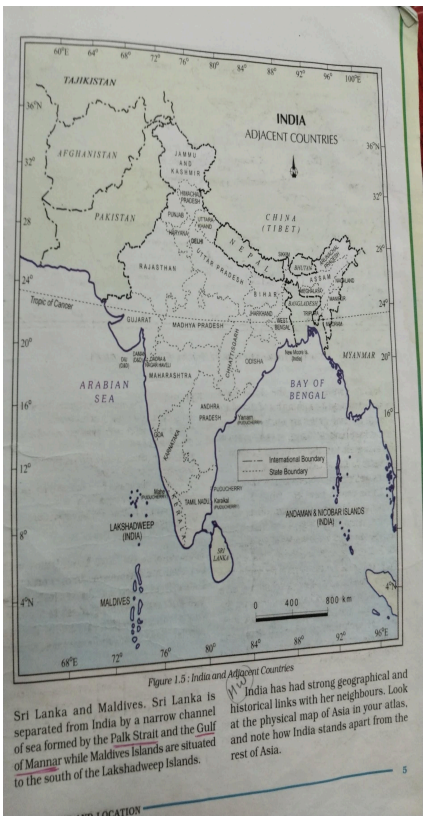
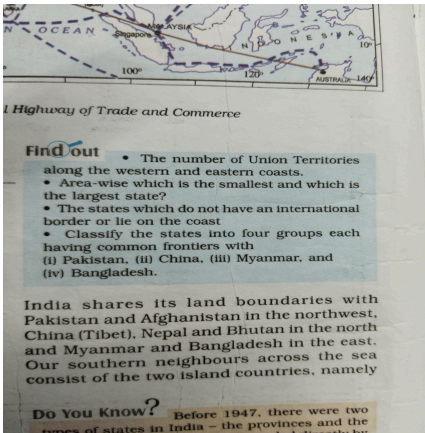


Name of the teacher:-S.K.MOHANTY SIR

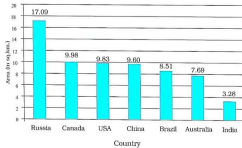
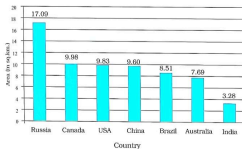
Class:IX Section:TULIP

Subject: Social Science

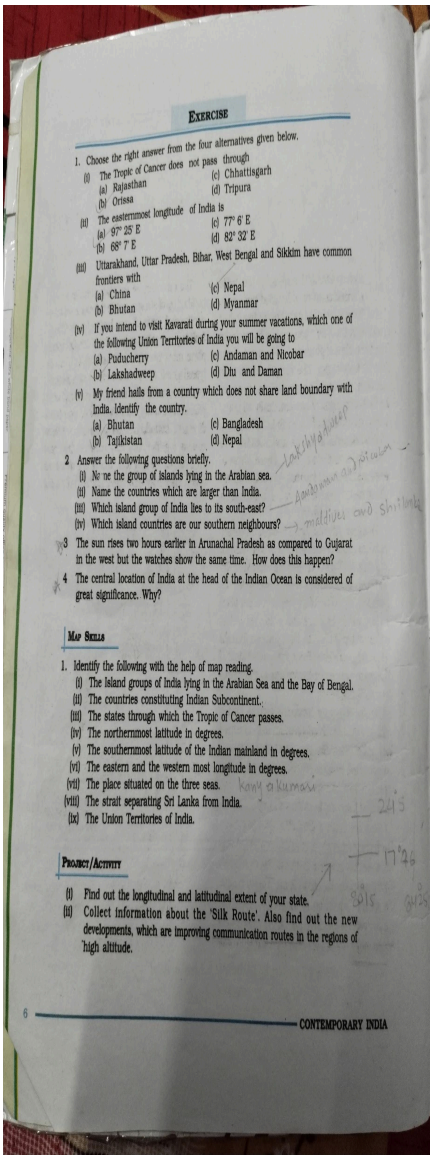
S.N.	Date	Lesson Name & Topic	CW	
1	03/04/2025	India Size and Location	Different states and Union Territories	Q.1. Write down the name of states and union territories of India with capitals. Q.2. Differentiate between longitude and latitude of India.
2	04/04/2025	India Size and Location	1°=4', Prove it. Location of India	Q.1. 1°=4' Prove it. Q.2. Where is the location of India?

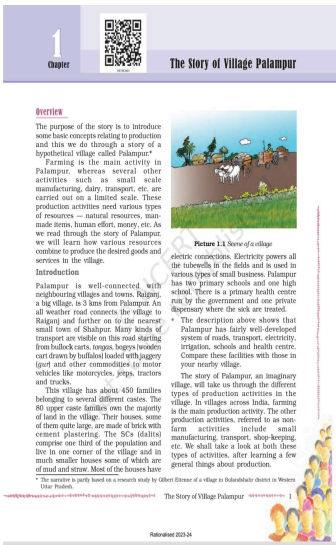
3	05/04/2025	India Size and Location	 <p>Figure 1.5 : India and Adjacent Countries</p> <p>Sri Lanka and Maldives. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar while Maldives Islands are situated to the south of the Lakshadweep Islands.</p> <p>India has strong geographical and historical links with her neighbours. Look at the physical map of Asia in your atlas, and note how India stands apart from the rest of Asia.</p>	<p>Q.1. Write down the seven largest country of the world</p> <p>Q.2. Name the group of Island lying in the Arabian Sea.</p> <p>Q.3. Which Island countries are southern neighbours?</p> <p>Q.4. The state through which the tropic of cancer passes.</p>
4	07/04/2025	India Size and Location Topic: Find Out	 <p>Find Out</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of Union Territories along the western and eastern coasts. • Area-wise which is the smallest and which is the largest state? • The states which do not have an international border or lie on the coast • Classify the states into four groups each having common frontiers with (i) Pakistan, (ii) China, (iii) Myanmar, and (iv) Bangladesh. <p>India shares its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the northwest, China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan in the north and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east. Our southern neighbours across the sea consist of the two island countries, namely Sri Lanka and Maldives.</p> <p>Do You Know? Before 1947, there were two types of states in India - the provinces and the princely states. The provinces were ruled directly by the British.</p>	<p>1. Find Out of Page No.04</p> <p>2. Map Skills of Page No.06 of Exercise 5</p>





5	08/04/2025	India Size and Location Topic:Exercise	<p>EXERCISE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rajasthan Chhattisgarh Odisha Tripura The southernmost longitude of India is <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 97° 25' E 77° 0' E 68° 7' E 67° 30' E Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers with <ol style="list-style-type: none"> China Nepal Bhutan Myanmar If you intend to visit Kavaratti during your summer vacations, which one of the following Union Territories of India you will be going to <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Puducherry Andaman and Nicobar Lakshadweep Daman and Diu My friend tells me a country which does not share land boundary with India. Identify the country. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bhutan Bangladesh Tajikistan Brazil <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Answer the following questions briefly. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian Sea. Name the countries which are neighbours of India. Which island group of India lies to the south east? Which island countries are not neighbours of India? The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen? The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why? <p>Map Skills</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the following with the help of map reading. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The island group of India lying in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. The countries constituting Indian subcontinent. The Suez through which the Tropic of Cancer passes. The northernmost latitude in degrees. The southernmost latitude of the Indian mainland in degrees. The eastern and the westernmost longitude in degrees. The place situated on the shore east. The strait separating Sri Lanka from India. The Union Territories of India. <p>Project/Activity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Plot out the longitudinal and latitudinal extent of your state. Collect information about the Silk Route. Also find out the new developments, which are improving communication routes in the regions of high altitude. 	<p>Q.1.Choose the write answer from the alternatives.</p> <p>Q.2.Answer the following briefly.</p>
7	09/04/2025	India Size and Location Topic:Find Out	<p>Find out</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of Union Territories along the western and eastern coasts. Area-wise which is the smallest and which is the largest state? The states which do not have an international border or lie on the coast Classify the states into four groups each having common frontiers with (i) Pakistan, (ii) China, (iii) Myanmar, and (iv) Bangladesh. 	<p>Q.1.Find out page number 04.</p> <p>Q.2.Map Skills page no.06.</p>

8	11/04/2025	India Size and Location Topic:Find Out	<p>area of the world. From Figure 1.2 it is clear that India is the seventh largest country of the world. India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km and the total length of the coastline of the mainland, including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep, is 7,516.6 km.</p> <p>India is bounded by the young fold mountains in the northwest, north and northeast. South of about 22° north latitude, it begins to taper, and extends towards the Indian Ocean, dividing it into two seas, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on its east.</p> <p>Look at Figure 1.3 and note that the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30°. Despite this fact, the east-west extent appears to be smaller than the north-south extent.</p> <p>From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, there is a time lag of two hours. Hence, time along the Standard Meridian of India (82°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.</p> <p>Think Aloud</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why 82°30'E has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India?• Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumaram but not so in Kashmir? <p>INDIA AND THE WORLD</p> <p>The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India. Note that the Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean, which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it.</p> <p>Do You Know? Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7,000 km.</p>  <table><caption>Figure 1.2 : Seven Largest Countries of the World</caption><tr><th>Country</th><th>Area in million sq. km</th></tr><tr><td>Russia</td><td>17.09</td></tr><tr><td>Canada</td><td>9.98</td></tr><tr><td>USA</td><td>9.83</td></tr><tr><td>China</td><td>9.60</td></tr><tr><td>Brazil</td><td>8.51</td></tr><tr><td>Australia</td><td>7.69</td></tr><tr><td>India</td><td>3.28</td></tr></table> <p>Source: United Nations Demographic Year Book 2015 Figure 1.2 : Seven Largest Countries of the World</p> <p>Figure 1.2-2020-21</p>	Country	Area in million sq. km	Russia	17.09	Canada	9.98	USA	9.83	China	9.60	Brazil	8.51	Australia	7.69	India	3.28	<p>Q.1. Why is 82.30 E taken as the Indian Standard Time?</p> <p>Q.2. Write down the states through which 82°30' E has been passed.</p>
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8	12/04/2025	INDIA SIZE AND LOCATION TOPIC:FIND OUT	<p>area of the world. From Figure 1.2 it is clear that India is the seventh largest country of the world. India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km and the total length of the coastline of the mainland, including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep, is 7,516.6 km.</p> <p>India is bounded by the young fold mountains in the northwest, north and northeast. South of about 22° north latitude, it begins to taper, and extends towards the Indian Ocean, dividing it into two seas, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on its east.</p> <p>Look at Figure 1.3 and note that the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30°. Despite this fact, the east-west extent appears to be smaller than the north-south extent.</p> <p>From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, there is a time lag of two hours. Hence, time along the Standard Meridian of India (82°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.</p> <p>Think Aloud</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why 82°30'E has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India?• Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumaram but not so in Kashmir? <p>INDIA AND THE WORLD</p> <p>The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India. Note that the Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean, which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it.</p> <p>Do You Know? Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7,000 km.</p>  <table><caption>Figure 1.2 : Seven Largest Countries of the World</caption><tr><th>Country</th><th>Area in million sq. km</th></tr><tr><td>Russia</td><td>17.09</td></tr><tr><td>Canada</td><td>9.98</td></tr><tr><td>USA</td><td>9.83</td></tr><tr><td>China</td><td>9.60</td></tr><tr><td>Brazil</td><td>8.51</td></tr><tr><td>Australia</td><td>7.69</td></tr><tr><td>India</td><td>3.28</td></tr></table> <p>Source: United Nations Demographic Year Book 2015 Figure 1.2 : Seven Largest Countries of the World</p> <p>Figure 1.2-2020-21</p>	Country	Area in million sq. km	Russia	17.09	Canada	9.98	USA	9.83	China	9.60	Brazil	8.51	Australia	7.69	India	3.28	<p>Q.1. Why is 82°30'E taken as standard Meridian of India?</p> <p>Q.2. Write down the states name through which 82°30' longitude has passed?</p>
