

FATHER AGNEL SCHOOL, VAISHALI
QUESTION BANK

GEOGRAPHY-CLASS 9
CHAPTER 1- INDIA - SIZE AND LOCATION

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

1. A narrow channel of sea which separates two land masses is known as:
 - (a) Mound
 - (b) Pass
 - (c) Strait
 - (d) Valley
2. China is the largest country in the world?
 - (a) Second
 - (b) Fourth
 - (c) Third
 - (d) Seventh
3. The sun rays fall vertically on the Tropic of Cancer on:
 - (a) 21 June
 - (b) 22 December
 - (c) 21 March
 - (d) 22 July
4. Which of the following is the southernmost latitude of the Indian mainland?
 - (a) 8° 4' North
 - (b) 8° 4' South
 - (c) 6° 4' South
 - (d) 6° 4' North
5. When was Indira-Point submerged under water?
 - (a) 2005
 - (b) 2004
 - (c) 2007
 - (d) 2002
6. From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh the time lag is?
 - (a) 2 hrs 35 min.
 - (b) 2 hrs 10 min.
 - (c) 2 hrs
 - (d) 2 hrs 15 min.
7. What is the North-South extent of India?
 - (a) 3214 kms
 - (b) 2933 kms
 - (c) 3241 kms
 - (d) 3213 kms
8. The land mass of India has an area of Million square kms.
 - (a) 7.68
 - (b) 8.54
 - (c) 3.28
 - (d) 9.59

9. What is the Standard Meridian of India?

- (a) 82° 30' West
- (b) 82° 30' South
- (c) 82° 30' East
- (d) 82° 30' North

10. What is the latitudinal extent of India?

- (a) 8° 4' N to 37° 6' N
- (b) 6° 4' N to 37° 6' N
- (c) 7° 4' N to 36° 7' N
- (d) 8° 4' N to 39° 6' N

11. The Southernmost point of Indian mainland is?

- (a) Kavarati
- (b) Lakshadweep
- (c) Kanyakumari
- (d) ^{Indira} Point

12. Which country shares land boundaries with India in the west?

- (a) China
- (b) Nepal
- (c) Bhutan
- (d) Pakistan

13. What is IST?

- (a) Indian Stretchable Time
- (b) International Standard Time
- (c) Indian Stabilized Time
- (d) Indian Standard Time

14. Which is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

- (a) Kavaratti
- (b) Pondicherry
- (c) Port Blair
- (d) Diu and Daman

15. The east-west extent of India is

- (a) 3000 kms
- (b) 2933 kms
- (c) 3010 kms
- (d) 2910 kms

16. India lies in which of the hemisphere?

- (a) Southern & Eastern
- (b) Northern & Eastern
- (c) Northern & Western
- (d) Southern & Western

17. Tropic of Cancer does not pass through?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Chhattisgarh
- (c) Orissa
- (d) Tripura

18. The westernmost longitude of India is?

- (a) 82° 30' East
- (b) 68° 7' West

(c) 68° 7' East

(d) 97° 25' East

19. Indian state with the longest coastline on the eastern coast:

(a) Tamil Nadu

(b) Andhra Pradesh

(c) Orissa

(d) Jharkhand

20. Latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India is?

(a) 33°

(b) 35°

(c) 30°

(d) 32°

21. Kavarati is situated in?

(a) Pondicherry

(b) Diu and Daman

(c) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

(d) Lakshadweep

22. India is the largest country in the world.

(a) Fifth

(b) Sixth

(c) Seventh

(d) Eighth

23. Suez Canal was opened in the year

(a) 1869

(b) 1969

(c) 1769

(d) 1896

24. Total length of the coast line of the Indian mainland including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep is?

(a) 7156.6 kms

(b) 7516.6 kms

(c) 7651.6 kms

(d) 7566.6 kms

25. India has got no. of states and no. of union territories?

(a) 28 States 5 union territories

(b) 27 States 7 union territories

(c) 28 States 7 Union Territories

(d) 27 States 5 union territories

II. SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

1. Where does Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep islands lie?
2. Discuss the location of India.
3. What is the extent of coastline of mainland of India?
4. What is the area of India?

5. Which mountain bounds India in northwest?

Why is time along the Standard Meridian of India passing through Mirzapur taken as the standard time?

6. How is India connected to the world through the sea routes?

7. How has the opening of the Suez Canal helped in reducing India's distance from Europe? How has land routes contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times?

8. What is the number of states in India?

9. Which countries share land border with India?

10. Which two island countries are southern neighbours of India?

III. LONG-ANSWER TYPE:

Q.1. Which are the countries with which India shares land boundaries? Write a short note about India's position among its neighbours.

Q.2. Write a note on the location and size of India.

Q.3. Write a note on the Indian Standard Time? Why is there a time difference of almost 2 hours from Arunachal Pradesh to Gujarat?

Q.4. How many states form the Union of India? Write a note on the smallest and the largest Indian states.

Q.5. What are the two groups of Indian islands? Write a note on each, describing its geographic position with relation to India.

Q.6. How has India's geographic location aided the nation?

Q.7. The Tropic of Cancer passes half-way through the country. What does this imply?

ECONOMICS-CLASS 9
CHAPTER 1- A STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1. Which of the following is grown in the rainy season?

- a) Jowar and bajra
b) Wheat
c) Soyabean
d) Rice

Q.2. Which of the following is a Rabi crop?

- (a) Wheat (b) Rice
(c) Cotton (d) Jowar and bajra

Q.3. Which of the following is fixed capital?

- (a) Tools and machines (b) Fertilisers and pesticides
(c) Soil (d) Seeds

Q.4. Which of the following is a standard unit of measurement of land?

- (a) Bigha (b) Hectare
(c) Acre (d) Guintha

Q.5. The minimum wages for a farm labourer set by the government is

- (a) Rs. 50 (b) Rs. 60
(c) Rs. 70 (d) Rs. 80

Q.6. Money in hand is an example of

- (a) Human capital (b) Fixed capital
(c) Working capital (d) Physical capital

Q.7. HYV seeds stands for

- (a) Heavy yielding variety seeds (b) High yielding variety seeds
(c) Half yielding variety seeds (d) None

Q.8. What is the main production activity in Palampur village?

- (a) Farming (b) Animal husbandry
(c) Transport (d) Small-scale manufacturing

Q.9. Multiple cropping means growing

- (a) only two crops (b) only three crops
(c) upto four crops (d) more than one crop

Q.10. Land under cultivation (in million hectares) in India in the year 2000 was

- (a) 120 (b) 130
(c) 140 (d) 150

Q.11. Which area in India has a low level of irrigation?

- (a) Deccan plateau (b) Coastal regions
(c) Riverine plains (d) Both (a) and (b)

Q.12. Modern farming methods were tried in India for the first time in

- (a) Punjab (b) Western U.P.
(c) Haryana (d) All the above

Q.13. Which of the following is a modern farming method?

- (a) Multiple cropping (b) Use of HYV seeds
(c) Use of chemical fertilisers (d) Both (b) and (c)

Q.14. Production of pulses (in million tonnes) in India during 2000-01 was

- (a) 10 (b) 11
(c) 14 (d) 12

Q.15. Which one is a natural resource?

- (a) Labour (b) Raw materials
(c) Mineral (d) None of the above

Q.16. High yielding variety seeds (HYV) were introduced to Indian farmers as a result of

- (a) White Revolution (b) Green Revolution
(c) IT Revolution (d) None of the above

Q.17. Which Kharif crop is used for cattle feed?

- (a) Sugarcane (b) Potato
(c) Jowar and bajra (d) Wheat

Q.18. The activities such as small manufacturing, transport, shopkeeping are referred to as

- (a) Non-economic activities (b) Non-farming activities
(c) Non-traditional activities (d) Non-market activities

Q.19. High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds are developed in

- (a) Research institutes (b) Factories
(c) Krishak Bharati Cooperatives (d) None of the above

Q.20. The concept of White Revolution is associated with

- (a) food crops (b) milk
(c) cotton (d) pesticides

Q.21. Who is a person who puts together land, labour and capital?

- (a) Moneylender (b) Entrepreneur
(c) Zamindar (d) Manager

Q.22. A farmer who works on a piece of 1 hectare of land is treated as

- (a) Medium farmer (b) small farmer
(c) large farmer (d) none of the above

Q.23. Scope of farming activity is limited in Palampur due to

- (a) Fixed amount of land (b) lack of irrigation
(c) lack of labour (d) none of the above

Q.24. What is done to surplus wheat in Palampur?

- (a) Sold in the market (b) Destroyed
(c) Stocked by self (d) Given in charity

Q.25. Consumption of chemical fertilisers is highest in which state of India?

- (a) Punjab (b) Haryana (c) Rajasthan (d) Himachal Pradesh

Q.26. People of Palampur sell milk in the near by large village named:

- (a) Pitampura (b) Siliguri
(c) Shahpur (d) Raiganj

Q.27. Out of the total cultivated areas in the country, how much area is irrigated today :

- (a) less than 40% (b) less than 30%
(c) less than 60% (d) less than 70%

Q.28. 'Operation Flood' is related to :

- (a) control flood (b) produce fish
(c) milk production (d) grain production

Q.29. Green Revolution is related to :

- (a) Milk Production (b) Grain production
(c) Fish production (d) none of these

Q.30. Where do most of the small farmers borrow money to arrange for the capital in Palampur?

- (a) Banks (b) Co-operative Societies
(c) Village money lenders (d) Friends and relatives

Q.31. Which one among the following is not fixed capital?

- (a) Machines (b) Buildings
(c) Tools (d) Raw materials

Q.32. Why do the farmers of Palampur follow multiple cropping? Choose the correct answer.

- (a) Because the water consumption is less in this method
(b) Because this method consumes less chemical fertilisers
(c) Because this method doesn't require fertile soils
(d) Because this method is the most common way of increasing production

Q.33. Which of the following transformed the system of irrigation in Palampur?

- (a) Tubewells (b) Persian wheel
(c) Rainwater harvesting (d) None of these

II. SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

Q.1. What was the major impact of electricity on the farmers of Palampur? Explain.

Q.2. What is the basic aim of production. What are for production of goods and services?

Q.3. What do you mean by working capital? How does it affect the day-to-day activities in farming?

Q.4. What do you mean by Rabi crops and Kharif crops? When are they sown and harvested? Give examples also.

Q.5. What is the difference between multiple cropping and modern farming method?

Q.6. Modern farming methods require the farmers to invest more cash than before. Why?

Q.7. What was the major disadvantage associated with HYV seeds? Explain.

Q.8. What are the various farming and non-farming activities in village Palampur?

Q.9. What do the scientific reports indicate about the modern farming methods? Mention any three points.

Q.10. What are the sources of irrigation in Palampur?

Q.11. Explain any three types of production activities in Palampur.

Q.12. State any three advantages of multiple cropping.

Q.13. What is Green Revolution? Which crop is benefitted the most due to Green Revolution?

Q.14. What are the problems do farm labourers face in terms of employment? Explain any three problems.

Q.15. Explain any three modern farming methods of Agriculture.

Q.16. Many factors are responsible for the poor economic condition of farm labourers like Dala and Ramkali. Can you explain a few of these factors?

III. LONG-ANSWER TYPE:

Q.1. Why it is necessary to increase the area under cultivation? Explain.

Q.2. What is the main source of capital for medium and large farmers? How is it different from the small farmers? Explain.

Q.3. Why modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry? Explain.

Q.4. What were the main terms on which Savita got a loan from Tejpal Singh? How can Savita be benefitted if she gets a loan from the bank?

Q.5. What was the basic aim of the 'Green Revolution' in India? How did it affect the market economy?

Q.6. What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land. Explain any four points. What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land. Explain with the help of examples. OR State four steps of optimal utilisation of land.

Q.7. Who provides labour for farming in Palampur? How are they paid for their work?

Q.8. What are the four requirements for production of goods and services? Explain. What are the four requirements of production? Explain with examples.

Q.9. What is Green Revolution? Explain some of its features.

Q.10. Explain any two positive and two negative effects of Green Revolution. Explain two achievements and two drawbacks of Green Revolution in Indian agriculture.

Q.11. What are the various ways through which farmers can get loan? Write their advantages

Q.12. . Explain any four non-farming activities in Palampur village.

Q.13. What is land? Suggest any three ways to sustain land.

POL. SCIENCE -CLASS 9
CHAPTER 1- DEMOCRACY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

1. Which one of the following countries was the first to grant 'Universal Suffrage' ? [CBSE-2010-980701-A1980721-C1, 2011-480014]

- (a) Russia
- (b) Germany
- (c) New Zealand
- (d) Netherlands

2. Which one of the following is not the function of United Nations (UN) ? [CBSE-2010-980701-A1]

- (a) Maintain international peace and security
- (b) Solve social and political problems through international cooperation
- (c) Install democratic governments in non-democratic countries
- (d) Promote Human rights

3. Which of the following international institutions directly asks the concerned government to show all its accounts and directs it to make changes in its economic policy ?
Choose the correct answer : [CBSE-2010-980701-C1]

- (a) The General Assembly
- (b) The Economic and Social Council
- (c) The World Bank
- (d) The Security Council

4. A direct vote in which an entire electorate is asked to either accept or reject a particular proposal is termed as : [CBSE-2010-980701-C1, 980720-B1]

- (a) Coalition
- (b) Referendum
- (c) Veto
- (d) Election

5. How many member countries are there in Security Council of the UN ? [CBSE-2010-980707-A1, A2, 2011-480012, 41]

- (a) 25
- (b) 20
- (c) 15
- (d) 10

6. The President of the World Bank has always been a citizen of : [CBSE-2010-980707-A1, A2]

- (a) US
- (b) UK
- (c) Japan
- (d) France

7. Soviet Union broke down in : [CBSE-2010-980707-B1, 980721-C1, 2011-480030, 31, 32, 38]

- (a) 1990
- (b) 1991
- (c) 1992
- (d) 1993

8. 'Gold coast' was the ancient name of : [CBSE-2010-980707-B1, 2011-480039, 44]

- (a) Poland
- (b) Chile
- (c) Myanmar
- (d) Ghana

9. Pinochet's military dictatorship came to an end in Chile in : [CBSE-2010-980707-C1, C2, 2011-480025, 38]

- (a) 1978
- (b) 1988
- (c) 1999
- (d) 2000

10. Name of Ghana as British Colony was : [CBSE-2010-980709-A1]

- (a) Burma
- (b) Mesopotamia
- (c) Ivory coast
- (d) Gold coast

11. Power of permanent member of Security Council to say no is called : [CBSE-2010-980709-A1, 2011-480039]

- (a) Veto
- (b) Ceato
- (c) Referendum
- (d) Objection

12. Name of the leader in Myanmar put under House arrest is : [CBSE-2010-980709-B1]

- (a) Ban Ki Moon
- (b) U. Thant
- (c) Aung San Suu Kyi
- (d) Khalida Zia

13. Organisation which lends money to Governments in need is : [CBSE-2010-980709-B1, 2011-480043]

- (a) NATO
- (b) IMF
- (c) UNESCO
- (d) SAARC

14. Which of these countries is not a permanent member of Security Council : [CBSE-2010-980709-C1, 980715-A1, 2011-480021]

- (a) Russia
 - (b) China
 - (c) France
 - (d) Germany
-

15. Who was the President of Chile, before 11 September 1973 ? [CBSE-2010-980710-A1]

- (a) Fidel Castro
- (b) Salvador Allende
- (c) Gen. Augusto Pinochet
- (d) Ernesto Guevara

16. Which one of the following refers to the right of a person, party or nation to stop a certain decision or law : [CBSE-2010-980710-A1, 980711-A2]

- (a) Martial Law
- (b) Referendum
- (c) Veto
- (d) Electorate

17. A military coup took place in Chile on 11 September 1973. The Army General who led the coup was : [CBSE-2010-980709-C1, 710-B1, B2, 2011-480025, 40]

- (a) Gen. Allende
- (b) Gen. Augusto Pinochet
- (c) Gen. Hugo Chavez
- (d) Gen. Alberto Bachelet

18. A condition under which the freedom of expression is taken away is called : [CBSE-2010-980710-B1, B2]

- (a) Coalitionship
- (b) Cancelship
- (c) Comradeship
- (d) Censorship

19. Fight for democracy in Myanmar is led by the leader of National League for Democracy. Her name is : [CBSE-2010-980711-A1, 721-A1]

- (a) Kys Soo Choo
- (b) Sai Soo Cho Lee
- (c) Aung San Suu Kyi (Soo Chi)
- (d) None of the above

20. A system of rules that takes place when a military authority takes control of the normal administration of Justice. This is : [CBSE-2010-980711-A2]

- (a) Administration
- (b) Justice law
- (c) Common law
- (d) Martial law

21. The permanent members of UN Security Council have the power of "Veto" . Which one of the following statements is incorrect with reference to veto ? [CBSE-2010-980715-A1]

- (a) The word has Latin origin which means "I forbid" .
- (b) It gives unlimited power to stop a decision
- (c) It can be exercised by any permanent member
- (d) It can be used to adopt a decision also

22. By 1900 which was the only country in the world to grant Universal Adult Franchise to its citizens ? [CBSE-2010-980715-B1]

- (a) Russia
- (b) Germany
- (c) USA
- (d) New Zealand

23. Choose the correct meaning of the term "VETO" [CBSE-2010-980715-B1, 2011-480023, 33]

- (a) It means to pass a decision by majority
- (b) It means to pass a decision by two third majority
- (c) It means to stop a decision by a single member
- (d) It means to adopt a decision by a single member

24. Who is the present Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation? [CBSE-2010-980720-A1]

- (a) Kofi Annan
- (b) Trygve Lie
- (c) Ban Ki Moon
- (d) U-Thant

25. Strike the odd one out : [CBSE-2010-980720-A1]

- (a) General Assembly
- (b) International Court of Justice
- (c) Security Council
- (d) Veto

26. Which organ of the United Nations is responsible for maintaining peace and security among countries ? [CBSE-2010-980720-B1, 2011-480036]

- (a) UN Security Council
- (b) International Monetary Fund
- (c) World Bank
- (d) General Assembly

27. Which country is not a permanent member of UN Security Council ? [CBSE-2010-980720-C1]

- (a) China
- (b) France
- (c) United States of America
- (d) Japan

28. Why was International Monetary Fund established ? [CBSE-2010-980720-C1]

- (a) To maintain peace and security among the countries.
- (b) Lends money to governments of member nations when in need.
- (c) To implement and formulate trade agreements.
- (d) To take decision regarding misery and poverty of western countries.

29. First Prime Minister of Ghana was : [CBSE-2010-721-A1]

- (a) Augusto Pinochet
- (b) N Krumah
- (c) General Bachelet
- (d) Allende

30. Who was the leader of Solidarity Movement in Poland ? [CBSE-2010-980721-C1, 2011-480024]

- (a) Michelle Bachelet
- (b) Salvador Allende
- (c) Lech Walesa
- (d) Pinochet

II. SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

1. English word 'Democracy' has been derived from which word of which language?
2. What do you mean by democracy?
3. Give any two definitions of democracy.
4. What are the different types (kinds) of Democracy?
5. Name any two countries which have indirect democracy.
6. Name anyone country where direct democracy prevails.
7. Name any two characteristics of Democracy.
8. When was President Allende overthrown in Chile and under whose leadership, the revolt by the army took place?
9. When did General Augusto Pinochet's rule put for Referendum and what was its result?
10. Which country in Africa was the first to become independent?
11. Name any two countries which have one party's dictatorship.
12. What do you understand by Universal Adult Franchise?
13. What is U.N.O. (United Nations Organisation)?
14. Name the members of U.N.O. who enjoy veto power?
15. A democracy has evolved through long struggle of its own people and another is promoted by some external forces. Based on your understanding of the democracy, which one of the two do you find closer to the idea of democracy? Reason out.

III. LONG-ANSWER TYPE:

Q.1. What were the differences between Pinochet's rule in Chile and the communist rule in Poland?

Q.2. Write about one of the major demands made in the 19th century in the struggle for democracy.

Q.3. What were the major changes that took place in India's neighbourhood in the 1990s and 2005?

Q.4. State how democracy was crushed in Myanmar after the elections were held there in 1990.

Q.5. In the absence of a single world government, what kind of limits are put on what the governments do?

HISTORY -CLASS 9
CHAPTER 1- FRENCH REVOLUTION

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

1. Storming of the Bastille
 - (a) 14th July, 1789
 - (b) 14th July, 1798
 - (c) 14th June, 1789
 - (d) 14th June, 1798
2. The Bastille symbolised
 - (a) benevolence of the king
 - (b) despotic power of the king
 - (c) armed might of France
 - (d) prestige and power
3. 18th century French society was divided into
 - (a) castes
 - (b) four Estates
 - (c) three Estates
 - (d) two Estates
4. Which of the following constituted the privileged class?
 - (a) Clergy and peasants
 - (b) Peasants and nobility
 - (c) First and Third Estate
 - (d) Clergy and nobility
5. The most important of the privileges enjoyed by the clergy and nobility
 - (a) right to collect dues
 - (b) ownership of land
 - (c) participate in wars
 - (d) exemption from taxes to the state
6. Which of the following believed social position must depend on merit?
 - (a) Middle class
 - (b) Nobility
 - (c) Workers
 - (d) Peasants
7. Society based on freedom, equal laws and opportunities was advocated by
 - (a) middle class and people of the Third Estate
 - (b) clergy and nobility
 - (c) philosophers such as John Locke and Rousseau
 - (d) Englishmen Georges Danton and Arthur Young
8. Which of the following refuted the doctrine of divine and absolute right?
 - (a) John Locke
 - (b) Rousseau
 - (c) Montesquieu
 - (d) Voltaire
9. Who advocated government based on Social Contract?
 - (a) Darwin
 - (b) Spencer

- (c) Rousseau
 - (d) Montesquieu
10. Division of power within the government was put forth in
- (a) 'Two Treaties of Government'
 - (b) 'The Spirit of the Laws'
 - (c) 'Le Moniteur Universal'
 - (d) 'The Social Contract'
11. King in France at the time of the Revolution
- (a) Louis XIV
 - (b) Louis XVI
 - (c) Marie Antoinette
 - (d) Nicholas II
12. Political body of France
- (a) Duma
 - (b) Reichstag
 - (c) Lok Sabha
 - (d) Estates General
13. Voting in the Estates General was conducted on the principle of
- (a) each member one vote
 - (b) male adult franchise
 - (c) universal adult franchise
 - (d) each Estate one vote
14. The Estates General was last convened in
- (a) 1604
 - (b) 1614
 - (c) 1416
 - (d) 1641
15. Where did the Third Estate form and announce the National Assembly?
- (a) Indoor Tennis Court
 - (b) Hall of Mirrors
 - (c) Firoz Shah Ground
 - (d) Winter Palace
16. Members of the Third Estate were led by
- (a) Louis XVI and Marie Antionette
 - (b) Lenin and Kerensky
 - (c) Mirabeau and Abbe Sieyes
 - (d) Rousseau and Voltaire
17. Which of the following was the main objective of the Constitution of 1791?
- (a) to limit the powers of the king alone
 - (b) do away with feudal privileges
 - (c) give equal rights to women
 - (d) establish a constitutional monarchy
18. A broken chain symbolised
- (a) Chains used to fetter slaves
 - (b) Strength lies in unity
 - (c) Royal power
 - (d) Act of becoming free
19. The winged woman personified

