

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, DURGAPUR
QUESTION BANK & REVISION SHEET FOR FINAL EXAMINATION (2017-18)

CLASS- IX
SUBJECT-HISTORY/ CIVICS

TOPIC:- FOREST SOCIETY AND COLONIALISM

- Q-1. Discuss the role of the following in the decline of the forest cover in the Indian subcontinent : a. railways , b. shipbuilding, c. Commercial farming, d.plantations.
- Q -2. Why were forests considered unproductive by the British
- Q-3. Discuss how the changes in the forest management in the colonial period affected the following groups of people : a. Shifting cultivators
b. Nomadic and pastoralists communities
c. Plantation owners.
- Q-4. Mention any three major impacts of European colonialism on the practise of shifting cultivation
- Q-5. Name the three categories of forests mentioned in the Act of 1878 .
- Q-6. Which species of trees were promoted for the building of ships and railways?
- Q-7. Give one example of a community which had left their traditional occupations and started trading in forest products.
- Q-8. Who are criminal tribes?
- Q-9. Name the river which flows across Bastar?
- Q-10.. How were the forests affected by the wars ?
- Q-11 . Who was Dietrich Brandis? What were his achievements?
- Q-12. Where is Bastar situated
- Q-13. Name any four communities that live in Bastar? Write a short note on the Bastar rebellion
- Q-14. Describe any two consequences of the Bastar rebellion ?
- Q-15 . What were the provisions of the Forest Act of 1878 ?
- Q-16. Explain Scientific Forestry .
- Q-17. What was meant by the Blandongdiensten System?
- Q-18. What are the similarities between the colonial management in the forests in Bastar and in Java?
- Q-19. Explain the new developments in Forestry since 1980s
- Q-20. Explain some of the common customs and beliefs of the Bastar people.

TOPIC : ELECTORAL POLITICS.

- Q-1. What is the importance of Elections in democracy?
- Q-2. Why do we have representative government in most democracies?
- Q-3. State any two demerits and merits of electoral politics.
- Q-4. What is a Voter's List and a Party ticket and Turn out?
- Q-5. Explain four conditions that make elections democratic.
- Q-6. What is a constituency and Ballot paper ?
- Q-7. How is the Chief –Election Commissioner appointed? Also list his powers.
- Q-8. What are reserved constituencies ? Give three arguments in favour of it.
- Q-9. What are the contents of the legal declaration to be made by the candidates for contesting elections in India?
- Q-10. Describe the challenges to Indian Election System. Suggest remedies .
- Q-11. Describe the composition and functions of Election Commission of India.
- Q-12. What are the different measures taken to ensure free and fair elections in India?
- Q-13. How can you say that elections in India are free , fair and democratic ?
- Q-14. What is a Model Code of conduct for election campaigns?

TOPIC : WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS.

- Q-1. Why did Mandal Commission become a debatable issue in India ?
- Q-2. What is the role of the Parliament?
- Q-3. What is the role of government in a citizen's life?
- Q-4. Mention the two houses which form the parliament of one country?
- Q-5. How does Lok Sabha exercise money powers?
- Q-6. What is an executive ? Why are government functionaries called as the executive?
- Q-7. Differentiate between 'political executive' and 'permanent executive'.
- Q-8. How are ministers chosen by the Prime Minister?
- Q-9. How does the President act as Executive head? How does President give his assent to a bill ?
- Q-10. How does Lok Sabha exercise control over the Council of Ministers?
- Q-11. What procedure is followed for the removal of the Judges of the Supreme Court ?
- Q-12. Mention any three main powers of the Supreme Court.
- Q-13. Mention any two situations where Indian Parliament can legislate on the subjects given in the state lists.
- Q-14. What do you understand by the principle of collective responsibility?
- Q-15. Write a short note on No-Confidence Motion.
- Q-16. Why are political institutions important ? What is their need?
- Q-17. Why do you think political executives have more power than the permanent executives?
- Q-18. Which of the two houses of the parliament is more powerful? Why give reasons?
- Q-19. Discuss the powers and functions of the Prime Minister.
- Q-20. Describe the powers and functions of the Supreme Court of India.

- Q-21. Why is it important for the Judiciary to be independent? What provisions have been made by the constitution of India to make the Judiciary independent?

TOPIC : DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS.

- Q-1. What is Amnesty International
- Q-2. How are rulers of Saudi Arabia elected?
- Q-3. What do mean by 'Rights'? How can we claim our rights?
- Q-4. What are the three qualities of rights?
- Q-5. 'The right to freedom is a cluster of six freedoms' . Explain.
- Q-6. Give three features of Fundamental Rights.
- Q-7. Write a note on Public Interest Litigation.
- Q-8. Why is untouchability a punishable offence?
- Q-9. What is 'rule of Law' ? Why is it considered the foundation of any democracy
- Q-10. What is RTI ?
- Q-11 . What was the background in which the ethnic massacre took place in Kosovo?
- Q-12. Explain any two aspects of the right to equality.
- Q-13. Write a note on the expanding scope of Rights.
- Q-15. Why is the Right to Constitutional Remedies called 'the heart and soul' of our constitution?

- PROPOSED SYLLABUS FOR FINAL EXAMINATION
- FRENCH REVOLUTION
- SOCIALISM IN EUROPE
- NAZISM AND HITLER
- WHY DEMOCRACY AND WHAT IS DEMOCRACY
- CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN (FROM HALF YEARLY)
- FOREST SOCIETY AND COLONIALISM
- ELECTORAL POLITICS
- WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS
- DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS