

SAMPLE CONTENT



HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE



Industrialisation:

Industrialisation leads to an economy's rapid development, by shifting the focus from its primary sector to its tertiary sector, thus leading to its all-round progress.



STD.IX
(Eng. Med.)

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PERFECT

History and Political Science

STD. IX

Salient Features

- Written as per the latest textbook
- Exhaustive coverage of the entire syllabus in Question-Answer Format
- Overview at the start of each chapter to facilitate quick understanding
- Covers answers to all Textual Questions
- 'Reading between the lines' provided for concept elaboration.
- Includes Additional Important Questions for better preparation
- Includes Concept Maps, Timelines, Table Completion, etc. type of questions; wherever applicable
- Chapter-wise Assessment at the end of each chapter to facilitate knowledge testing
- Includes a dedicated section 'Apply Your Knowledge' that covers a series of 'In-text Questions', Project, etc. that pave the way for a robust concept building
- Includes GG - our very own mascot

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PREFACE

While designing the book, our main intention was to create a book that would act as a single point of reference for students. We wanted this book to provide students, the much needed answers for their textual questions as well as build up their knowledge quotient in the process.

Perfect History and Political Science Std. IX reference book has been prepared as per the latest syllabus which is more child-centric and focuses on active learning along-with making the process of education more enjoyable and interesting.

We have infused the book with historical timelines, concept maps, flowcharts related questions and additional questions. Questions titled under 'Do this', 'Think about it', 'Make a list', a series of 'In-text Questions', etc., pave the way for a robust concept building. Paragraph and image based questions which ask in board exam are included in some chapters for the purpose of practice.

Every chapter begins with an Overview to facilitate quick understanding of the chapter. The book covers all the textual content in the Question-Answer format. It also includes a host of other Objective and Subjective type of questions. The chapter ends with a Chapter Assessment that stands as a testimony to the fact that the student has understood the chapter thoroughly. Student can access solutions through **Q. R. code**.

With absolute trust in our work, we hope our holistic efforts towards making this book an ideal knowledge hub for students pay off.

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we've nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you.

Please write to us at: mail@targetpublications.org

A book affects eternity; one can never tell where its influence stops.

Best of luck to all the aspirants!

From,
Publisher

Edition: Third

GG - Gyan Guru



We present to you our very own mascot-'GG', who has been proudly introduced by us. GG is a student-buddy who pops up throughout the book and draws your attention to important bits of knowledge also termed as 'Gyan Guru'. These 'Gyan Guru' sections help you understand a concept distinctly with a corresponding example from your immediate environment. This is our initiative that helps to link learning with life, thereby educating the students much more practically. We're hopeful that you will love this initiative.