- (a) National colours of France
 - (b) Act of becoming free
 - (c) Personification of Law
 - (d) Rays of the Sun will drive away the clouds of ignorance
20. Bundle of rods or fasces symbolised
- (a) Royal power
 - (b) Equality before law
 - (c) Law is the same for all
 - (d) Strength lies in unity
21. Which of the following symbolised Eternity?
- (a) Sceptre
 - (b) Eye within a triangle radiating light
 - (c) The Law Tablet
 - (d) Snake biting its tail to form a ring
22. Which of the following were the national colours of France during the?
- (a) Blue-green-yellow
 - (b) Red-green-blue
 - (c) Blue-white-red
 - (d) Yellow-red-white
23. National Anthem of France
- (a) Vande Matram
 - (b) Roget de L Isle
 - (c) Le Moniteur Universel
 - (d) Marseillaise
24. Members of the Jacobin Club were known as
- (a) Conservatives
 - (b) Revolutionaries
 - (c) Terrorists
 - (d) San-culottes
25. France on 21st September, 1792 was declared a
- (a) Socialist State
 - (b) Democracy
 - (c) Communist State
 - (d) Republic
26. Which of the following was a factor in the rise of Napoleon?
- (a) Fall of the Jacobin government
 - (b) Robespierres Reign of Terror
 - (c) Political instability of the Directory
 - (d) Nationalist forces
27. French legacy to the world
- (a) Democracy
 - (b) Socialism and nationalism
 - (c) Republicanism
 - (d) Liberty, Freedom and Equality

II. SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

1. What do you understand by the word 'Revolution'?
2. Describe the incident which sparked the Revolution.
3. What activity of the French monarchy hastened the Revolution?
4. Who were the Sans-Culottes?
5. When did the French Revolution take place?
6. What did the French Revolution of 1789 stand for?
7. Explain the terms Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.
8. Why was the Bastille hated by all?
9. What did the fall of Bastille signify?
10. What was the immediate cause of rioting in Paris?
11. What was the main idea of Rousseau's famous work 'Social Contracts'?
12. Give any one significant role of the French philosophers in the outbreak of the Revolution.
13. What debt did France incur due to her involvement in the American War of Independence?
14. List the three Estates into which French society was divided.

Or

Name the three main social classes of 18th century France.

15. Which classes formed the privileged Estates?
16. What were the privileges enjoyed by the clergy and nobility?
17. What special feudal privilege did the nobles enjoy?
18. Name the special tax levied by the church on peasants.
19. What was the tax levied by the State called?
20. List any three taxes levied on the Third Estate.
21. What work did women of the Third Estate do?
22. Why the Third Estate was considered the unprivileged class?
23. List the names of at least three philosophers who inspired the Revolution.
24. Give the titles of books written by John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau and Montesquieu.
25. What type of a society did the philosophers envisage?

III. LONG-ANSWER TYPE:

Q.1. What was the subsistence crisis? Why did it occur in France during the Old Regime?

Q.2. What was the system of voting in the Estates General? What change did the Third Estate want in this system?

Q.3. Describe the incidents that led to the storming of the Bastille.

Q.4. Describe how the new political system of constitutional monarchy worked in France.

Q.5. What were 'natural and inalienable rights'?

Q.6. Why did slavery begin and why was it abolished in French colonies?

Q.7. Explain what a revolution is. In what way did the French Revolution mean different things to different people?

Q.8. What was the importance of the Declaration of the Rights of Man?

Q.9. Discuss the role of women in the French Revolution.

Q.10. Who were the people who comprised the Third Estate? Who paid the taxes and to whom?

ECONOMICS -CLASS 9
CHAPTER 2- PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1. Why is literacy rate is low in females?

- a) Lack of equal educational opportunities b) Lack of transport facilities
c) Lack of income d) Lake of infrastructure

Q.2. Which state has highest literacy rate as per 2001?

- (a) Kerala (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Bihar (d) Orissa

Q.3. Which of the following is a significant step towards providing basic education to the children in the age group of 6-14 years?

- (a) Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (b) Adult Education Programme
(c) Mid-day meal (d) None

Q.4. Market activity known as production for

- (a) exchange (b) earning income
(c) earning profit (d) all the above

Q.5. Increase in longevity of life is an indicator of

- (a) good quality of life (b) improvement in health sector
(c) better HDI (Human Development Index) (d) all the above

Q.6. what is Self-consumption is called

- (a) non-production activity (b) non-market activity
(c) non-economic activity (d) none of the above

Q.7. Which one from the following is include in Secondary sector includes

- (a) trade (b) marketing
(c) manufacturing (d) education

Q.8. One who can read and write in any language with understanding is termed as

- (a) student (b) adult
(c) child (d) literate

Q.9. What is India's position in scientifically and technically manpower in the world?

- (a) first (b) second (c) third
(d) fourth

Q.10. Investment in human capital is expenditure on

- (a) education (b) training
(c) medical care (d) all the above

Q.11. The scheme for the establishment of residential schools to impart education to talented children from rural areas is

- (a) Kendriya Vidyalayas (b) Navodaya Vidyalayas
(c) Sarvodaya Vidyalayas (d) None of the aboves

Q.12. Services of housewives are included in

- (a) national income (b) domestic income
(c) household income (d) none of the above

Q.13. Infant mortality rate refers to the death of a child under the age of

- (a) 1 year (b) 2 years
(c) 3 years (d) 4 years

Q.14. Choose the non-market activities

**(i) Vilas sells fish in the village market (ii) Vilas cooks food for his family
(iii) Sakal works in a private firm (iv) Sakal looks after his younger brother and sister**

- (a) (i) & (ii) (b) (iii) & (iv)
(c) (i) & (iii) (d) (ii) & (iv)

Q.15. Which one from the following is the primary sector activities

(i) Forestry (ii) Poultry farming (iii) Animal husbandry (iv) Manufacturing

- (a) (i) (b) (i), (ii), (iii)
(c) (ii), (iii), (iv) (d) All the above

Q.16. What are Tertiary sector provides

- (a) services (b) goods
(c) both goods and services (d) none of the above

Q.17. The quality of population depends on

- (a) literacy rate (b) health
(c) skill (d) all the above

Q.18. People as a resource refers to the

- (a) educational skills (b) productive skills
(c) health skills (d) none of the above

Q.19. Where is Seasonal unemployment found

- (a) urban areas (b) rural areas
(c) in remote areas (d) both in rural and urban areas

Q.20. Bribe taking by parent is an

- (a) economic activity (b) marketing activity
(c) non-economic activity (d) none of the above

Q.21. The persons who are not working by their own willing is covered under

- (a) seasonal unemployment (b) disguised unemployment
(c) educated unemployment (d) none of the above

II. SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

1. What is the role of education in human capital formation?
2. What is the role of health in working life of an individual?
3. What are differences between a market and non-market activities?
4. Explain the term 'unemployment' in context of India.
5. What is the present employment scenario in the three sectors?

