VIKAS BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL

SESSION (2026 - 27)

CLASS IX
HOLIDAY HOMEWORK WORKSHEETS

HINDI

हिंदी कार्य पत्रिका- 1

1) **निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर छाँटिए।**

मनुष्य जाति के इतिहास में कोई ऐसा काल ही नहीं हुआ, जब सुधारों की आवश्यकता न हुई हो। तभी तो आज तक कितने ही सुधारक हो गए हैं, पर सुधारों का अंत कब हुआ है ? भारत के इतिहास में बुद्धदेव, महावीर स्वामी, नागार्जुन, शंकराचार्य, कबीर, नानक, राजाराम मोहन राय, स्वामी दयानन्द और महात्मा गाँधी में ही सुधारकों की गणना समाप्त नहीं होती। सुधारकों का दल नगर- नगर और गाँव-गाँव में होता है। यह सच है कि जीवन में नए- नए दोष उत्पन्न होते जाते हैं और नए- नए सुधार हो जाते हैं। न दोषों का अंत है और न सुधारों का। जो कभी सुधार थे, वही आज दोष हो गए हैं और उन सुधारों का फिर नव सुधार किया जाता है, तभी तो यह जीवन प्रगतिशील माना गया है।

- **लेखक के अनुसार सुधारकों की उपस्थिति कहाँ-कहाँ होती है ?**

  (क) केवल धार्मिक स्थानों पर
  (ख) केवल बड़े शहरों में
  (ग) हर नगर और गाँव में
  (घ) केवल शिक्षा संस्थानों मे

- **मनुष्य जाति के इतिहास के बारे में लेखक क्या कहता है ?**

  (क) सुधारों की आवश्यकता नहीं रही
  (ख) सुधार केवल आधुनिक काल में हुए
  (ग) ऐसा कोई काल नहीं रहा जब सुधारों की आवश्यकता न हुई हो
  (घ) सुधार केवल भारत में हुए

- **जो कभी सुधार थे, उनके बारे में आज क्या कहा गया है ?**

  (क) वे हमेशा सुधार ही रहते हैं
  (ख) वे आज दोष बन गए हैं
  (ग) उनका कोई महत्व नहीं है
  (घ) वे समाप्त हो गए हैं

- **"जीवन प्रगतिशील है" – इस कथन का क्या आशय है ?**

(क) जीवन स्थिर है

(ख) जीवन में परिवर्तन और सुधार निरंतर होते रहते हैं

(ग) जीवन में केवल दोष ही बढ़ते हैं

(घ) जीवन समाप्त हो चुका है

- **निम्नलिखित कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए। उसके बाद दिए गए विकल्पों में से एक सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए।**

  कथन (A) जो कभी सुधार थे, वे आज दोष बन सकते हैं।

  कारण (R) क्योंकि समय के साथ परिस्थितियाँ बदलती रहती हैं।

  (क) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।

  (ख) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं पर कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता।

  (ग) कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) गलत है।

(घ) कथन(A) सही है पर कारण (R) गलत है।

हिंदी कार्य पत्रिका- 2

- **निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर छाँटिए।**

अब कैसे छूटै राम नाम रट लागी। प्रभु जी, तुम चंदन हम पानी, जाकी अँग-अँग बास समानी।

प्रभु जी,तुम घन बन हम मोरा,जैसे चितवत चंद चकोरा। प्रभु जी,तुम दीपक हम बाती,जाकी जोति बरै दिन राती।

प्रभु जी, तुम मोती हम धागा, जैसे सोनहिं मिलत सुहागा। प्रभु जी, तुम स्वामी हम दासा, ऐसी भक्ति करै रैदासा।।

"अब कैसे छूटै राम नाम रट लागी" का क्या अर्थ है ?

(क) राम का नाम भूल जाना

(ख) राम का नाम छोड़ देना

(ग) राम नाम का जप लग जाना और अब छूट न पाना

(घ) राम से दूरी बनाना

"तुम स्वामी हम दासा" पंक्ति से कौन-सा भाव स्पष्ट होता है ?

(क) अहंकार

(ख) समर्पण और दास्य भाव

(ग) स्वतंत्रता

(घ) विरोध

"जाकी जोति बरै दिन राती" में 'जोति' किसका प्रतीक है ?

(क) भौतिक प्रकाश

(ख) ज्ञान और भक्ति की चेतना

(ग) सूर्य का प्रकाश

(घ) अग्नि की ज्वाला

"घन और मोर" के संबंध को सबसे रोचक रूप में कैसे समझा जा सकता है ?

(क) जैसे बारिश और किसान

(ख) जैसे संगीत और नर्तक

(ग) जैसे बादल देखकर नाचता मोर

(घ) जैसे सूरज और चाँद

निम्नलिखित कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए। उसके बाद दिए गए विकल्पों में से एक सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए।

कथन (A)): कवि की भक्ति में अहंकार का भाव है।

कारण (R): क्योंकि वे स्वयं को "स्वामी" कहते हैं।

(क) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।

(ख) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं पर कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता।

(ग) कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) गलत है।

(घ) कथन(A) सही है पर कारण (R) गलत है।

हिंदी कार्य पत्रिका -3

व्याकरण (संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, निपात ,मुहावरे)

- **निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर संज्ञा शब्द छाँटकर उनके भेद भी लिखें।**

दोनों मित्रों को जीवन में पहली बार ऐसा साबिका पड़ा कि सारा दिन बीत गया और खाने को एक तिनका भी ना मिला ।समझ में ही न आता था, यह कैसा स्वामी है। इससे तो गया फिर भी अच्छा था। यहाँ कई भैंसे थी, कई बकरियाँ, कई घोड़े, कई गधे पर किसी के सामने चारा न था, सब जमीन पर मुर्दों की तरह पड़े थे। कई तो इतने कमजोर हो गए थे कि खड़े भी न हो सकते थे। सारा

दिन दोनों मित्र फाटक की ओर टकटकी लगाए ताकते रहे, पर कोई चारा लेकर आता न दिखाई दिया। तब दोनों ने दीवार की नमकीन मिट्टी चाटनी शुरू की, पर इससे क्या तृप्ति होती।

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❖ सर्वनाम किसे कहते हैं ? सर्वनाम के भेदों के नाम लिखिए।

परिभाषा______________________________

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भेद______________________________

1)______________________________

2)______________________________

3)______________________________

4)______________________________

5)______________________________

6)______________________________

❖ निम्नलिखित निपातों का वाक्य में प्रयोग कीजिए।

ही,तो, भी ,भर ,तक ,केवल, मात्र

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❖ निम्नलिखित मुहावरों का अर्थ लिखकर वाक्य में प्रयोग कीजिए।

1) सींग मारना-

2) जान पर खेलना –

3) दाँतो पसीना आना-

4) ईंट का जवाब पत्थर से देना-

5) दिल काँप उठना-

6) मन फीका पड़ना –

7) दिल में ऐठ कर रह जाना-

8) बूते पर अकड़ना-

9) कान के परदे फटना-

10) भाव उमड़ना-

MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER-1 Orienting Yourself: The Use of Co-ordinates

SECTION – A

1. Point (5, –7) lies in:

(a) First quadrant (b) Second quadrant

(c) Third quadrant (d) Fourth quadrant

2. Which point lies on the x-axis?

(a) (0, 6) (b) (5, 0) (c) (–3, 4) (d) (2, 7)

3. Which point is equidistant from the x-axis and y-axis?

(a) (3, 3) (b) (4, 5) (c) (–2, 3) (d) (5, 0)

4. If a point is 4 units away from the origin along the x-axis, it can be:

(a) (4, 0) or (–4, 0) (b) (0, 4) or (0, –4)

(c) (3, 3) or (–3, –3) (d) (2, 2) or (–2, –2)

5. Which point lies in the second quadrant?

(a) (6, 3) (b) (–4, 5) (c) (–5, –6) (d) (3, –7)

6. The distance between points (–2, –3) and (–2, 4) is:

(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8

7. Which of the following points is the midpoint of (–3, 5) and (1, 1)?

(a) (–1, 3) (b) (–2, 2) (c) (1, 3) (d) (0, 2)

8. Which point lies in the third quadrant?

(a) (4, 6) (b) (–3, 5) (c) (–4, –7) (d) (6, –2)

In the following questions 9 and 10, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct answer out of the following choices.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

9. Assertion: Distance between (1, 4) and (1, 10) is 6.

Reason: If two points have the same x-coordinate, distance equals the difference of y-coordinates.

10. Assertion: Midpoint of (2, 8) and (6, 4) is (4, 6).

Reason: Midpoint formula is $((x_1 + x_2)/2, (y_1 + y_2)/2)$.

SECTION – B

11. The coordinates of two towns are Point A (3, 5) and Point B (–1, 9). A courier wants to go from A to B in a straight path. Find the distance between the two towns.

12. A park has two entrances at P (2, 1) and Q (8, 5). A security guard walks along the straight path joining the entrances. Find the distance he walks.

13.Find the point on the x-axis which is equidistant from (2, –5) and (–2, 9).

14. Find the value(s) of y such that distance between Point P (2, –3) and Point Q (10, y) is 10 units.

SECTION – C

15. Check whether the points A (2, 3), B (6, 7), C (10, 11) are collinear.

16. Show that the triangle with vertices A (1, 2), B (5, 2), C (5, 5) is right-angled.

17. Find the midpoint of line segment whose endpoints are A (–2, 4) and B (6, 10) and verify that the midpoint divides the line segment equally.

SECTION – D

18. Show that the points A (1, 1), B (5, 1), C (5, 5), D (1, 5) are the vertices of a square.

SECTION – E (Case Study Based Questions)

19. **Case Study 1**

Village Well Planning: A village is planning to dig a new well at a central location so that all surrounding houses are equidistant from it. The houses are located at points Point A (2, 3), Point B (6, 3), and Point C (4, 7) on a coordinate grid representing the village map. The village council wants to check whether these three houses lie in a straight line so that the well can be placed

equidistantly. If they are not collinear, the council wants to find the midpoint of the line segment joining the two farthest houses to locate the well.

Answer the following questions:

(a) Check whether the points A, B, C are collinear.

(b) Identify the two farthest houses.

(c) Find the midpoint of the line joining the two farthest houses.

OR

(c) Calculate the distance between the two farthest houses and give coordinates of the well.

20. **Case Study 2**

Right-Angled Playground: A school is designing a rectangular playground. The corners of the playground are marked at Point P (1, 2), Point Q (1, 7), and Point R (6, 2) on the school's coordinate map. The principal wants to ensure that the playground is right-angled so that sports can be played efficiently. He asks the math teacher to verify whether Δ PQR forms a right-angled triangle and to calculate the midpoint of the hypotenuse to mark the centre of the playground for placing a water fountain.

Answer the following questions:

(a) Verify whether Δ PQR is right-angled.

(b) Determine which side is the hypotenuse.

(c) Find the midpoint of the hypotenuse.

OR

(c) Give coordinates of the playground centre.

CHAPTER-3

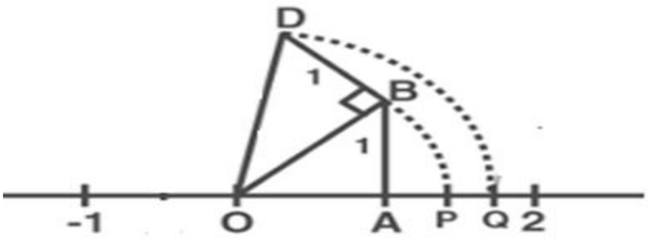
The World of Numbers

SECTION – A

1. Which number lies between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$?

   a) $2(\frac{1}{3}+\frac{3}{4})$ b) $2(\frac{1}{3}-\frac{3}{4})$ c) $\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{3}+\frac{3}{4})$ d) $\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{3}-\frac{3}{4})$

2. In the following picture OA = OB = 1 unit then identify irrational number P and Q.



   a) $\sqrt{3}$ and $\sqrt{5}$ b) $\sqrt{2}$ and $\sqrt{3}$ c) $\sqrt{2}$ and 1.73 d) 1.41 and $\sqrt{3}$

3. Which of these is equivalent to $(9)^{\frac{3}{4}} \times (27)^{\frac{1}{5}}$?

   a) $(3)^{\frac{3}{4}+\frac{3}{5}}$ b) $(3)^{\frac{3}{2}+\frac{3}{5}}$ c) $(3)^{\frac{3}{4}-\frac{3}{5}}$ d) $(3)^{\frac{3}{2}-\frac{3}{5}}$

4. Which of the following is an irrational number?

   a) $\frac{\sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{3}}$ b) $\frac{\sqrt{18}}{\sqrt{2}}$ c) $\frac{\sqrt{45}}{\sqrt{5}}$ d) $\frac{\sqrt{42}}{\sqrt{6}}$

5. Which of the following is not equal to x^3 ?

   a) $\frac{x^7}{x^3}$ b) $\frac{x^8}{x^5}$ c) $x^7 \times x^{-4}$ d) $\frac{x^6}{x^3}$

6. Between two rational numbers

   a) there is no rational number b) there is exactly one rational number

   c) there are infinitely many rational numbers

   d) there are only rational numbers and no irrational numbers

7. The value of 1.999….. in the form $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$, is

   a) $\frac{19}{10}$ b) $\frac{1999}{1000}$ c) 2 d) $\frac{1}{9}$

8. Every rational number is

   a) a natural number b) an integer c) a real number d) a whole number

9. Assertion (A): Every irrational number has a non-terminating, non-repeating decimal expansion.
Reason (R): Irrational numbers cannot be written in the form p/q.

(a) Both A and R are true and R explains A (b) Both true but R not explanation of A

(c) A true, R false (d) A false, R true

10. Assertion (A): $\sqrt{16}$ is a rational number.
Reason (R): Square root of every number is irrational.

(a) Both A and R are true and R explains A (b) Both true but R not explanation of A

(c) A true, R false (d) A false, R true

SECTION -B

11 A student converts 1/7 into decimal and gets 0.142857142857… Explain why this decimal repeats and what type of number it is?

12. A carpenter measures a plank as √2 meters. Explain whether this measurement is exact or approximate by giving reasons.

13. A shopkeeper records daily profit as 0.5, 0.25, and √3. Identify which values are rational and irrational and justify.

SECTION -C

14. A student claims that the number 19.9999 ...is less than 20.

- Do you agree with the statement?
- Justify your answer by converting it into $\frac{p}{q}$form.

15. Two numbers $\frac{5}{7}$ and $\frac{9}{11}$ are given.

- Without converting into decimals, explain how you can identify numbers between them.
- Write any three rational numbers between them with proper reasoning.

16. A student is simplifying the expression: $\sqrt{125} - \sqrt{96} + \sqrt{294} - 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{6}}$

He writes the final answer as $5\sqrt{5} + 3\sqrt{6}$.

- Identify the mistake in his solution.
- Find the correct simplified form.

SECTION -D

17. A number is formed by adding: $0.6 + 0.\bar{7} + 0.4\bar{7}$
Convert each term into rational form. Find the final answer in $\frac{p}{q}$ form.

- Explain why repeating decimals are always rational numbers.

18. A student says:
“Irrational numbers cannot give a rational result when operated upon.”

- Do you agree? Give suitable examples of two irrational numbers whose:

(a) Sum is rational (b) Difference is rational

(c) Product is rational (d) Quotient is rational

- Justify each case.

19. Between any two rational numbers, there exist infinitely many numbers.

- Is this statement true for both rational and irrational numbers?
- Justify your answer by constructing two rational numbers and two irrational numbers between $\frac{5}{7}$ and $\frac{9}{11}$.

20. A school tailor needs $\frac{3}{4}$ meters of cloth to make one vest. He needs to stitch vests for $\frac{16}{5}$ batches of boys and $\frac{14}{5}$ batches of girls. Find the total fabric needed.

CASE BASED QUESTION

A Class 9 aerospace engineering club is analyzing data packets transmitted by a deep-space climate satellite. The satellite sends telemetry coordinates as raw rational numbers. To save transmission bandwidth, the satellite's onboard processor compresses these fractions into precise decimal formats.

The tracking station receives three distinct signal parameters that represent positional drift adjustments:

- Signal Alpha (A): $\frac{113}{80}$
- Signal Beta (B): $2.1\overline{36}$ (A mixed recurring decimal representing orbital velocity adjustments)
- Signal Gamma (C): $0.\overline{428571}$ (A pure recurring decimal representing antenna alignment angles)
- The student team must decode these values, predict their analytical behaviour, and evaluate their combined mathematical impact to ensure the satellite does not drift off course

Answer the following questions based on this information:

1. What kind of decimal expansion does signal alpha have?

2.Find after how many digits will decimal expansion of signal alpha terminate?

3.Decode signal beta in p/q form.

<u>SCIENCE</u>

WORKSHEET: MOTION

SECTION A

State whether the given statements are True or False:

1. The acceleration of an object is always directed in the same direction as its velocity.
2. An object with zero velocity is always at rest.
3. In a displacement-time graph, a straight horizontal line indicates uniform motion.
4. A straight horizontal line on a velocity-time graph indicates uniform motion.
5. The acceleration of an object in uniform motion is zero.
6. The SI unit of displacement and distance is the same.
7. Distance travelled by an object is always greater than or equal to its displacement.
8. If the velocity of an object is constant, its acceleration is zero.
9. Acceleration is defined as the rate of change of displacement.
10. Uniform circular motion is an example of uniformly accelerated motion.

SECTION B

ASSERTION – REASON QUESTIONS

Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

(A) Both Assertion and Reason are True, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

(B) Both Assertion and Reason are True, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

(C) Assertion is True, but the Reason is False.
(D) Assertion is False, but the Reason is True.

1. **Assertion:** The velocity of an object can be negative.
   Reason: Velocity is a vector quantity, and its sign depends on the direction of motion.

2. **Assertion:** An object moving with a constant speed in a circular path has a changing velocity.
   Reason: Velocity is a vector quantity, and its direction changes continuously in a circular path.

3. **Assertion:** An object thrown vertically upwards returns to the ground with the same speed it had at the moment of projection.
   Reason: In the absence of air resistance, the upward and downward motion of the object is symmetrical.

4. **Assertion:** In a uniform motion, the distance-time graph is a straight line.
   Reason: In uniform motion, the speed is constant, so the object covers equal distances in equal time intervals.
5. **Assertion:** An object moving in a straight line at constant speed has zero acceleration.
   Reason: Acceleration is the rate of change of velocity. In uniform motion, velocity does not change.
6. **Assertion:** The total distance travelled is always equal to the total displacement in uniform circular motion.
   Reason: Displacement in circular motion is measured along the shortest path, but distance is the actual path travelled.
7. **Assertion:** A body moving in a straight line with uniform velocity has zero acceleration.
   Reason: Acceleration is the rate of change of velocity, and when velocity is constant, there is no change in velocity.
8. **Assertion (A):** The slope of a velocity-time graph represents displacement.
   Reason (R): The area under the velocity-time graph represents displacement.
9. **Assertion (A):** Negative acceleration always implies that the object is slowing down.
   Reason (R): Negative acceleration is the acceleration opposite to the direction of motion.
10. **Assertion (A):** Distance travelled can never be less than the magnitude of displacement.
    Reason (R): Distance is the actual path length travelled, whereas displacement is the shortest distance between the initial and final points.

