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Sanjiv Refresher

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS IX

Main Features

- Strictly designed as per the CBSE syllabus 2024-25 and latest NCERT textbook edition.
- Detailed summary in pointers covering all the important topics.
- Flow-Charts based on important topics.
- Key-terms and Date Line of events.
- NCERT Textbook Exercises and In-text Questions with answers.
- Map Skills Questions as per the latest CBSE syllabus.
- Project work on 'Disaster Management'.
- Very Short, Short and Long Answer Type Questions with answers under the heading "Let's Know More".
- Objective type questions including Multiple Choice Questions, Fill in the Blanks, Match the Columns, One Word Answer Type Questions, Paragraph Based Questions, Assertion and Reason Questions, Case Study Based Questions, Source based and Picture based questions as per the latest CBSE syllabus 2024-25.
- Questions for practice under the heading "Let's Practise More".

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[HISTORY]

INDIA AND THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD-I

SECTION I: EVENTS AND PROCESSES

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

1

SUMMARY

- ◆ The French Revolution started in 1789.
- ◆ French society in the 18th century was divided into three estates. These are 1st Estate, 2nd Estate and 3rd Estate.
- ◆ 1st Estate consisted clergy, 2nd Estate consisted nobility and 3rd Estate consisted officials, lawyers, peasants, landless labours and servants.
- ◆ First two estates were freed from paying taxes.
- ◆ Only the people of third estate had to pay tax.
- ◆ The scarcity of food grains or subsistence crisis occurred during old regime.
- ◆ Louis XVI found empty treasury so, the estate was forced to increase taxes to fulfil regular expenses.
- ◆ Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Montesquieu, John Locke were great philosophers.
- ◆ Louis XVI called an Assembly of estate general to pass his proposal of increasing taxes.
- ◆ The representatives of the third estate vowed to draft a constitution for France that will limit the power of the king.
- ◆ In 1791, constitution was drafted by National Assembly and it divided all the powers into different institutions.
- ◆ The National Assembly voted in April to declare war against Prussia and Austria.
- ◆ The most important political club was Jacobin club.
- ◆ The time period from 1793 to 1794 is known as 'The Reign of Terror' due to policies of Robespierre.
- ◆ Women were disappointed because constitution of 1791 classified them as passive citizens.
- ◆ Slavery was abolished in French colonies in 1848.
- ◆ In 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself as the emperor of France.

Ans. No, during the actual event, Bailly would not have stood with his back to the assembled deputies. The artist was actually trying to show that the Constitution framed in 1791, after the 1789 revolution, had 'turned its back' on the aspirations of the peasants, workers and women, instead of meeting them. Despite the Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen, the right to vote and stand for election remained with the rich and propertied class. The other were just passive citizens.



Activity 5

Page No. 13

See Box 1 on Page No. 12 & 13 in NCERT Textbook

Q. 1. Identify the symbols in Box I which stand for liberty, equality and fraternity.

Ans. Liberty : (a) The broken chain (b) Red Phrygian cap.

Equality : (a) The law table (b) The winged woman.

Fraternity : (a) The bundle of rods or fasces.

Q. 2. Explain the meaning of the painting of the Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen (fig. 8) by reading only the symbols.

Ans. (i) The figure on the right represents France.

(ii) The figure on the left symbolises the law.

(iii) The law table symbolises equality before law.

Q. 3. Compare the political rights which the Constitution of 1791 gave to the citizens with Articles 1 and 6 of the Declaration [Source C]. Are the two documents consistent? Do the two documents convey the same idea?

Ans. (i) Yes, the two documents are consistent.

(ii) Yes, the two documents convey the same idea.

Q. 4. Which groups of French society would have gained from the Constitution of 1791? Which groups would have had reason to be dissatisfied? What developments does Marat (Source B) anticipate in the future?

Ans. (i) Only some members of the Third estate who were rich and propertied would have gained from the Constitution of 1791. Members of the First and Second estates would have been dissatisfied as their privileges were diminished.

