are party candidates and independent candidates?**

Ans. Independent candidates are candidates who contest election on their own. Party candidates are individuals who contest elections as a nominee of a political party.

12. **Give any one provision which ensures the independence of the Election Commission?**

13. **In India, which categories of people do not have the right to vote?**

14. **Mention any two reasons why a ballot paper becomes invalid.**

Ans. The ballot paper becomes invalid on the following grounds:-

a. if it is not marked at all.

b. if the voter indicates his choice for more than one candidate.

15. **Who was the First Chief Election Commission of India?**

16. **Mention any one unfair practices used in the election?**

17. **What is an electronic voting machine?**

18. **Why are political parties agents present during counting of votes in the Polling Booth station?**

19. **Symbols are very important in elections. Explain?**

Ans. Symbols are allotted by the Election Commission, so that, every candidate has a different symbol and the voters do not get confused. Normally, a citizen recognises a party through its symbols. All the National and Regional political parties use mostly well-known symbols.

20. **What are the advantages of EVM?**

Ans. Some of the advantages of Electronic Voting Machines are as follows:-

a. Used for voting

b. Being fast and absolutely reliable

c. Saves considerable time, money and manpower.

d. Helps in maintaining total voting secrecy without the use of ballot papers

21. Explain the significance of voter's list.

Ans. 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 Voter's List. Only those people with their names on the electoral roll are allowed to vote. The electoral roll is normally revised every year to add the names of those who are to turn 18 on the 1st January of that year or have moved into a constituency and to remove the names of those who have died or moved out of a constituency. The list is important for it is linked to the first condition of a democratic election.

22. What is EPIC?

23. Who led the Nyaya Yudh in Haryana? What was its outcome?

24. Examine role and responsibilities of an election officer in respect to election campaign, polling and counting.

Ans. (a) Election Campaign

During election campaign, the officer-in-charge observes that 'Model Code of Conduct' should be followed by every candidate and political party.

(b) Polling

On the polling day, the officer-in-charge ensures that polling is done in a peaceful manner.

- i. No bogus voter casts a vote.
- ii. There are police arrangements in every booth.
- iii. There is no booth capturing.
- iv. The ballot boxes or electronic voting machines reach counting centre safely.

(c) Counting At the time of counting, the officer-in-charge has to take care of the following:

- i. Counting of votes is carried out peacefully without outside interference and to the full satisfaction of all the candidates.
- ii. Proper police arrangements is there to ward off any undue incident.

25. Discuss merits and demerits of the elections.

OR

“Elections provide an opportunity to each citizen in deciding the future of a country but this process itself suffer from major demerits. Do you agree with this statement? Justify your opinion.

26. What is meant by electoral roll? Why is it necessary to update it regularly?

27. What is the need of a 'Code of Conduct' for elections?

28. What is the difference between Ballot Voting and Electronic Voting procedure?

29. How public enthusiasm in elections play an important role in the success of democracy?

I N T E R N A T I O N A L I N D I A N S C H O O L , D A M M A M .

CLASS IX GEOGRAPHY

LESSON NO.6 POPULATION WORKSHEET

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1 MARK

1. What is known as a resource creating factor and a factor itself?
2. Name the factor that acts as a basic background for understanding and appreciating all aspects of the environment.
3. From where do we get the information regarding the population of our country?
4. What percentage of the world population does India have?
5. Name the most populous state of India.
6. Name the least populous state in India.
7. Which Union Territory in India has a very low population?
8. What percentage of India's population does Uttar Pradesh has?
9. What do we call for the average number of persons living in unit area?
10. Name an Asian country which has high density of population than India.
11. What is the density of population in India?
12. Name the state with the highest density of population as per 2011 census.
13. Name the state with the lowest density of population as per 2011 census.
14. Name a southern state with a high average population density.
15. Write one reason for the uneven distribution of population in India.
16. Give one reason for the high density of population in Kerala.
17. The change in the number of inhabitants of a country during a specific period of time is called -----
18. The rate of increase in population of a country is called -----.
19. Census of India is conducted in every ----- years.
20. What is the total population of India as per 2011 census?

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

3 MARKS

1. Discuss the major components of population growth.

2. Why the growth rate of population in India declining since 1981?
3. What is census? What are its uses?
4. Why there is a decrease in death rate after independence of India?
5. Why there is a skewed sex ratio in India?
6. Write the reasons for the low population in Arunachal Pradesh.
7. What are the causes of migration? How does it affect the population of a country?
8. Write the reasons for the high density of population in West Bengal and Bihar.
9. Distinguish between migration and emigration.
10. Why knowledge about population growth is important?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

4 MARKS

1. Describe the main causes of high population in India.
2. Describe three methods to show how the population of a nation can be planned.
3. What is the importance of family planning? Discuss how it can help the country.
4. Define the terms – age structure, death rate and birth rate.
5. Write a brief about national population policy of India.
6. Write a note on adolescent population of India.
7. Why is the study of age composition of population important?
8. Describe the main reason behind the uneven distribution of population in India.
9. What are the advantages of having a healthy population?
10. What are the advantages of having a higher percentage of young people in a country?

ON AN OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA MARK AND LABEL THE FOLLOWING.4 MARKS

[As per 2011 census]

1. **State** having highest density of population in India.
2. State having lowest density of population India.
3. Highest populous state in India.
4. Sparsely populated state in India.
5. State having highest sex ratio in India.

CHAPTER-3
POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. Poverty as defined by World Bank implies living below-----
(a) \$1 per day (b) \$100 per day (c) \$100 per month (d) \$ 10 per day
2. For the year 2000, the poverty line for a person in rural area in India was fixed at -----.
(a) Rs.454 per month (b) Rs. 500 per month (c) Rs. 328 per month (d) Rs.1640 per month
3. Which of the following is not included in urban poor?
(1) casual labourers (2) domestic servants (3) vendors (4) domestic servants
(a) 1 (b) 1&2 (c) all the above (d) none of the above
4. Which of the following is not an anti-poverty programme?
(a) NREGA (b) AAY (c) NSSO (d) PMGY
5. In which of the following countries did poverty actually rise from 1981 to 2001 ?
(a) Sub Saharan Africa (b) India (c) China (d) Russia
The calorie requirement is higher in rural areas because of -----
(a) they do not enjoy as much as people in urban areas (b) food items are expensive (c) they are unemployed (d) people are engaged in more physical labour
7. The number of people living in poverty in India is-----
(a) 30 crores (b) 35 crores (c) 26 crores (d) 20 crores
The accepted average calorie requirement per person in urban areas in India is -----
(a) 2200 calories (b) 2000 calories (c) 2300 calories (d) 2100 calories
9. Despite less calorie requirement, urban areas have a higher poverty line because -----
(a) food articles are more costly in urban areas than in rural areas (b) urban people eat more (c) causes of poverty are different in urban areas (d) anti-poverty programmes are biased in favour of the urban population
10. Antyodaya Anna Yojana was launched in the year-----
(a) 2003 (b) 2005 (c) 2000 (d) 1999
11. The poorest states in India are -----
(1) Orissa (2) Bihar (3) Punjab (4) Haryana

- (a) 1 & 2 (b) 3 & 4 (c) 2 & 3 (d) all the above
12. Which of the following Indian state has maximum number of people below poverty line?
(a) Bihar (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Orissa
13. What is the full form of NSSO?
(a) National Sample Survey Organisation (b) Natural Sample Survey Organisation
(c) National Sample Sustain Organisation (d) Neutral sample survey organisation
14. Which of the following are the most vulnerable social and economic groups to poverty in India?
(a) Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (b) Young people (c) Some upper caste people (d) none of the above
15. Who are the poorest of the poor?
(a) women (b) elderly people (c) female infants (d) all the above

Questions

1. Give the main features of NREGA in alleviating poverty.
2. Explain briefly how the poverty line is estimated in India.
3. How economic growth lead to poverty reduction?
4. What are the social indicators of poverty?
5. Discuss briefly the Poverty Alleviation Programmes in India.
6. What do you understand by the term "poverty" and "Poverty line"?
7. Explain the term "Social Exclusion"

Chapter: 4 - CLIMATE

(Work sheet)

A. Name the following.

1. Name of the season which shows clear sky, low temperature, low humidity and feeble and variable wind.
2. Name of the place which receives highest rainfall in the world.
3. A phenomenon which converts cold Peruvian current in to warm current as a temporary replacement.
4. The total amount of rainfall which supports 'rabi' crops.
5. Name of strong, gusty, hot and dry wind.