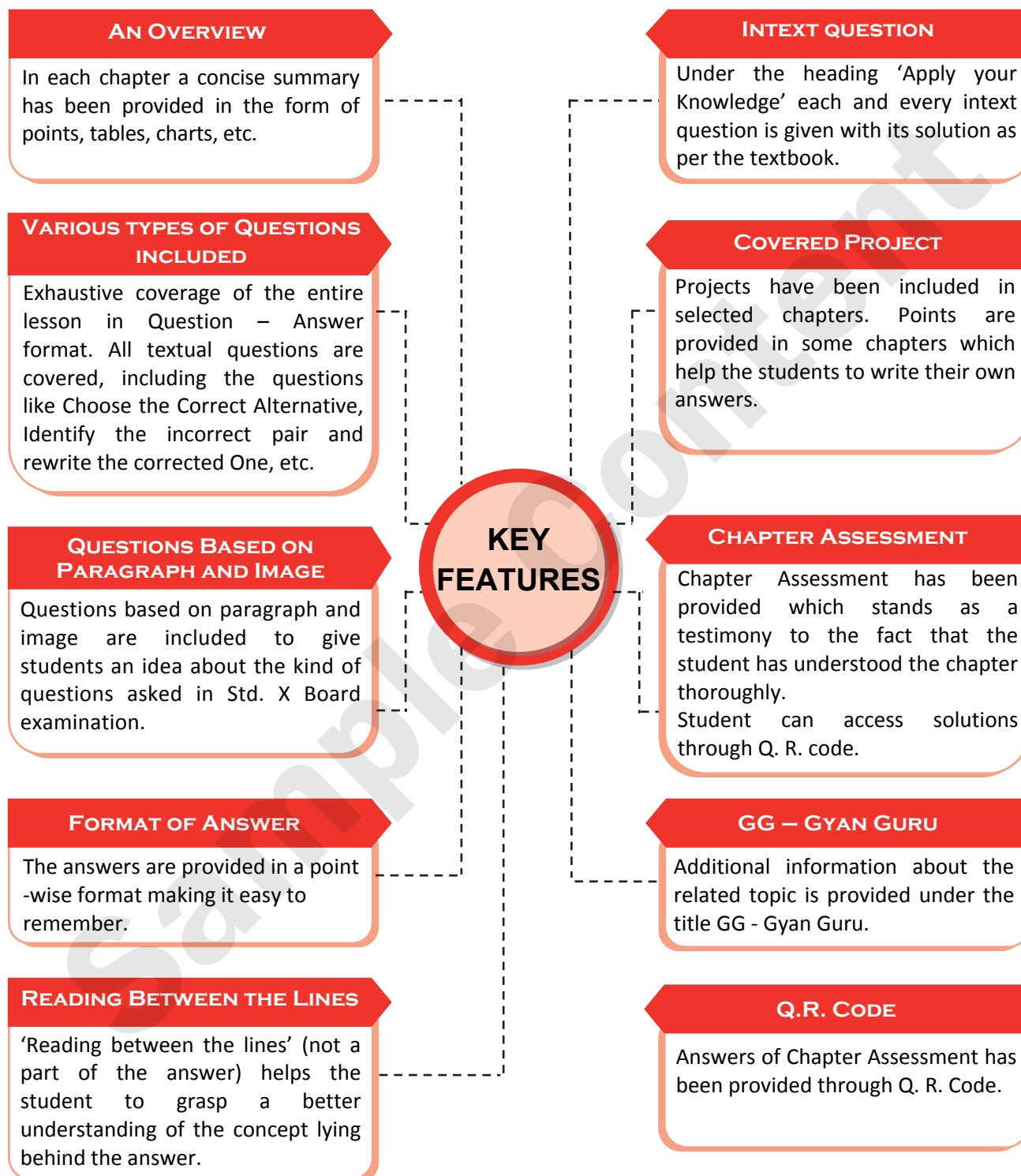
Disclaimer

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This work is purely inspired upon the course work as prescribed by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. Every care has been taken in the publication of this reference book by the Authors while creating the contents. The Authors and the Publishers shall not be responsible for any loss or damages caused to any person on account of errors or omissions which might have crept in or disagreement of any third party on the point of view expressed in the reference book.

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*Note: Textual exercise questions are represented by * mark.*

Reading between the lines

The explanation provided under 'Reading between the lines' is not expected to be a part of the answer. Its sole purpose is to provide a sound understanding of the concept behind the answer.

1. Fishing industry in India.

Ans:

- i. Fisheries include both, sea water fish and fresh water fish that are found in rivers, canals, ponds and lakes.
- ii. To ensure growth of this industry, harbours have been built, old harbours have been redeveloped, fish seed incubation centres and fishing industry training centres have been established.

} **Answer**

Reading between the lines

*Internal trade refers to buying and selling of goods and/or services within the political boundaries of a nation.
Inter-city or inter-state trade forms a part of the internal trade as it takes place within the nation itself.
E.g. Basmati rice is supplied from the state of Uttar Pradesh to other states.*

} **Not a part of the answer**

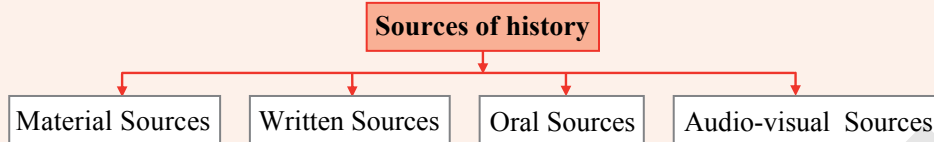
History

1

Sources of History

An Overview

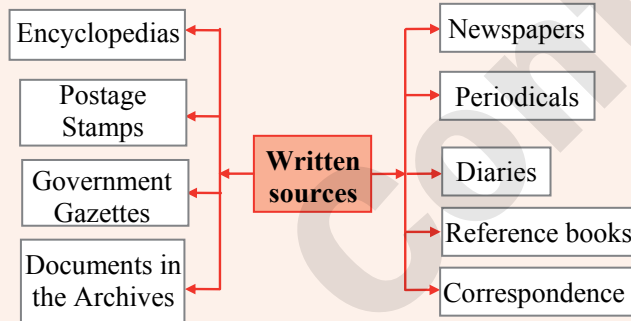
We can study History with the help of various sources of history.



Written Sources: The following sources are included in the written sources:

Archives

- The place where historical documents are preserved is called 'Archives'.
- The main office of the National Archives of India is at New Delhi. It is the largest among the Archives in Asia.



Newspapers:

- Newspapers are considered the fourth pillar of democracy in the modern period and are a major medium of information.
- It provides information about national and international affairs, politics, art, sports, literature and social and cultural affairs as well as matters related to human life.
- Certain newspapers produce supplements that give information about various topics.
- Newsletters of various movements, the dailies or weeklies of political parties, monthly and annual magazines are important among the print media.
- Special supplements towards the end of the year that take an overview of the important events of the year.

Press Trust of India (PTI):

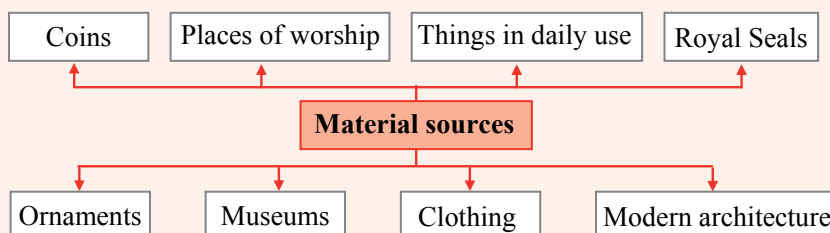
- It is an important source of primary details of all important events and of articles on important subjects.
- It has provided reports, photographs and articles on financial and scientific issues to newspapers.
- During the 1990s, PTI started using the 'satellite broadcast' technology instead of tele-printers to send news all over the country.

Postage Stamps:

The Postal Department issues postage stamps on a wide variety of themes like political leaders, flowers, animals, birds, an event, or the silver, golden, diamond jubilees or centenary, bicentenary, tercentenary of different events.

Material Sources:

Sources given below are included in physical sources:





Coins :

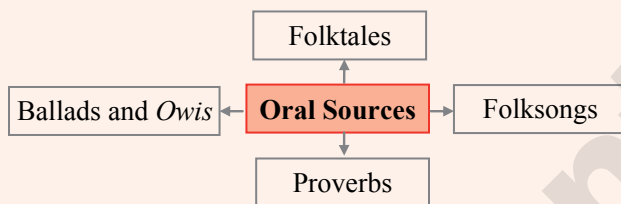
- i. We can understand history with the help of coins and the changes in the printing of currency notes.
- ii. Reserve Bank of India prints the notes and has its headquarters in Mumbai.
- iii. The coins from 1950 to those used at present, the metals used for making them, their different shapes, the diversity of subjects on them together help us to understand the important contemporary issues in India e.g. coins to convey the message of population control and coins communicating the importance of agriculture and farmers.

Museums:

- i. Depict the characteristics and display the cultural and social heritage of the State.
- ii. E.g. the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum at Mumbai.
- iii. Some private collectors also set up their own museums. They are based on distinctive subjects. E.g. coins, notes, lamps and nutcrackers in different shapes, cricket equipment, etc.

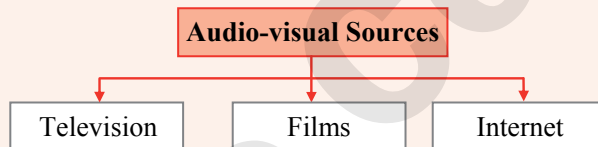
Oral sources :

Activists were inspired by the *powadas* of Lokshahir Anna Bhau Sathe and Shahir Amar Sheikh during the Sanyukta Maharashtra Movement.



Audio-visual sources :

Television, films, internet domestic and foreign television channels e.g., History channel, Discovery channel, etc.



Film and Television Institute of India (FTII):

- i. The Government of India started the Film and Television Institute of India at Pune in 1960 with the purpose of providing public education.
- ii. Indian News Review has produced various news reels on important events in politics, social issues, art, sports and culture.
- iii. This Department has also produced various documentaries on prominent social leaders, on people who have made major contributions for the country and about important locations in India.
- iv. These news releases and documentaries are useful for studying the history of modern India.

Q.1. (A) Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statements.

- *1. The National Archives of India is situated at _____
 (A) Pune (B) New Delhi
 (C) Kolkata (D) Hyderabad
- 2. _____ are considered the fourth pillar of democracy in the modern period.
 (A) Newspapers (B) Reference books
 (C) *Doordarshan* (D) Postage stamps
- 3. The _____ has been an important source of primary details of all important events and of articles on important subjects.
 (A) People Trust of India
 (B) Press Trust of India

- (C) Public Trust of India
 (D) Archives Trust of India
- 4. During the 1990s, PTI started using the _____ technology to send news all over the country.
 (A) tele-printers (B) satellite broadcast
 (C) sensing (D) Both (A) and (C)
- 5. The information contained in the annual issues of the _____ of the Government of India is authentic and trustworthy.
 (A) oral sources
 (B) newspapers
 (C) publications division
 (D) postage stamps
- 6. The postal department issues _____ on a wide variety of themes like political leaders, flowers, animals, birds, etc.
 (A) articles (B) postage stamps
 (C) diaries (D) encyclopedias



7. _____ was an internationally acclaimed expert on the subject of postage stamps.
 (A) Lal Bahadur Shastri
 (B) Dr. Phulrenu Guha
 (C) Jal Cooper
 (D) Dr. Homi Sethna

- *8. _____ is not included in physical sources.
 (A) Coins (B) Ornaments
 (C) Buildings (D) Proverbs

9. _____ has been given the responsibility to print currency notes in India.
 (A) Reserve Bank of India
 (B) State Bank of India
 (C) Bank of India
 (D) Indian Bank

10. Activists during the Sanyukta Maharashtra Movement were inspired by the _____ of Lokshahir Anna Bhau Sathe and Shahir Amar Sheikh.
 (A) speeches (B) powadas
 (C) articles (D) street plays

- *11. The _____ is included among the Audio-Visual media.
 (A) Newspaper
 (B) Television
 (C) All India Radio
 (D) Periodicals

12. In India, an institute called _____ has produced newsreels on important events in politics, social issues, arts, sports, etc.
 (A) Postal Department
 (B) Indian News Review
 (C) National archives of India
 (D) Broadcasting Department

13. FTII was started by Government of India at Pune in _____.
 (A) 2000 (B) 1980
 (C) 1960 (D) 2014

Answers:

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (B) 4. (B)
 5. (C) 6. (B) 7. (C) 8. (D)
 9. (A) 10. (B) 11. (B) 12. (B)
 13. (C)

Q.1. (B) Identify and write the wrong pair.

*1.

	Person	Specialty
i.	Jal Cooper	Philatelist
ii.	Kusumagraj	Poet
iii.	Anna Bhau Sathe	A people's bard (Lokshahir)
iv.	Amar Sheikh	Art collector

2.