(ii) Marat thought people would not tolerate ill treatment and discrimination. In unfavourable circumstances, they would raise their voices.

Q. 5. Imagine the impact of the events in France on neighbouring countries such as Prussia, Austria-Hungary or Spain, all of which were absolute Monarchies. How would the kings, traders, peasants, nobles or members of the clergy here have reacted to the news of what was happening in France?

Ans. The king, nobles and members of the clergy would adopt stiff attitude. But the traders and peasants would feel enthusiasm and satisfaction on these events.



Activity 6

Page No. 15

See Fig. 10 in NCERT Textbook

Look carefully at the painting and identify the objects which are political symbols you saw in Box 1 (broken chain, red cap, fasces, Charter of the Declaration of Rights). The pyramid stands for equality, often represented by a triangle. Use the symbols to interpret the painting.

Q. 1. Describe your impressions of the female figure of liberty.

[GEOGRAPHY]

CONTEMPORARY INDIA-I

INDIA – SIZE AND LOCATION

1

SUMMARY

- ◆ India lies entirely in the Northern and Eastern hemisphere.
- ◆ India's main land extends between latitudes $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$ and longitudes $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$.
- ◆ India is divided by the Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ}30'N$) into almost two equal parts.
- ◆ The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal to the southeast of India's mainland; while the Lakshadweep lie in the Arabian Sea to its southwest.
- ◆ Indira Point, located in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, is the southernmost point of the Indian Union. It was submerged under the sea water in 2004 during the Tsunami.
- ◆ The total land area of India is 3.28 million square km, which is about 2.4 per cent of the total geographical land area of the world.
- ◆ India is the seventh largest country of the world in terms of area. Its land boundary is about 15,200 km. The total length of the coastline of India's mainland including Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep is 7,516.6 km.
- ◆ India is bounded by the young fold mountains named Himalayas in the northwest, north and northeast.
- ◆ Though the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30° , yet its east-west extent seems to be smaller than the north-south extent.
- ◆ From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, there is a time lag of two hours. To avoid this difference, India has a standard time. The standard meridian of India ($82^{\circ}30'E$) passing through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh is taken as the standard time for the whole country.
- ◆ The latitudinal extent influences the duration of day and night, as one moves from south to north.
- ◆ India is located in South Asia. It is centrally located between the East and the West Asia.

Q. 2. Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt in Kanniyakumari but not so in Kashmir?

Ans. Day and night are almost of 12 hours each at the equator. Since, Kanniyakumari is located quite near the equator, the difference between the duration of day and night is hardly felt at Kanniyakumari. As we move away from the equator to the poles, difference between the duration of day and night becomes more. Since, Kashmir is far away from the equator, the difference in duration of day and night is more there.



Find Out

Page No. 4

Q. 1. How many union territories lie along the western and eastern coasts?

Ans. Western Coast :

(i) Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli, (ii) Lakshadweep

Eastern Coast :

(i) Puducherry, (ii) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Q. 2. Which states of India are the smallest and largest area-wise?

Ans. Goa is the smallest state and Rajasthan is the largest state area-wise.

Q. 3. Which Indian states do not have international borders or lie on the coast?

Ans. The states of Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Telangana do not have an international border or lie on the coast.

Q. 4. Classify the states into four groups each having common frontiers with (i) Pakistan, (ii) China, (iii) Myanmar, and (iv) Bangladesh.

Ans. (i) The states that have frontiers with Pakistan : Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

(ii) The states that have frontiers with China : Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

(iii) The states that have frontiers with Myanmar : Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram.

(iv) The states that have frontiers with Bangladesh : West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram.

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

Q. 1. Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.

(i) The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through

(a) Rajasthan (b) Odisha (c) Chhattisgarh (d) Tripura

Ans. (b) Odisha

(ii) The easternmost longitude of India is

(a) 97°25'E (b) 68°7'E (c) 77°6'E (d) 82°32'E

Ans. (a) 97°25'E

(iii) Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers with

(a) China (b) Bhutan (c) Nepal (d) Myanmar

Ans. (c) Nepal

Q. 3. On the outline map of India locate and label the followings :

(a) Tropic of Cancer, (b) Standard Meridian.

Ans.



LET'S PRACTISE MORE

- Q. 1.** How much distances has been reduced between India and Europe by the construction of Suez canal?
- Q. 2.** What is the name of Southernmost point of Indian Union?
- Q. 3.** How has the location of India contributed to exchange of ideas and commodities explain?
- Q. 4.** The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of mainland India is about 30° . Despite this fact East-West stretches appear to be smaller than North-South stretch, why?
- Q. 5.** Name three water bodies that surround the India. At what places do these water bodies meet?



[POLITICAL SCIENCE]

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS-I

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?

1

SUMMARY

- ◆ Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people. Myanmar where the army rules, Dictator Pinochet's rule in Chile, or President Nkrumah's rule in Ghana was not democratic. They were not chosen by the people.
- ◆ In a Democracy, final decision making power must rest with those elected by the people.
In Pakistan, the final power rests with the military officers.
- ◆ A democracy must be based on free and fair election where those currently in power have a fair chance of losing.
In China, elections are held regularly but the government is always formed by the Communist Party. Before contesting elections a candidate needs the approval of the Chinese Communist Party.
- ◆ In Mexico, elections have been held every six years since 1980 but the same party PRI has won the elections. Party is known to use many dirty tricks to win the election. Hence, elections are held but they are not free and fair.
- ◆ In a democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.
- ◆ Until 2015, in Saudi Arabia women did not have the right to vote.
- ◆ A Democratic government rules within limits set by constitutional and citizen's rights.
- ◆ Zimbabwe's President Mugabe behaved in an undemocratic way and also used unfair practices in elections. It means popular government can be undemocratic.

KEY TERMS

1. **Dictatorship** : All the powers are in the hands of a single individual or a small groups.
2. **Democracy** : Democracy is a form of government in which the ruling power is vested in the hands of the people

3. **Representative democracy** : It is a form of democracy in which the majority of people rule through their elected representatives.
4. **Government** : A set of institutions that have the power to make, implement and interpret laws so as to ensure an orderly life.
5. **State** : Political association occupying a definite territory, having an organised government and possessing power to make domestic and foreign policies.
6. **Reservations** : A policy that declares some positions in government employment and educational institutions 'reserved' for people and communities who have been discriminated against, are disadvantaged and backward.
7. **Democratic** : A form of government where people enjoy equal political rights, elect their rulers and hold them accountable.
8. **Equality Rule of law** : All are equal before the law.
9. **Constitution** : Supreme law of a country, containing fundamental rules governing the politics and society in a country.
10. **Direct democracy** : It implies to the democracy in which every citizen must be able to play equal role in decision making.
11. **Constitutional monarchy** : A system of government where the position of king/ queen is controlled by a constitution.
12. **PRI** : Institutional Revolutionary Party. It is a political party that ruled Mexico from 1930-2000.

FLOWCHARTS

Democracy

It is a form of government in which the rulers are to elected by the people.



Demerits of Democracy

- Leaders keep changing in a democracy. This leads to instability.
- Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality.
- So many people have to be consulted in a democracy that it leads to delays.
- Elected leaders do not know the best interest of the people. It leads to bad decisions.
- Democracy leads to corruption. It is based on electoral competition.
- Ordinary people don't know what is good for them; they should not decide anything.

IN-TEXT QUESTIONS



Activity 1

Page No. 2

Q. 1. Let us take Lyngdoh Madam seriously and try to write down the exact definition of some of the simple words that we use all the time: pen, rain and

love. For example, is there a way of defining a pen that distinguishes it clearly from a pencil, a brush, a chalk or crayon.