SECTION C

Fill in the spaces with appropriate technical terms:

1. When an object moves with a constant speed in a straight line, its motion is called _______.
2. A body is said to be in _______ motion if it moves in such a way that its velocity changes continuously.
3. The rate of change of displacement is called _______.
4. The total path covered by an object in a given time is called _______.
5. Distance is a _______ quantity, while displacement is a _______ quantity.
6. The displacement is a _______ quantity, meaning it has both magnitude and direction.
7. The slope of a distance-time graph represents _______.
8. The slope of a displacement-time graph at any instant gives _______.
9. The slope of a velocity-time graph gives/represents _______.
10. The area under a velocity-time graph represents _______.

SECTION D

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

Choose the correct option:

1. **What does the slope of a velocity-time graph represent?**

   a) Distance   b) Speed   c) Acceleration   d) Time

2. **The area under a velocity-time graph represents:**

   a) Speed / Velocity   b) Acceleration   c) Displacement   d) Time

3. **Which of the following quantities is a vector?**

   a) Speed   b) Distance   c) Velocity   d) Time

4. **An object is said to be in motion if**

   a) It changes its position with respect to time.   b) It remains stationary.

   c) It moves in a straight line.   d) None of these.

5. **Which of the following statements is true for an object in uniform motion?**

   a) The velocity is changing.   b) The acceleration is zero.

   c) The displacement is zero.   d) The speed is non-uniform.

6. **Which of the following is an example of non-uniform motion?**

   a) A car moving at a constant speed on a straight road.

   b) A satellite orbiting the Earth.

   c) A ball dropped from a height in free fall.

   d) Both b and c.

7. **A train moves with a constant speed of 60 km/h for 2 hours. How much distance does it cover?**

   a) 60 km   b) 120 km   c) 100 km   d) 240 km

8. **If an object accelerates from 0 to 20 m/s in 5 seconds, what is its acceleration?**

   a) $4 m/s^2$ b) $5 m/s^2$ c) $6 m/s^2$ d) $3 m/s^2$

9. **If a car is traveling at 30 m/s and comes to a stop in 10 seconds, what is its acceleration?**

   a) $-3 m/s^2$ b) $-5 m/s^2$ c) $-10 m/s^2$ d) $-2 m/s^2$

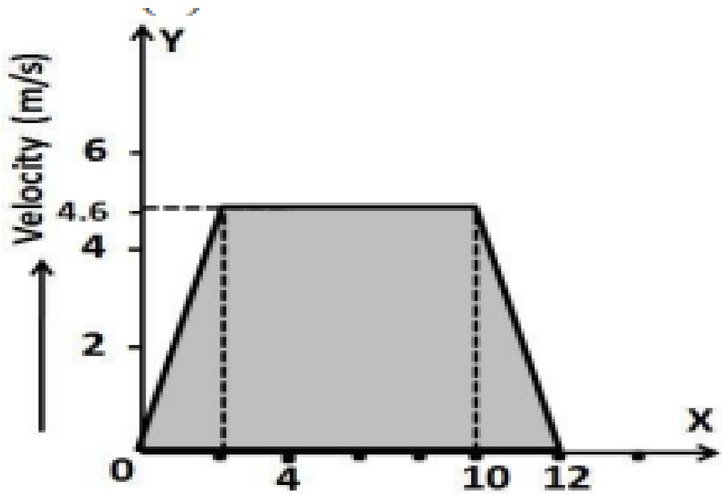
10. **An object moving along a straight line at 20 m/s comes to rest in 5 seconds. What is its acceleration?**

a) 4 m/s^2 b) -4 m/s^2 c) 0 m/s^2 d) -5 m/s^2

SECTION E: LONG ANSWER & NUMERICAL QUESTIONS

Graph-Based Problems

1. The velocity time graph of an ascending passenger lift is given below. What is the acceleration of the lift: (i) during the first two seconds (ii) between 2nd and 10th second (iii) during the last two seconds.



2. Study the speed-time graph of a body shown in the figure below and answer the following questions:

(a) What type of motion is represented by OA?