	Institution	Location
i.	Headquarters of Reserve Bank of India	Pune
ii.	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum	Mumbai
iii.	National Archives of India	New Delhi
iv.	Film and Television Institute of India	Pune

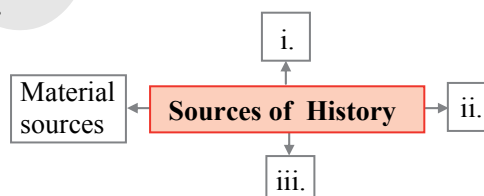
Answers:

1. The wrong pair is:
 Amar Sheikh – Art collector
 The corrected pair is:
 Amar Sheikh – People's bard
2. The wrong pair is:
 Headquarters of Reserve Bank of India – Pune
 The corrected pair is:
 Headquarters of Reserve Bank of India – Mumbai
- [Note: In all chapters, we have 'Corrected pair' for better understanding.]

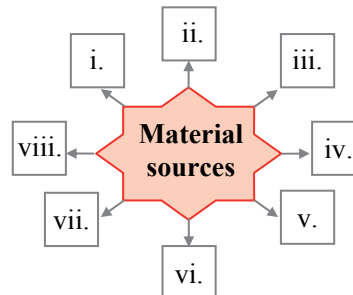
Q.2. (A) Complete the activity as per the given instructions.

Complete the concept map

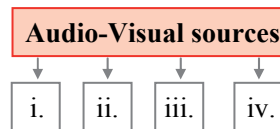
1.



2.



3.



Answers:

1. i. Written sources ii. Oral sources
 iii. Audio-visual sources
2. i. Coins ii. Places of worship
 iii. Things in daily use
 iv. Royal Seals v. Ornaments
 vi. Museums vii. Clothing
 viii. Modern architecture



3. i. Television ii. Films
 iii. Internet iv. Documentaries

Complete the table

1. Complete the following table by writing at least five sources.

- i. **Written Sources** ii. **Oral Sources**

Answers:

i.

Types of Sources	Examples
Written Sources	Newspapers
	Postage stamps
	Reference books
	Correspondence
	Government Gazettes

ii.

Types of Sources	Examples
Oral Sources	Folktales
	Folksongs
	Proverbs
	Ballads
	Owis

Write full forms

1. **PTI** 2. **FTII**

Ans: 1. Press Trust of India
 2. Film and Television Institute of India

Q.2. (B) Write short notes on.

*1. **Written Sources**

Ans:

- i. Written sources include newspapers (major medium of information), periodicals, diaries, reference books, correspondence, documents in the archives, government gazettes, postage stamps and encyclopedias.
- ii. They give us information about human life, national and international affairs, art, sports, politics, literature, financial and scientific issues and social & cultural affairs.
- iii. Postage stamps throw light on events like the silver, golden, diamond jubilees or centenary, bicentenary, tercentenary.
- iv. The information, which is published by the publication division of the Government of India, is authentic as well as trustworthy and it is helpful while writing history.

2. **Archives**

Ans:

- i. The place where historical documents are preserved is known as 'Archives'.
- ii. The National Archives of India has its main office at New Delhi.
- iii. It is the largest among the Archives in Asia.
- iv. The documents preserved in the archives are one of the written sources of history.

*3. **Press Trust of India**

Ans:

- i. Since 1953, the PTI has been a significant source of primary details of all important events and of articles on important subjects.
- ii. PTI has provided reports, photographs and articles on various financial as well as scientific issues to newspapers.
- iii. Since 1990s, it has started its online service by using the 'satellite broadcast' technology instead of tele-printers to send news all over the country.
- iv. This source is important for writing the history of modern India.

4. **INDIA 2000**

Ans:

- i. INDIA 2000 is an annual reference book which was published by the Information and Broadcasting Department.
- ii. It was created under 'Research Reference and Training Department'.
- iii. The book includes useful data about the land, its people, national emblems, political systems, defence, education and cultural events.
- iv. The book also provides an account of the developments in the fields of science & technology, environment, health & family welfare and social welfare.
- v. The book also includes the topic of media and mass communication along with the basic data related to economics, planning, finance, agriculture, water conservation, energy, rural development, food & civil supplies, industries, trade & commerce, etc.
- vi. Due to authenticity and trustworthiness of this information, it is useful in writing history.

5. **Coins: A material source**

Ans:

- i. Coins form a part of material sources of history.
- ii. We can understand history with the help of coins and the changes in the printing of currency notes.
- iii. The coins from 1950 to those used till today, tell us about the metals used for making them. Their different shapes, the diversity of subjects on them together help us to understand the important contemporary issues in India.
- iv. Certain coins convey the message of population control, whereas certain coins communicate the importance of agriculture and of farmers.

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Government of India mints the coins, whereas the Reserve Bank of India prints the notes.



**6. Oral sources****Ans:**

- i. Oral sources are one of the important sources of history.
- ii. The oral sources include folk tales, folk songs, proverbs, ballads and *owis*.
- iii. The *powadas* of Lokshahir Anna Bhau Sathe and Shahir Amar Sheikh inspired the activists during the Sanyukta Maharashtra Movement.

Owis: Marathi verses in the oral tradition
Ballad: A poem or a song describing a story

7. Audio-visual sources of history in modern period**Ans:**

- i. Many new sources of history have emerged in the modern period; audio-visual sources being one of them.
- ii. During the transition from landline telephone to cellphone, a gadget known as 'pager' was introduced.
- iii. It was a wireless telecommunication device that received and displayed alpha-numeric messages. Unfortunately, with the advent of cellphones, its charm died instantly.
- iv. Television, films, internet are known as 'Audio-visual media'. The enormous amount of information available on the internet can be used to study history only after verification.

Q.3. Explain the statements with reasons.***1. The postal department tries to preserve the heritage and integrity of Indian culture through postage stamps.****Ans:**

- i. Postage stamps reveal a lot to us about changing times due to the variety in the sizes of the stamps, the novelty in their subjects and colour schemes.
- ii. The Postal Department issues postage stamps on a wide variety of themes like political leaders, flowers, animals, birds.
- iii. It also throws light on events like the silver, golden, diamond jubilees or centenary, bicentenary, tercentenary. The Postal Department is a valuable repository of history.

Thus, the postal department tries to preserve the heritage and integrity of Indian culture through postage stamps.

2. Museums display the social and cultural heritage of the state.**Ans:**

- i. All states in India has museums that depict the characteristics and display the cultural and social heritage of the state. E.g. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum at Mumbai.

- ii. Apart from the Government Museums, some private collectors also set up their own museums which are based on distinctive subjects. E.g. coins, notes, lamps and nutcrackers in different shapes, cricket equipment, etc.
- iii. The objects displayed in the museums enable us to understand the history.

Hence, it is rightly said that, museums display the social and cultural heritage of the state.

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Museum can be referred to as a place wherein the objects of historical, scientific, artistic or cultural interest are stored and exhibited.

***3. Audio-visual media are an important source for writing the history of modern India.****Ans:**

- i. 'Audio-visual' means possessing both, a sound as well as a visual component, such as films, television programs, etc.
- ii. Various newsreels on important events in politics, social issues, art, sports and culture can be broadcasted through audio-visual media.
- iii. Also, documentaries on prominent social leaders, on people who have made major contributions for the country and about important locations in India are shown through this medium.
- iv. These news releases and documentaries are thus useful for studying the history of modern India.

It is hence rightly said that, audio-visual media are an important source for writing the history of modern India.

