

# **BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**

## **REVISION SHEET**

**SSc ASSIGNMENT**

**CLASS IX**

**JAN'2025**

### **HISTORY**

1. In the case of constitutional monarchy, the monarch.....
  - a) has no or few legal limitations in political matters.
  - b) retains a distinctive legal and ceremonial role but exercise limited or no power.
  - c) has so all the power and no legal limitation in the political matter.
  - d) has no legal and ceremonial roles in the government.

2.



Identify the given personality-

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Napoleon Bonaparte | (b) Tsar Nicholas II |
| (c) Vladimir Lenin     | (d) Stalin           |

3. State any three effects of the First World War on the Russian Economy.
4. Which were the laws introduced by revolutionary government to improve the condition of women in France?
5. How did a Directory rule in France? Explain.
6. Mention the steps taken by Adolf Hitler for the destruction of democracy in Germany.
7. What is hyperinflation? What were the factors that led to hyperinflation in Germany?

### **GEOGRAPHY**

1. The Kangra and Kullu valley are located in
  - (a) Uttarakhand
  - (b) Jammu and Kashmir
  - (c) Himachal Pradesh
  - (d) Uttar Pradesh
2. Which major rivers of Indian subcontinent flow into the Arabian Sea?
3. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is

(a) Anai Mudi

(b) Doda Betta

(c) Ooty

(d) Mahendragiri

4. Why do the Western Ghats receive more rainfall than the Eastern Ghats?
5. What do you mean by growth of population? How is it calculated?
6. Describe the contribution of India's land and Maritime routes.
7. Write a short note on withdrawal or retreat of monsoon.

## **ECONOMICS**

1. 'Improvement in the health status of the population has been the priority of a country.' Give reasons.
2. Which type of unemployment is common in urban areas? Why?
3. How can the population of a nation become human capital?
4. What are the major reasons for less effectiveness of anti-poverty measures?
5. Explain the principle measures taken in Punjab, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh to reduce poverty.
6. Why do we need self-sufficiency in foodgrains?
7. Discuss the role of Indian government in food security.

## **POLITICAL SCIENCE**

1. In the questions given below, there are two Statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read the Statements and Choose the correct option: Options are:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
- (D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

i) Assertion: Democracy is a form of government in which the power is vested in a few individuals.

Reason: Democracy is a form of government in which the power is vested in the hands of the people.

ii) Assertion: Democracy is a perfect form of government.

Reason: Democracy ensures that all citizens are treated equally and have equal opportunities.

iii) Assertion: Free and fair elections are an essential feature of democracy.

Reason: Elections ensure that the people can choose their representatives and hold them accountable.

2. 'Democracy cannot get us everything and is not the solution to all our problems.' Comment on the statement.
3. 'Media is not independent in Zimbabwe.' How?
4. On what terms did the blacks agreed upon while making a Constitution for South Africa?
5. Why is 'The right to Constitutional Remedies' called heart and soul of the Indian Constitution?
6. 'Elections are considered essential in our times for any representative democracy'. Mention the choices that voters make during the elections.

7. Read the source and answer the questions that follow:

In our country elections are conducted by an independent and very powerful Election Commission (EC). It enjoys the same kind of independence that the judiciary enjoys. The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is appointed by the President of India. But once appointed, the Chief Election Commissioner is not answerable to the President or the government. Even if the ruling party or the government does not like what the Commission does, it is virtually impossible for it to remove the CEC. Very few election commissions in the world have such wide-ranging powers as the Election Commission of India.

< EC takes decisions on every aspect of conduct and control of elections from the announcement of elections to the declaration of results.

< It implements the Code of Conduct and punishes any candidate or party that violates it.

< During the election period, the EC can order the government to follow some guidelines, to prevent use and misuse of governmental power to enhance its chances to win elections, or to transfer some government officials.

< When on election duty, government officers work under the control of the EC and not the government.

a) Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner?

b) How can the Chief Election Commissioner be removed?

c) Mention the powers of the Election Commissioner of India.

8. Why does the Constitution specify the cultural and educational rights of the minorities?