III. LONG-ANSWER TYPE:

1. What do you know about Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan?
2. Do you think that the people appear employed in disguised unemployment?
3. What kind of unemployment exist in urban areas?
4. Describe the policy of government in the field of education.
5. On what factors does the quality of population depend on?
6. What is the role of human capital formation?
7. Health is wealth. Comment on the statement.

POL. SCIENCE -CLASS 9
CHAPTER 2- WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1. The word democracy comes from the greek word-

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) Democracia | c) Demokratia |
| b) Demo | d) Kratia |

Q.2.What kind of government is there in Myanmar?

- (a) Government elected by the people (b) Communist government (c) Army rule
(d) Monarchy

Q.3.The head of the government in Nepal is the:

- (a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) King (d) Vice President

Q.4. Who led a military coup in Pakistan in 1999?

- (a) Benazir Bhutto (b) Nawaz Sharif (c) Pervez Musharraf (d) None of the above

Q.5. In which case was the real power with external powers and not with the locally elected representatives?

- (a) India in Sri Lanka (b) US in Iraq (c) USSR in Communist Poland (d) Both (b) and (c)

Q.6. 'One person, one vote' means

- (a) One person is to be voted by all (b) One person has one vote and each vote has one value

- (c) A person can vote only once in his life (d) both (a) and (c)

Q.7. How many members are elected to the National People's Congress from all over China?

- (a) 3050 (b) 3000 (c) 4000 (d) 2000

Q8. Why can the Chinese government not be called a democratic government even though elections are held there?

- (a) Army participates in election (b) Government is not accountable to the people

- (c) Some parts of China are not represented at all (d) Government is always formed by the Communist Party

Q9.Which party always won elections in Mexico since its independence in 1930 until 2000?

- (a) Revolutionary Party (b) Mexican Revolutionary Party

- (c) Institutional Revolutionary Party (d) Institutional Party

Q.10. Democracy must be based on

- (a) One-party system (b) Free and fair election (c) Choice from only the ruling party (d) All the above

Q.11. When did Zimbabwe attain independence and from whom?

- (a) 1970, from Black minority rule (b) 1880, from White minority rule

- (c) 1980, from Americans (d) 1980, from White minority rule

Q.12. Which party has ruled Zimbabwe since its independence and who is its ruler?

(a) ZANU-PF, Robert Mugabe (b) ZANU-PF, Kenneth Kaunda

(c) Zimbabwe Freedom Party, Nelson Mandela (d) Zimbabwe Party, P Johnson

Q.13 which of these features is/are necessary to provide the basic rights to the citizens?

(a) Citizens should be free to think (b) should be free to form associations

(c) Should be free to raise protest (d) All the above

Q.14. Which organ of the government is required to protect the rights of the citizens?

(a) Executive (b) Legislature (c) Independent judiciary (d) Police

Q.15 What is Constitutional Law?

(a) Provisions given in the Constitution (b) Law to make Constitution

(c) Law to set up Constituent Assembly (d) none of the above

Q.16. Which of these is permitted under the Rule of Law?

(a) Prime Minister can be punished for violating the Constitution. (b) Police has a right to kill anybody.

(c) Women can be paid lesser salaries (d) President can rule for as long as he wants.

Q.17. Some of the drawbacks of democracy is

(a) Instability and delays (b) corruption and hypocrisy

(c) Politicians fighting among themselves (d) all the above

Q.18. In which of these cases can democracy not provides a complete solution?

(a) Removing poverty completely (b) Providing education to all

(c) Giving jobs to all (d) All the above

Q19. In which period did China face one of the worst famines that have occurred in the world?

(a) 1932-36 (b) 1958-61 (c) 2001-2002 (d) 2004-2007

Q20 A democratic government is better than a non-democratic government because

(a) It may or may not be accountable (b) It always responds to the needs of the people

(c) It is a more accountable form of government (d) None of the above

Q.21. Democracy improves the quality of decision-making because

(a) Decisions are taken by educated people (b) Decisions are taken by consultation and discussion

(c) Decisions are taken over a long period of time (d) All decisions are approved by judiciary

Q.22. How does democracy allow us to correct its own mistakes?

(a) Mistakes are hidden and cannot be corrected

(b) Re-electing the same government to enable it to correct its mistakes

(c) The rulers can be changed (d) none of the above

Q.23. The most common form that democracy takes in our time is that of

(a) Limited democracy (b) representative democracy

(c) Maximum democracy (d) none of the above

Q.24. Which body in Indian political system is an example of direct democracy?

(a) Zila Parishad (b) Panchayat Samiti (c) Gram Sabha (d) Vidhan Sabha

Q.25. Which of these is an example of perfect democracy?

(a) USA (b) UK (c) India (d) None of the above

Q.26. Which of these is not a feature of monarchy, dictatorship or one-party rule?

(a) Censorship of press (b) No opposition party or parties

(c) Citizens taking part in politics (d) One-man rule

II. SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

Q.1. How can you say that every government that holds an election is not a democracy? Give an example to prove your point.

Q.2. In China, elections are held after every five years. In spite of this, China does not have a democratic government. Why?

Q.3. In which way is the right to vote denied in Saudi Arabia and Fiji?

Q.4. Why has India never had a famine of the level which occurred in China in 1958-61?

Q.5. 'Democracy is based on consultation and discussion.' Explain.

Q.6. Why is it not possible for the people to rule directly but through elected representatives?

Q.7. Is it possible for any country to become a perfect democracy? Give reasons.

Q.8. Why is Democracy considered the best form of government? Give three reasons.

Q.9. What is the role of citizen in promoting democracy?

Q.10. "Elections in China do not represent people verdict." Explain.

Q.11. "Democracy allows people to correct their own mistakes". Support the given statement with three points.

III. LONG-ANSWER TYPE:

1. What were the steps taken by Musharraf in Pakistan to empower himself?

On the basis of the various examples given in the chapter, state what should be the four features of a democracy.