Q.4. Answer in detail.**1. Explain the importance of newspapers.****Ans:**

- i. Newspapers are a major medium of information.
- ii. They are considered the fourth pillar of democracy in the modern period.
- iii. There was no alternative to the print media, especially newspaper, in the period from 1961 to 2000.
- iv. Through newspapers, one can get information about national and international affairs, politics, art, sports, literature and social & cultural affairs.
- v. Newspapers publish supplements that give information about various topics.
- vi. Many newspapers produce special supplements towards the end of the year that take an overview of the important events of the year.



vii. After 1953, the Press Trust of India has been providing reports, photographs and articles on financial and scientific issues to newspapers. These materials are important for writing the history of modern India.

2. Write detail information about Jal Cooper.

Ans:

- i. Jal Cooper was an internationally acclaimed philatelist.
- ii. He started his career as a postage stamp collector.
- iii. He also edited India's Stamp Journal.
- iv. He happened to become the founder of the first Philatelic Bureau in India, an office that collected stamps.
- v. He founded the 'Empire of India Philatelic Society' and also went on to write many books on this subject.
- vi. He took the study of Indian postage stamps to the international level.
- vii. The postage stamp on Jal Cooper is an important source to understand his significant contribution to this field.

3. Explain the contribution of FTII in modern history writing.

Ans:

- i. The Film and Television Institute of India (FTII) was started at Pune in 1960, by Government of India, with the purpose of providing public education.
- ii. Indian News Review has produced various newsreels on important events in politics, social issues, art, sports and culture.
- iii. Moreover, it has produced various documentaries on prominent social leaders, on people who have made major contributions for the country and about important locations in India.
- iv. All this helps corroborating history.

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Since its start in 1960, FTII has become India's well known and famous film and television institute. Om Puri, Prakash Jha, Mithun Chakraborty, Sanjay Leela Bhansali are some noteworthy figures who have graduated from FTII.



Observe the image and answer

1.



- i. What is the year of issue of this coin?
- ii. Which feature of the coin tells us about the country to which it belongs?
- iii. What is the currency of the country and what is the denomination of the coin?
- iv. Which features of the country can we identify from this coin?

Ans:

- i. This coin has been issued in the year 1970.
- ii. The name of the country has been engraved on the coin both in Roman as well as *Devanagiri* script.
- iii. The currency of India is 'Rupee' and the coin in the above image is of one rupee.
- iv. a. There is an image of corn engraved on both sides of the number (1) of the coin which indicates that Indian economy is primarily agrarian.
b. Further, the national emblem has been engraved on the other side of the coin. It has the images of lion, horse, bull and a wheel.



Apply Your Knowledge

1. Try This! (Textbook page no. 3)

As an example of how some event gets reflected in literature and how a poet perceives that event, study the poem 'Aavahan' written on the backdrop of the Sino-Indian war by the noted Marathi poet Kusumagraj. Find pieces of literature based on contemporary events.

Ans:

i. Hiroshima-John Hersey:

This book deals with the stories of six survivors of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima by America. It covers a period of time immediately prior to and one year after the atomic bomb was dropped on August 6, 1945.

ii. The Diary of a Young Girl-Anne Frank:

The book is also known as The Diary of Anne Frank. This book gives us an insight about the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands.

[Note: The above answer is for providing a reference. The choice of topic may differ from student to student.]

2. Try This! (Textbook page no. 4)

Which films about patriotism do you know of? In your own words, write a review of one such film that you have liked.

Ans: Patriotic movies are very inspiring movies. The patriotism is strongly associated with the army and the soldiers who are ready to sacrifice their lives for the motherland. Numerous movies have been produced in India which are based on 'patriotism'. Border, LOC, Lakshya are some of the examples of this genre.



Among these, 'Border' is my favourite movie. The movie is based on the real incidence i.e. historical battle of Longewala between India and Pakistan during the 1971 war. It shows the valor and bravery of the Indian battalion posted on the Rajasthan border.

The story narrates how all the officers who were posted on duty at Longewala gave preference to their duty over their family's happiness and also about their sacrifice. The movie depicts the actual preparation for the war, the efforts of the soldiers in shifting the local residents to safer places. The incident of a soldier who identifies the Pakistani spies planning to attack our country portrays his wit as well as his love for his motherland. The battalion decided not to retreat in spite of the orders from their superiors to do so. They decided to put up a fight till the last breath even though they were outnumbered and their ammunition was exhausted. The inspiring leader of the company kept their morale up. Though most of the soldiers were martyred the battle was won.