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9	15/04/2025	<div>INDIA SIZE AND LOCATION</div> <div>TOPIC:FIND OUT</div>	<div><div>area of the world. From Figure 1.2 it is clear that India is the seventh largest country of the world. India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km and the total length of the coastline of the mainland, including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep, is 7,516.6 km.</div><div>India is bounded by the young fold mountains in the northwest, north and northeast. South of about 22° north latitude, it begins to taper, and extends towards the Indian Ocean, dividing it into two seas, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on its east.</div><div>Look at Figure 1.3 and note that the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30°. Despite this fact, the east-west extent appears to be smaller than the north-south extent.</div><div>From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, there is a time lag of two hours. Hence, time along the Standard Meridian of India (82°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.</div><div><div>Find out</div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why 82°30'E has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India?• Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?</div></div><div><div>INDIA AND THE WORLD</div><div>The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India. Note that the Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean, which justifies the naming of our Ocean after it.</div><div>Do You Know? Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7,000 km.</div></div><div><div><table><tr><th>Country</th><th>Area in lakh sq km</th></tr><tr><td>Russia</td><td>17.09</td></tr><tr><td>Canada</td><td>9.98</td></tr><tr><td>USA</td><td>9.83</td></tr><tr><td>China</td><td>9.60</td></tr><tr><td>Brazil</td><td>8.51</td></tr><tr><td>Australia</td><td>7.69</td></tr><tr><td>India</td><td>3.28</td></tr></table></div><div><div>Source: United Nations Demographic Year Book 2015</div><div>Figure 1.2 : Seven Largest Countries of the World</div><div><div>2</div><div>CONTEMPORARY INDIA-1</div><div>Page No. 2020-21</div></div></div></div><td><div>Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?</div></td></div>	Country	Area in lakh sq km	Russia	17.09	Canada	9.98	USA	9.83	China	9.60	Brazil	8.51	Australia	7.69	India	3.28	<div>Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?</div>
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10	16/04/2025	<p>INDIA SIZE & LOCATION</p> <p>Topic: Find Out</p>	 <p>EXERCISE</p> <p>1. Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rajasthan Orissa Chhattisgarh Tripura The easternmost longitude of India is <ol style="list-style-type: none"> $97^{\circ} 25' E$ $68^{\circ} 7' E$ $77^{\circ} 6' E$ $82^{\circ} 32' E$ Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers with <ol style="list-style-type: none"> China Bhutan Nepal Myanmar If you intend to visit Kavarati during your summer vacations, which one of the following Union Territories of India you will be going to <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Puducherry Lakshadweep Andaman and Nicobar Diu and Daman My friend hails from a country which does not share land boundary with India. Identify the country. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bhutan Tajikistan Bangladesh Nepal <p>2. Answer the following questions briefly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian sea. Name the countries which are larger than India. Which island group of India lies to its south-east? Which island countries are our southern neighbours? <p>3. The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?</p> <p>4. The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?</p> <p>Map Skills</p> <p>1. Identify the following with the help of map reading.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The island groups of India lying in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. The countries constituting Indian Subcontinent. The states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes. The northernmost latitude in degrees. The southernmost latitude of the Indian mainland in degrees. The eastern and the western most longitude in degrees. The place situated on the three seas. The strait separating Sri Lanka from India. The Union Territories of India. <p>PROJECT/ACTIVITY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Find out the longitudinal and latitudinal extent of your state. Collect information about the 'Silk Route'. Also find out the new developments, which are improving communication routes in the regions of high altitude. <p>6</p> <p>CONTEMPORARY INDIA</p>	<p>Q.1. The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?</p> <p>Q.2. The Central location of India at the head of Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?</p>