2. How does democracy provide a method to deal with differences and conflicts?

3. Write any four disadvantages of democracy.

4. What is the significance of the rule of law and respect for rights in democratic country? State four points.

5. "Democracy improve the quality of decision making." Explain.

6. Despite its demerits why is democracy the most preferred form of government? Explain.

7. Why is democracy government a better government? Mention four reasons.

GEOGRAPHY-CLASS 9
CHAPTER 2- PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

Q.1. Which of the following is responsible for the variation in the colour of soil in different parts of India?

- (a) Difference in rock formations (b) Weathering
(c) Erosion and deposition (d) Land use

Q.2. Which of the following has not been a factor in the creation and modification of India's relief features?

- (a) Geological formations (b) Population density
(c) Weathering (d) Erosion and deposition

Q.3. Which of the following is a plausible theory presented by Earth scientists to explain the formation of continents and oceans and the various landforms?

- (a) Theory of Motion (b) Theory of Plate Tectonics (c) Theory of Evolution (d) Theory of Relativity

Q.4. According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' the earth's crust is formed of how many major plates?

- (a) Three (b) Five (c) Seven (d) Ten

Q.5. According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' the movement of the plates result in some geological activity. Which one of the following is not such a geological activity?

- (a) Volcanic activity (b) Folding (c) Faulting (d) Glaciation

Q.6. According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' when some plates come towards each other, which of the following is formed?

- (a) Convergent boundary (b) Divergent boundary
(c) Transform boundary (d) Colliding boundary

Q.7. According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' when some plates move away from each other, which of the following is formed?

- (a) Convergent boundary (b) Divergent boundary
(c) Transform boundary (d) None of the above

Q.8. According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' in the event of two plates coming together, which of the following is not possible?

- (a) The plates may collide and crumble. (b) The plates may move horizontally past each other.
(c) The plates may form divergent boundary. (d) One plate may slide under the other.

Q.9. According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' what have been the effects of the movement of the plates?

- (a) Change in position and size of continents.
(b) Formation of ocean basins.
(c) Evolution of the present landforms and relief of India.
(d) All of the above.

Q.10. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as

- (a) Coast Peninsula (b) Island (c) (d) None of the above

Q.11. Which of the following divisions of India has the oldest landmass?

- (a) The Himalayas (b) The Northern Plains (c) The Peninsular Plateau (d) The Indian Desert

Q.12. The Peninsular Plateau of India is part of which of the following landmass?

- (a) Angaraland Tethys (b) Gondwanaland (c) (d) Eurasian Plate

Q.13. Which of the following countries or continents was not a part of the ancient landmass of Gondwanaland?

- (a) India Europe (b) Australia (c) (d) South America

Q.14. The northward drift of the Indo-Australian plate resulted in its collision with the much larger Eurasian plate. Which of the following was the result of this collision?

- (a) The Gondwanaland split into a number of plates.
(b) The continents of Europe and Asia were formed.
(c) Sedimentary rocks accumulated in the Tethys geosyncline were folded.
(d) India and Australia were formed.

Q.15. Which of the following physiographic divisions of India was formed out of accumulations in the Tethys geosyncline?

- (a) The Himalayas (b) The Northern Plains (c) The Peninsular Plateau (d) The Indian Desert

Q.16. The Himalayan uplift out of the Tethys Sea and subsidence of the northern flank of the peninsular plateau resulted in the formation of a large basin. Which of the following physical divisions of India was formed due to filling up of this depression?

- (a) The Himalayas (b) The Northern Plains (c) The Peninsular Plateau (d) The Coastal Plains

Q.17. Geologically, which of the following physiographic divisions of India is supposed to be one of the most stable land blocks?

- (a) The Himalayas (b) The Northern Plains (c) The Peninsular Plateau (d) The Indian Desert

Q.18. From the point of view of geology, which of the following physiographic divisions of India is considered to be an unstable zone?

- (a) The Himalayan Mountains (b) The Peninsular Plateau (c) The Indian Desert (d) The Islands

Q.19. Which of the following are young-fold mountains?

- (a) The Aravalis (b) The Nilgiris (c) The Himalayas (d) The Sahyadri

Q.20. Which of the following physical features forms a natural barrier to the north of India?

- (a) Kunlun Mountains (b) Plateau of Tibet (c) River Brahmaputra (d) The Himalayas

II. SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

Q.1. Describe the Theory of Plate Tectonics.

Q.2. Where would one find most of the volcanoes and earthquake zones in the world and why?

Q.3. Name the different major physiographic divisions of India. Write a note on any one of the physiographic divisions of India.

Q.4. How was the Great Northern Plains of India formed? Give a brief description.

Q.5. Where are the Western and the Eastern Ghats situated? Write a small note on each.

Q.6. Write a note on the Indian desert describing its location and relief.

Q.7. Define tectonic or lithospheric plates.

Q.8. Which plateau lies between the Aravali and the Vindhya range? Write a brief note on this plateau.

Q.9. What do you understand by 'duns'? Where are they situated in our country? Give any two examples of duns.

Q.10. What are corals? Name and describe the island group which is of coral origin.

Q.11. Describe 'Bhabar' and 'Terai'.

Q.12. Name any three divisions of Himalayas on the basis of regions from West to East and also write one main feature of each.

Q.13. Why are the Himalayas called young fold mountains?

Q.14. The relief of India displays a great physical variation. Explain.

Q.15. What is the Great Himalaya? Write two characteristics of it.

III. LONG-ANSWER TYPE:

Q.1. Give a brief description about how the Himalayas were formed.

Q.2. Write a note on the different parts of the Great Himalayan range.

Q.3. Which part of the Himalayas is known as Purvanchal? Write a short note on the Purvanchal Himalayas.

Q.4. Describe the important features of the Peninsular Plateau.

Q.5. Write a note on the Central Highlands of India. Name the various parts of the Central Highlands.

POL. SCIENCE -CLASS 9
CHAPTER 3- CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

1. Who amongst the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- a) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- b) Dr B. R. Ambedkar
- c) H. C. Mukherjee
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

2. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee for making the Constitution of India?