The invincible courage of our soldiers and their spirit to fight till the last breath is effectively portrayed in this movie. It melts our hearts to see the emotional facet of our brave soldiers as they miss their family members and we also feel extremely proud to see how they fight the enemies with courage and fearlessness. Therefore, I consider this movie to be one of the best patriotic movies.

[*Note: The above answer is given only as an example. Students may write about another movie.*]

Project

- *1. Create a handwritten account or a documentary about your school.
- *2. Watch the different documentaries available on the official website of the Archeological Survey of India, an organisation under the Government of India.
- *3. Which sources would you use to write the history of your village/town? Write the history of your village/town using those sources.

[*Note: Students are expected to perform the above activities on their own.*]

Chapter Assessment

Total marks: 25

Q.1. (A) Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statements.

[4]

- i. During the _____, PTI started using the satellite broadcast technology to send news all over the country.

(A) 1985	(B) 1990
(C) 1995	(D) 2000
- ii. Activists during the Sanyukta Maharashtra Movement were inspired by the _____.

(A) <i>rajmudra</i>	(B) street plays
(C) <i>powadas</i>	(D) museums
- iii. In India, an institute called _____ has produced newsreels on important events in politics, social issues, arts, sports, etc.

(A) Postal Department	(B) Indian News Review
(C) National archives of India	(D) Broadcasting Department
- iv. The postal department issues _____ on a wide variety of themes like political leaders, flowers, animals, birds, etc.

(A) articles	(B) postage stamps
(C) diaries	(D) encyclopedias

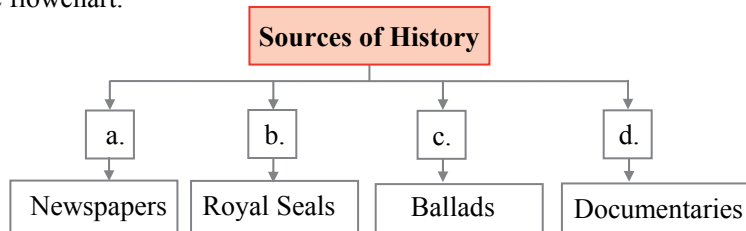
(B) Identify and write the wrong pair.

[1]

	Institution	Location
i.	Headquarters of Reserve Bank of India	Mumbai
ii.	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum	Mumbai
iii.	Reserve Bank Museum	Pune
iv.	Film and Television Institute of India	Mumbai



Q.2. (A) Complete the activity as per the given instructions. [4]
 i. Complete the flowchart.



ii. Complete the table.

Types of Sources	Examples
Written Sources	a.
	b.
	c.
	d.

(B) Write short notes on. (Any One) [2]
 i. Film and Television Institute of India
 ii. Written Sources

Q.3. Explain the statements with reasons. (Any Two) [6]
 i. The postal department tries to preserve the heritage and integrity of Indian culture through postage stamps.
 ii. Museums display the social and cultural heritage of the state.
 iii. For writing the history of modern India audio-visual media are important sources.

Q.4 Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it. [4]
 [Among the print mediahelp of such information.]

(Textbook page no. 2)

- i. What is India 2000? (1)
- ii. Under which source of history can we categorise the 'India 2000' book? (1)
- iii. India 2000 is a useful source to write history. Explain. (2)

Q.5 Answer in detail. (Any One) [4]
 i. Observe the given picture and answer the questions based on it.



- a. What is the year of issue of this coin?
 - b. Which feature of the coin tells us about the country to which it belongs?
 - c. What is the currency of the country and what is the denomination of the coin?
 - d. Which features of the country can we identify from this coin?
- ii. Explain the importance of newspapers.

Download the answers of the Chapter Assessment by scanning the given Q.R. Code.





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