

10/ Tuesday

Wednesday

## Home - Work.

class - 9th

Sub. - S.S.T. (From Chapter 2)

Session: 2020-2021

(History - Socialism in Europe & the Russian Revolution)

Write & Learn.

Q.1) What were the view points of the liberals?  
ans → Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions. Liberals also opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against governments. They didn't believe in universal adult franchise. They also did not want the vote for women.

Q.2) What were the view points of the radicals?  
ans → Radicals wanted a nation in which government was based on the majority of country's population. Many supported women's suffragette movements. They were not against the existence of private property but disliked concentration of property in the hands of a few.

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3. What was the second International?

Ans → By the 1870s, socialist ideas spread through Europe. To coordinate their efforts, socialists formed an international body - namely, the second International.

4. Who were the Bolsheviks & Mensheviks?

Ans → The Bolsheviks were the majority group led by Vladimir Lenin who thought that in a repressive society like Tsarist Russia, they were the group who conducted the Russian revolution.

Mensheviks were the minority group who thought that the party should be open to all. They did not believe in Revolution.

5. What were the 'April Theses'?

Ans → Lenin the Bolshevik leader declared that the war be brought to a close, land be transferred to the peasants and banks be nationalized. These three demands were Lenin's "April Theses".

## Geography

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### Ch-2 (Physical features of India)

Q.1. What are Tectonic Plates?

Ans. The crust of the earth has been formed out of seven major and some minor plates. These are called tectonic plates.

Q.2. Distinguish between Converging and Diverging tectonic plates.

Ans. Difference between Converging & Diverging Tectonic plates are:-

Converging Tectonic plates.

Some plates come towards each other & form convergent boundary.

Diverging Tectonic Plates.

Some plates move away from each other & form divergent boundary.

3. → Which continents of today were part of the Gondwana land?

Ans → The oldest landmass was a part of the Gondwana land. It included India, Australia, South Africa & South America as one single land mass.

4. → What is the bhabar?

Ans → The rivers, after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km. in width lying parallel to the slopes of the Siwaliks. It is known as bhabar.

5. → Give an account of the Northern Plains of India.

Ans → The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems, namely - the Indus, the Ganga & the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries. This plain is formed of alluvial soil. It spreads over an area of 7 lakh sq. km. It is broadly divided into three sections.

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Ch-0

Ques. (What is Democracy? Why Democracy?)

1. Why is democracy considered the best form of government?

Ans. Democracy provides the method to deal with differences and conflict because:-

- (i) It allows us to correct its own mistakes.
- (ii) It improves the quality of decision making.
- (iii) It enhances the dignity of citizens.

2. Who was Robert Mugabe?

Ans. Robert Mugabe was the leader of ZANU-PF. He has been ruling the country since independence. Elections have been held regularly & always won by ZANU-PF. He is popular but also uses unfair practices in elections.

3. Write any three drawbacks of non-democratic elections.

Ans. → Any three drawbacks of non-democratic elections are:-

3. How will you explain the term unemployment?  
Ans. A situation in which skilled & able people do not get gainful work at a decent wage is called unemployment. Rural & urban areas, both have unemployment.

4. What is the role of health in human capital formation?

Ans. Health plays a very important role in human capital formation in the following ways:-

(i) If an individual is healthy, he or she may have better immunity to fight illness.

(ii) Being healthy will also increase the overall outcome of an individual.

(iii) The health of an individual is directly proportional to the work he does. Thus better health will increase efficiency.

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- (i) All citizens are not given right to vote.
- (ii) Elections are not held regularly.
- (iii) People face many restrictions.

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ms.  
Q. Write any three basic principles of democracy.  
Ans. Any three basic principles of democracy are:-  
(i) People are free from outside powers.  
(ii) Rulers are elected by the people.  
(iii) Free & fair elections.

Q. What do you understand by political equality?  
Ans. Democracy is based on political equality which ensures equal rights. Both the rich & poor, the educated & uneducated get equal rights. Democracy enhances the dignity of the people.