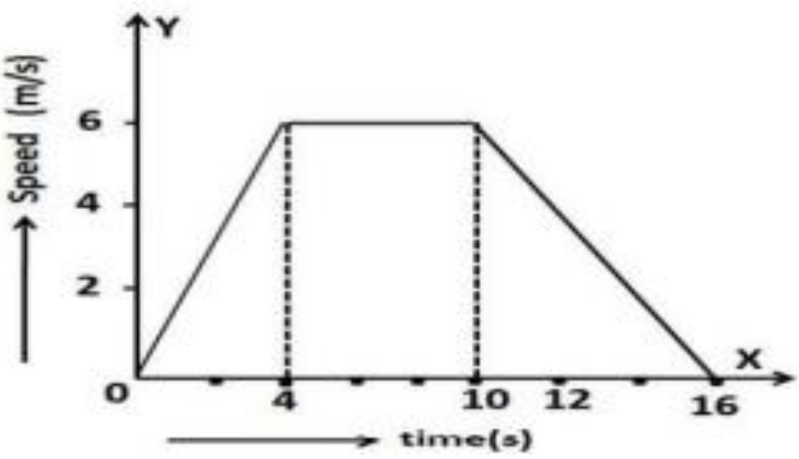
(b) What type of motion is represented by AB?

(c) What type of motion is represented by BC?

(d) Calculate the acceleration of the body.

(e) Calculate the retardation of the body.

(f) Calculate the distance travelled by the body from A to B.



3. In the above question, calculate
   (i) distance travelled from O to A
   (ii) distance travelled from B to C.
   (iii) total distance travelled by the body in 16 sec.

Horizontal Linear Motion Problems

1. A car starts from rest and moves along the x-axis with constant acceleration $5m/s^2$ for 8 seconds. If it then continues at constant velocity, what distance will the car cover in 12 seconds from rest?
2. A particle with a velocity of 2m/s a t=0 moves along a straight line with a constant acceleration of $0.2m/s^2$. Find the particle's displacement in 10s.
3. A particle is pushed along a horizontal surface in such a way that it starts with a velocity of 12m/s. Its velocity decreases at a uniform rate of $0.5m/s^2$.
   (a) Find the time it will take to come to rest.
   (b) Find the distance covered by it before coming to rest?
4. A Truck covers 30km at a uniform speed of 30km/h. What should be its speed for the next 90km if the average speed for the entire journey is 60km/h?
5. A body covers the first half of the distance between two points at 20 m/s and the second half at 30 m/s. Calculate the average speed of the body for the entire journey.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER : ELECTION

Multiple Choice Questions **(1 x 3 = 3 Marks)**

1. Which electoral system is followed in India for elections to the Lok Sabha?

   a) Proportional Representation   b) Mixed Electoral System

   c) First-Past-the-Post (FPTP)   d) Direct Democracy

2. The Delimitation Commission is appointed by:

   a) The Chief Justice of India   b) The President of India

   c) The Prime Minister   d) The Parliament

3. The primary function of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 is:

   a) To fix limits on election expenditure   b) To define corrupt practices

   c) The preparation and revision of electoral rolls

   d) To nominate candidates for political parties

Fill in the Blanks **(1 x 3 = 3 Marks)**

1. The principle of ___________ ensures that every adult citizen has one vote and every vote has equal value.

2. _________ is the option that allows voters to reject all contesting candidates to promote cleaner politics.

3. An _______is an official appointed to visit households to collect voter information and update the electoral roll.

Match the Following :

Column A	Column B
(i) Coalition Government	(a) Uses party symbols to help voters identify candidates
(ii) Proportional Representation	(b) Formed when no single party secures a clear majority
(iii) Political Party	(c) Focuses on regional aspirations and local issues
(iv) Regional Party	(d) Seats are allocated based on the percentage of total votes received

Assertion and Reasoning **(1 x 2 = 2 Marks)**

Directions:

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation

(c) A is true, R is false

(d) A is false, R is true

1**. Assertion** (A):The Election Commission of India (ECI) is an independent constitutional authority.

Reason (R):The Chief Election Commissioner enjoys security of tenure and cannot be removed easily by the government.