B. Locate the following meteorological stations in the political map of India.

- Leh
- Kolkatta
- Mumbai
- Delhi
- Bangaluru
- Jaipur
- Thiruvananthapuram

A. Answer the following :-

1. Distinguish between climate and weather.
2. "Chirapunji receives more rainfall in the world". Why?
3. What are jet streams? How do they affect the climate of India?
4. Compare and contrast between advancing monsoon and retreating monsoon.
5. What are western cyclonic disturbances?

6. Why is the monsoons considered as a 'unifying bond'?
7. Discuss the mechanisms of monsoon.
8. Why distribution of rainfall is uneven in India?
9. What are 'burst of monsoon'?
10. What are the features of cold weather season?
11. What are the factors affecting India's climate?
12. Explain the factors which control climate of a place?

Chapter: 5 - Natural Vegetation and Wild Life

Worksheet

A. Name the following:

1. Maximum height of tropical evergreen forest
2. Name of the forest found in the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta.
3. Name of the forest where euphorbias and cacti are the main plant species.
4. Type of forest found in most part of Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.
5. Name of the forest found in Kerala.
6. Name of the National park in Assam.
7. Name of the National Park in Gujarat.
8. Name of the state where Dr.Salim Ali bird sanctuary located.
9. The year in which wild life protection act was implemented.

B. Answer the following:-

1. What are features of tropical evergreen forest area? Give suitable examples for animals and plants.
2. In which regions are the montane forests are found in India? Explain its features.
3. What are the steps taken by the govt. to protect flora and fauna of the country?
4. Quite a few species of plants and animals are endangered. Why?
5. Name two animals having habitat in mangrove and tropical deciduous forest type of vegetation?

C. Locate the following in the outline map (political map) of India.

1. National Park.

- Gir
- Dachigam
- Kaziranga
- Ranthanbor
- Bandipur
- Corbett
- Rajaji
- Kanha kisli

2. Wild life sanctuary

Sariska ,Mudumalai, Periyar, Chandaka

3. Types of vegetation: identify states under particular vegetation

1. Tropical evergreen forest 2. Mangrove forest 3. Montane forest.
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INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

HISTORY FOREST SOCIETY AND COLONIASM

1. Name four tribes which live in Bastar?
2. What were the provision of the forest laws passed by the dutch?
3. Who was Surontiko Samin. What did he do?
4. What is plantation?
5. How did commercial farming lead to decline in forest cover?
6. Where did the Bastar rebellion first start?
7. How did the forest act affect the lives of the foresters and villagers?
8. Name four tribes which live in Bastar?
9. Why where forest important to villagers?
10. How was the Bastar rebellion organized and financed?
11. List any four causes of deforestation in India during the british rule?
12. Who was the first inspector general of forest in India. Name any two acts imposed by him?
13. Where was Bastar located?
14. What was setup in Deradun and when?
15. Explain the Brandis system?
16. What was scientific forestry?
17. What was reserve forest?
18. What was the forest act of 1878?
19. What where the various forest product that people used?

20. What was shifting cultivation?
21. What were the various forest products in which the forest communities trade?
22. What were the forest villages?
23. Who was Gunda Dhur?
24. Name any four forest rebel leaders?
25. Name any two forest communities of Bastar?
26. What were the consequences of Bastar rebellion?
27. Who were the Kalangs?
28. What is the Blambondiensten system?
29. Where was Blambondiensten system imposed?
30. List some new developments in the forestry in Asia and Africa?