



ASSIGNMENT NO. 1

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS-IX

APRIL-MAY'2026

HISTORY

Chapter 1 – The French Revolution

1. a) Assertion: The period from 1795 to 1798 is referred as the Reign of Terror.
Reason: Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment.
b) Assertion (A): The revolutionary wars brought losses and economic difficulties to the people.
Reason (R): While the men were away fighting at the front, women were left to cope with the tasks of earning a living and looking after their families.
2. How was the French society organized before the revolution of 1789?
3. How did a Directory rule in France? Explain.
4. How can you say that the life of women was full of hardships during the French revolution?
5. Mention the causes of the empty treasury of France under Louis XVI.
6. In 18th century France, the majority of people could not read or write.
Thus, to communicate important ideas political symbols were used.
Identify the symbol from the picture given below:
 - (a) Broken chain
 - (b) Blue-white-red
 - (c) Red Phrygian Cap
 - (d) Sceptre



GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 1 – India size and location

1. Assertion: From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, there is a time lag of one hour.
Reason: Hence, time along the Standard Meridian of India (82°30'E) passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the Standard time for the Whole Country.
2. How have mountain passes been helpful in India since historic times? Explain.
3. What is the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India?
4. What is the importance of 82°30'E for India?
5. 'India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean justifies the name of the ocean after it.'
Comment.

6. The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through which of the following states:
a) Chhattisgarh b) Tripura c) Madhya Pradesh d) Maharashtra
7. Write a note on the location and size of India.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Chapter 1 – What is Democracy? Why Democracy?

1. Mention the dirty tricks used by PRI in Mexico to win elections.
2. What is the most common form of democracy in the modern world?
3. How does democracy enhance the dignity of citizens?
4. Mention the arguments against democracy.
5. Give 2 examples to show that popular governments can be undemocratic.
6. “Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts”. Discuss.
7. In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in October 1999. He overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the ‘Chief Executive’ of the country. Later he changed his designation to President and in 2002 held a referendum in the country that granted him a five-year extension. Pakistani media, human rights organizations and democracy activists said that the referendum was based on malpractices and fraud. In August 2002 he issued a ‘Legal Framework Order’ that amended the Constitution of Pakistan.
 - i) What was the outcome of the military coup led by General Pervez Musharraf in October 1999?
 - ii) What did Referendum of 2002 grant to Musharraf?
 - iii) Why Pakistan under General Musharraf cannot be called a democracy?

ECONOMICS

CHAPTER 1 – The story of village Palampur

1. Mention some of the negative consequences of the green revolution that the people had to face.
2. ‘Modern farming methods require more of cash with the farmer to start.’ Why is it said so?
3. Why are wages for the farm labourers in Palampur less than the minimum wages?
4. Explain in short about the major factors of production.

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

Yield is measured as crop produced on a given piece of land during a single season. Till the mid-1960s, the seeds used in cultivation were traditional ones with relatively low yields. Traditional seeds needed less irrigation. Farmers used cow-dung and other natural manure as fertilizers. All these were readily available with the farmers who did not have to buy them.

The Green Revolution in the late 1960s introduced the Indian farmer to cultivation of wheat and rice using high yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds. Compared to the traditional seeds, the HYV seeds promised to produce much greater amounts of grain on a single plant. As a result, the same piece of land would now produce far larger quantities of foodgrains than was possible earlier. HYV seeds, however, needed plenty of water and also chemical fertilizers and pesticides to produce best results. Higher yields were possible only from a combination of HYV seeds, irrigation, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, etc.

- a) Mention any two states that were the first to try out the modern farming method in India.
- b) What do you mean by multiple cropping?
- c) Write any two differences between traditional and modern farming methods.

CHAPTER 2 – People as a Resource

1. Differentiate between market activities and non-market activities.
2. Why is education considered an investment in human capital?
3. Explain the role of health in human capital formation.
4. Describe the various activities undertaken in the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors.
5. What are the major causes of unemployment in India?