- a) Rajendra Prasad
- b) Baldev Singh
- c) H. C. Mukherjee
- d) Dr B. R. Ambedkar

3. Who was the President of the Indian Constituent Assembly?

- a) Motilal Nehru
- b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- c) Sarojini Naidu
- d) B. R. Ambedkar

4. Which of the following days is celebrated to mark the enforcement of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Republic Day
- b) Independence Day
- c) Gandhi Jayanti
- d) Constitution Enforcement Day

5. When did the Indian Constitution come into force?

- a) 26th November, 1949
- b) 15th August, 1947
- c) 26th January, 1950
- d) 26th January, 1930

6. Who prepared the Constitution for India in 1928?

- a) Motilal Nehru
- b) B. R. Ambedkar
- c) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

7. How many members did the Constituent Assembly of India have?

- a) 199
- b) 299
- c) 399
- d) 279

8. When did the Constituent Assembly adopt the Constitution of India?

- a) 26th November, 1949

- b) 15th August, 1947
- c) 26th January, 1950
- d) 26th January, 1930

9. The first captain of the National Hockey Team who was also the member of the Constituent Assembly was?

- a) Baldev Singh
- b) Somnath Lahiri
- c) Jaipal Singh
- d) K. M. Munshi

10. Mahatma Gandhi's vision about the Indian Constitution was published in which magazine?

- a) Discovery of India
- b) Young India
- c) New India
- d) Indian Gazette

11. The Preamble to the Constitution of India declares India to be a

- (a) Sovereign, Democratic Republic
- (b) Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Republic
- (c) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
- (d) None of the above

12. Match the following leaders with their roles in the making of the Constitution of India:

- 1. (a) Motilal Nehru - (a) President of the Constituent Assembly
- 2. (b) B.R. Ambedkar - (b) Member of the Constituent Assembly
- 3. (c) Rajendra Prasad - (c) Chairman of the Drafting Committee
- 4. (d) Sarojini Naidu - (d) Prepared a Constitution for India in 1928

13. The Constitution of India is

- (a) flexible
- (b) rigid
- (c) partly flexible and partly rigid
- (d) none of these

14. India is a secular state because

- (a) there is no state religion
- (b) every citizen has the right to adopt and practice any religion
- (c) no discrimination can be made among citizens on the basis of religion
- d) all of the above

15. Which among the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Parliamentary form of government
- (b) Federal form of government
- (c) Double citizenship
- (d) A written constitution

16. Which of these was the most salient underlying conflict in the making of a democratic constitution

in South Africa?

- (a) Between South Africa and its neighbors.
- (b) Between men and women.
- (c) Between the white minority and the black majority.
- (d) Between the colored minority and the black majority.

17. Which of these is a provision that a democratic constitution does not have ?

- (a) Powers of the head of the state.
- (b) Name of the head of the state.
- (c) Powers of the legislature.
- (d) Name of the country.

18. 4. Here are some of the guiding values of the Constitution and their meaning. Rewrite them by matching them correctly.

- (a) Sovereign (i) Government will not favor any religion
- (b) Republic (ii) People have the supreme right to make decisions
- (c) Fraternity (iii) Head of the state is an elected person
- (d) Secular (iv) People should live like brothers and sisters.

QUESTION-ANSWER:

Q.1. What is constitution?

Q.2. What determines the rights of citizens and the powers of the government?

Q.3. Why was Nelson Mandela sentenced to life imprisonment?

Q.4. Where did Nelson Mandela spend his prison term?

Q.5. What is meant by apartheid?

Q.6. Why was apartheid system particularly oppressive for the blacks?

Q.7. Name the umbrella organisation that led the struggle against the policies of segregation in South Africa.

Q.8. How was apartheid opposed?

Q.9. What was the reaction of the government towards the protest movement?

Q.10. When did South Africa become a democratic country?

Q.11. Who was the first president of the new South Africa?

Q.12. What appeal was made by black leaders after the emergence of the new democratic South Africa?

Q.13. Write a note on constitution of South Africa.

Q.14. What was the need for constitution in South Africa?

Q.15. What did the whites in South Africa agree to?

Q.16. What is the blacks in South Africa agree to?

- Q.17. Why did people in South Africa felt the need to have written rules for government?
- Q.18. Why do countries need constitution?
- Q.19. What are main features of the constitution?
- Q.20. Does having a constitution mean that a country is democratic?
- Q.21. Why has it become practice for democracies to have written constitution?
- Q.22. Why was constitution making not an easy affair in India?
- Q.23. What was the biggest advantage for the makers of Indian constitution?
- Q.24. When did the process of Indian constitution begin?
- Q.25. some basic values were accepted by all leaders much before the Constituent Assembly met to deliberate on the Constitution.
- Q.26. How did familiarity with political institutions of colonial rule help Indians develop an agreement over the institutional design?
- Q.27. How were Indian leaders inspired by other countries of world?
- Q.28. Write a note on Vallabhbhai Patel.
- Q.29. Who was Abdul kalam Azad?
- Q.30. Who was Rajendra Prasad?
- Q.31. Who drafted the constitution?
- Q.32. When were the elections for constituent assembly held?
- Q.33. When was first meeting of the constituent assembly held?
- Q.34. Why was the constituent assembly divided?
- Q.35. What was the strength of the constituent assembly?
- Q.36. When was the Indian constitution adopted?
- Q.37. Why should we accept the Constitution made by the Assembly more than fifty years ago?
- Q.38. How members of the constituent assembly were elected?
- Q.39. Who was the chairman of the drafting committee?
- Q.40. How many amendments were considered while drafting the constitution?
- Q.41. What is meant by 'Constituent Assembly Debates?'
- Q.42. What formed the foundation for India's democracy?
- Q.43. What is the preamble to the constitution?
- Q.44. Why is the preamble regarded as the soul of Indian constitution?
- Q.45. What is meant by sovereign?

Q.46. What is meant by socialist?

Q.47. What is meant by secular?

Q.48. What are constitutional amendments?

Q.49. How does the Indian Constitution describes the institutional arrangements?

Q.50. Define preamble.

Q.51. Define Apartheid.