2. **Assertion** (A): India follows a multi-party system.

Reason (R):This system reflects the country's social, cultural, linguistic, and regional diversity.

Short Answer Questions **(3 x 2 = 6 Marks)**

1. Explain any three reasons why elections are considered the foundation of a democratic system.

2. Describe three major functions performed by political parties in a democracy.

Case Study: The Election Cycle in Amanpur

In the fictional state of Amanpur, preparations for the upcoming assembly elections are in full swing. During a recent review, it was discovered that a new industrial township has seen a 40% increase in population over the last decade, while a neighboring rural district has seen its population shrink. Residents of the industrial township feel their concerns are not being heard because they have the same number of representatives as the smaller rural district.

Meanwhile, the local administration has received reports that a candidate is promising to build a private community center for a specific religious group in exchange for their votes. Additionally, several young adults who turned 18 last month are complaining that they do not know how to get their names included in the list of people allowed to vote.

Now answer the following questions:

1. Which independent body should the residents of the industrial township approach to ensure their representation is proportionate to their current population, and what process will this body undertake?

2. Under which set of guidelines can the Election Commission take action against the candidate promising a private community center to a specific religious group?

3. Explain the role of an 'Enumerator' in solving the problem faced by the young adults who recently turned 18.

CHAPTER : DEMOCRACY

Multiple Choice Questions **(1 Mark Each)**

1. The word ‘Democracy’ originates from the Greek word ‘Demokratia’. What does the component ‘Kratos’ mean?

a) People b) Law c) Power d) Election

2. In which of the following countries is the President both the head of the state and the head of the government, elected directly by the people?

a) India b) United Kingdom c) USA d) Canada

3. Which ancient Indian confederacy is cited as a prime example of a republican system (Gana-Sangha) where decisions were taken collectively in assemblies?

a) Magadha b) Vajji c) Kosala d) Anga

Fill in the Blanks: **(1 Mark Each)**

1. In India, the Right to Information (RTI) Act was passed by the Parliament on ____________ and came fully into force in October 2005.

2. The ___________ was a council of elders and learned people who advised the King during the Vedic period.

3. A system where power is shared between a powerful, directly elected President and a Prime Minister who is responsible to the Parliament is known as a ___________ democracy.

Match the Following (2 Marks)

Column A (Country)	Column B (System)
i. Switzerland	A. Semi-Presidential Democracy
ii. India	B. Presidential Democracy
iii. USA	C. Direct Democracy (Referendums)
iv. France	D. Parliamentary Democracy

Assertion and Reasoning (1 Mark Each)

Direction: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true, R is false

(d) A is false, R is true

1**. Assertion** (A):Direct democracy is not practical for large countries with huge populations.

Reason (R): In a direct democracy, it is difficult for all citizens to gather physically and make decisions on every issue.

2. **Assertion** (A):The Gupta Empire is often described as the "Golden Age of India" but was not a democracy in the modern sense.

Reason (R):The Gupta Empire was mainly a monarchy, though it featured local self-government through village councils.

Short Answer Questions (3 Marks Each)

1. Explain any three major challenges that hinder the success of democracy in a country like India.

2. Distinguish between a Parliamentary Democracy and a Presidential Democracy based on the accountability of the executive and the separation of powers.

Case Study 1: The Choice of Nation 'Pragati'

The newly independent nation of Pragati is deciding on its constitutional structure. Pragati was a former colony of the United Kingdom and has a very large, diverse population spread across a vast territory. Some leaders want a system where the head of the government is directly elected by the people for a fixed term to ensure stability. However, others argue for a system where the executive remains part of the legislature and can be removed if they lose the legislature's confidence, ensuring they are always answerable to the people's representatives.

Now answer the following questions:

1. Given Pragati's history as a former British colony, which specific factor is likely to influence their choice of a Parliamentary system? (1)

2. Why would a Direct Democracy be an impractical choice for a nation like Pragati?(1)

3. Compare the two systems proposed by the leaders (Presidential vs. Parliamentary) in terms of the ****Accountability of the Executive****.(2)