

CLASS: 9
Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE
HOLIDAY HOME WORK



GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 1 – INDIA - SIZE AND LOCATION

1. Give the Latitudinal and longitudinal extent of
 - a) India
 - b) Andhra Pradesh.
2. What is the total length of India's land boundary? What is the length of India's coast line?
3. Why India is called a peninsula?
4. Name the Indian states forming land frontiers with –
 - Pakistan
 - Bangladesh
 - China
 - Bhutan
 - Nepal
5. What is a subcontinent? Name the countries forming the Indian subcontinent.
6. Name the states/union territories of India which neither form the coast line nor the land frontiers.
7. Why do we need a standard meridian for India? Explain.
8. Name all the neighbors of India.
9. Why 82 30' E has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India?

In a political map of India mark and label the following:

India-States with Capitals, Tropic of Cancer, Standard Meridian, Southern most, northern most, eastern most and western most point of India (Location and Labeling)

CHAPTER 2 – PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

1. State the ‘Theory of Plate Tectonics’.
2. Explain the following terms:
 - a) Folding
 - b) Faulting
 - c) Volcanic activity
3. What do you know about the ‘Gondwana land’.
4. Name the oldest land mass of India. Which types of rocks are found there?
5. Name six major physiographic divisions of India.
6. Describe the latitudinal division of the Himalayas?
7. Which three river systems form the Northern Plains?
8. Why the Northern Plains are called the depositional plains?
9. How are the riverine islands formed? Which is the largest riverine island in the world?
10. What are distributaries?
11. Describe the main characteristics of the following:-
 - a. Bhabhar; b. Tarai; c. Khadar; d. Bhangar
12. Which are the two broad divisions of the Peninsular Plateau?
13. Give important characteristics of the Deccan Plateau.
14. Compare the Western and Eastern Ghats.
15. Give an account of the Indian Desert.
16. Name two peninsular rivers that form estuaries.
17. Distinguish between the Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
18. Name the three sections of the Western Coast.
19. Explain the coastal plain along the Eastern coast of India
20. Write two main advantages of each physiographic unit of India.

On an outline map of India locate and label the following:-

Mountain Ranges- The Karakoram, The Zaskar, Shivalik, Aravali, Vindhya, Satpura, Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats.

Peaks- K2, Kanchenjunga, Anai Mudi,

Passes- Nathula, Shipkila, Bomdila.

Plateaus- Deccan Plateau, Malwa Plateau, Chhota Nagpur plateau.

Coastal Plains: Konkan, Malabar Coast, Coromandal Coast and Northern Circar

ECONOMICS

CHAPTER 1- THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

1. What do you mean by Multiple Cropping?
2. How is human capital in a way superior to other resources like land and physical capital?
3. What do you mean by capital?
4. Explain the four factors of production with examples.
5. What are the ways to increase production on agriculture fields?
6. What are the various types of crops grown in village Palampur?
7. Define: a) Physical capital b) Working capital
8. How large farmers use their saving?
9. How surplus is generated for market in village Palampur?
10. How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How it is different from the small farmers?
11. What do you know about the Green Revolution on environment and its harmful effects on environment?
12. Where are the various non- farming activities in which people of village Palampur are engaged?
13. Why are the wages for farm laborers in Palampur less than the minimum wages?
14. How is land distributed between farmers of Palampur? Do you find the same inequality in distribution of agricultural land in Indian villages?
15. How has modern farming methods led to loss of soil fertility?
16. Why is it essential to provide loans to farmers at low rate of interest?
17. Why is market an essential input for farming and non-farming activities?
18. Why is it essential to use the resources like land and other natural resources wisely?
19. Define Surplus.