Ans. Pen is a device which includes ink and nib or ball and is used for writing generally on paper while others do not contain the same tools for the same purpose.

Q. 2. What have you learnt from this attempt?

Ans. Each and everything has some specific features on the basis of which we can define that thing.

Q. 3. What does it teach us about understanding the meaning of democracy?

Ans. With the help of this example we have learnt that there are various types of democracy. But all have a common basic feature that the ruler is elected by the people of land.

Q. 4. I have heard a different version. Democracy is off the people, far (from) the people and (where they) buy the people. Why don't we accept that?

Ans. We don't accept the above version of the democracy because democracy is of the people not off, for the people not far and by the people not buy. These cases are exceptions and not the rule, which will be removed with the passage of time.

In the above version it is said that democracy is not of the people, but always away from the people and it buys the people.

Check Your Progress

Page No. 3

Q. 1. Ribiang went back home and collected some more famous quotations on democracy. This time she did not mention the names of the people who said or wrote these. She wants you to read these and comment on how good or useful these thoughts are :

- (i) *Democracy gives every man the right to be his own oppressor.*
- (ii) *Democracy consists of choosing your dictators after they've told you what you think it is you want to hear.*
- (iii) *Man's capacity for justice makes democracy possible, but man's inclination to injustice makes democracy necessary.*
- (iv) *Democracy is a device that insures we shall be governed no better than we deserve.*
- (v) *All the ills of democracy can be cured by more democracy.*

Ans. Comments :

- (i) The first and second thoughts are about those forms of government in which the people have the right to elect their ruler without having options. It means they have to elect the candidate only from the ruling party.
- (ii) In the third thought, if a man accepts justice, democracy is possible. But when the man follows injustice, the democracy is necessary there to give justice.
- (iii) In fourth thought, there is a balance between the form of government and our need.
- (iv) In the last thought, there is a scope for changing the features and activities of democracy with the change of time and as per need of the people to make the democracy more delivering.

Read the Cartoon

Page No. 3

This cartoon was drawn when elections were held in Iraq with the presence of US and other foreign powers.

[ECONOMICS]

THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

1

SUMMARY

- ◆ Palampur is a small village, having 450 families. It is 3 km away from Raiganj.
- ◆ Palampur is fairly well connected with neighbouring villages and towns and has a developed system of roads, transport, electricity, irrigation, schools and health centres.
- ◆ Farming is the main activity in Palampur. Small scale manufacturing, dairy, transport, etc. are carried out on a limited scale.

Organisation of Production

- ◆ Four factors are basic requirements to produce any goods or services :
 - (i) Land - It is the physical place where any economic activity is done. It can include water, forests and minerals.
 - (ii) Labour - People who are available to work to transform resources into goods and services.
 - (iii) Physical capital - The variety of inputs required at every stage during production. Following items come under physical capital :
 - (a) Tools, machines, buildings can be used in production over many years, and are called fixed capital.
 - (b) Raw materials and money in hand are jointly termed as working capital.
 - (iv) The Human capital which means the stock of skill and productive knowledge embodied in a person. It is required to combine other three factors of production.
- ◆ Every production is organised by combining land, labour, physical capital and human capital, which are known as factors of production.

Farming in Palampur

- ◆ Farming is the main production activity in Palampur. About 75 per cent population is dependent on it for their livelihood. Land under cultivation is fixed. Some wastelands have been converted into cultivable land but since 1960, in Palampur there has been no expansion in cultivable land area.
- ◆ **Is there a way one can grow more from the same land?**
 - (i) To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping. It increases the yield on a given piece of land.

- (ii) With the availability of well-developed irrigation system, farmers are able to grow three different crops in a year in Palampur.
- (iii) Modern farming methods were used for higher yield.
 - The introduction of Green Revolution led the Indian farmers to cultivate wheat and rice using high yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds.
 - HYV seeds need plenty of water and also chemical fertilizers and pesticides to produce best results.
 - This method of modern farming was first used by farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh in India. Farm machinery like tractors and threshers also made ploughing and harvesting faster.

◆ **Will the land sustain?**

- (i) Being a natural resource, it is necessary to use land carefully.
- (ii) The Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and water.
- (iii) Once environmental resources are destroyed, it takes years to restore them.

◆ **How is land distributed between the farmers of Palampur?**

- (i) The land is an important resource for farming. But not all the people engaged in agriculture have sufficient land for cultivation.
- (ii) In Palampur, about one-third of 450 families are landless, i.e. 150 families, most of them are dalits, have no land for cultivation.
- (iii) Of the remaining families, 240 families cultivate small plots of land less than 2 hectares in size and remaining 60 families of medium and large farmers cultivate more than 2 hectares of land.
- (iv) A few of the large farmers have land extending over 10 hectares or even more.

◆ **Who will provide the labour?**

- (i) Small farmers cultivate their own fields along with their families. Medium and large farmers hire farm labourers to work on their fields.
- (ii) Farm labourers come from landless families or families cultivating small plots of lands for which they receive wages.
- (iii) There is heavy competition for work among the farm labourers in Palampur, so people agree to work for lower wages.

◆ **The capital needed in farming**

- (i) The modern farming methods require a great deal of capital, so that the farmers now need more money than before.
- (ii) Most small farmers borrow money from large farmers or moneylenders, but they are unable to repay that because of high interest rates whereas the medium and large farmers use their savings for farming.

◆ **Sale of surplus farm products**

When harvesting and production is completed, a part of wheat is kept for family's self consumption and surplus is sold to traders in markets and they sell them further to shopkeepers in towns and cities.

◆ **Non-farm activities**

Only 25% of people in Palampur are engaged in a variety of non-farm activities like :

- (i) Dairy is a common activity for earning income in Palampur. The milk is sold in Raiganj, the nearby village and then is transported to far away cities and towns.
- (ii) Less than fifty people are engaged in manufacturing in Palampur. Here, manufacturing involves very simple production methods and are done on a small scale with the help of family labour.
- (iii) The shopkeepers of Palampur buy various goods from wholesale markets in cities and sell them in village. They sell a wide range of items like stationary, soap, toothpaste, rice, wheat, tea, sugar, oil, biscuits, candles etc.

- (iv) Palampur is well connected with roads. So, many people are engaged in transport services to carry goods and people from one place to another and in return get paid for it. Transport services include rickshaw, tonga, jeep, tractor, truck, bogey, bullock cart, etc.

KEY TERMS

- Small-scale manufacturing :** Business that employs a small number of workers and does not have a high volume of sales.
- Land :** It is primary input used as a factor of production that includes other natural resources such as forests, mountains, water, minerals, etc.
- Labour :** People who are engaged in production in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.
- Production :** Making or growing something, especially in large quantities.
- Multiple Cropping :** Process of growing more than one crop on a piece of land during the year.
- Yield :** Crop produced on a given piece of land during a single season.
- Modern Farming :** In this type of farming, high yielding varieties (HYVs) seeds are used so that same piece of land can produce larger quantities of food grains.
- Green Revolution :** Introduction of the Green Revolution in late 1960s facilitated the cultivation of wheat and rice using HYVs seeds instead of the traditional seeds.
- Sustainability :** The quality of not being harmful to the environment or depleting natural resources, and thereby supporting long-term ecological balance.
- Farm Labourers :** They come from landless families or families cultivating small plots of lands for which they receive wages.
- Non-farm Activities :** Activities which are not concerning with farming are called non-farm activities.

IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

Let's Discuss

Page No. 3-4

Q. 1. The following Table 1.1 shows the land under cultivation in India in units of million hectares. Plot this on the graph provided. What does the graph show?

Table 1.1 : Cultivated area over the years

Year	Cultivated Area (in Million Hectare)
1950–51	132
1990-91	186
2000-01	186
2010–11 (P)	198
2011–12 (P)	196