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11	21/04/2025	The Story Of Village Palampur Topic:Introduction	 <p>Overview</p> <p>The purpose of the story is to introduce some basic concepts relating to production and this we do through a story of a hypothetical village called Palampur.*</p> <p>Farming is the main activity in Palampur, whereas several other activities such as small scale manufacturing, dairy, transport, etc. are carried out on a limited scale. These production activities need various types of resources — natural resources, man-made items, human effort, money, etc. As we read through the story of Palampur, we will learn how various resources are used to produce the desired goods and services in the village.</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>Palampur is well-connected with neighbouring villages and towns. Raiganj, a big village, is 3 km from Palampur. A all-weather road connects the village to Raiganj and further on to the nearest small town of Shalpur. Many kinds of transport are visible on this road starting from bullock carts, rickshaws, jaggery carts drawn by bullocks loaded with jaggery (gur) and other commodities (or motor vehicles like motorcycles, jeeps, tractors and trucks).</p> <p>This village has about 450 families belonging to several different castes. The 80 upper caste families own the majority of land in the village. Their houses, some of them quite large, are made of brick with cement plastering. The SCs (dalits) comprise one third of the population and live in one corner of the village and in much smaller houses some of which are of mud and straw. Most of the houses have</p> <p><small>*The scenario is partly based on a research study by Gilbert Hume of a village in Maharashtra district in Western Uttar Pradesh.</small></p> <p>The Story of Village Palampur</p>	<p>Q.1.What is the main Economic activity of Village Palampur?</p> <p>Q.2.What are non farming activities in village Palampur?</p>
12	22/04/2025	The Story Of Village Palampur Topic:Introduction	<p>Project. & Activity</p>	<p>Q.1.Draw a village scene of Palampur.(Showing fields,houses,roads,transport,Schools & Shops etc.)</p> <p>Q.2.Create a poster on “Farming & Non Farming activities in a village”</p> <p>Q.3.Paint different model of transport used in Palampur</p>

				r(bullock carts,Tra ctors,Tru cks etc.)
13	23/04/2025	The Story Of Village Palampur Topic:Introduction	<div><div>Chapter 1</div><div></div><div>The Story of Village Palampur</div></div> <div><p>Overview</p><p>The purpose of the story is to introduce some basic concepts relating to production and this we do through a story of a hypothetical village called Palampur.*</p><p>Farming is the main activity in Palampur, whereas several other activities such as small scale manufacturing, dairy, transport, etc. are carried out on a limited scale. These production activities need various types of resources — natural resources, man-made items, human effort, money, etc. As we read through the story of Palampur, we will learn how various resources combine to produce the desired goods and services in the village.</p><p>Introduction</p><p>Palampur is well-connected with neighbouring villages and towns. Raiganj, a big village, is 3 km from Palampur. An all-weather road connects the village to Raiganj and further on to the nearest small town of Shalpur. Many kinds of transport are visible on this road starting from bullock carts, rickshaws, heavy trucks, cart drawn by bullocks loaded with jaggery (sugar cane product) and other commodities (or motor vehicles like motorcycles, jeeps, tractors and trucks).</p><p>This village has about 450 families belonging to several different castes. The 80 upper caste families own the majority of land in the village. Their houses, some of them quite large, are made of brick with cement plastering. The SCs (dalits) comprise one-third of the population and live in one corner of the village and in much smaller houses some of which are of mud and straw. Most of the houses have</p><p><small>* The narrative is partly based on a research study by Gilbert Brown of a village in Karnataka district in Western Uttar Pradesh.</small></p></div> <div><p>Picture 1.1: Scenes of a village</p><p>Electricity powers all the tubewells in the fields and is used in various types of small businesses. Palampur has two primary schools and one high school. There is a primary health centre run by the government and one private dispensary where the sick are treated.</p><p>The description above shows that Palampur has fairly well-developed system of roads, transport, electricity, irrigation, schools and health centre. Compare these facilities with those in your nearby village.</p><p>The story of Palampur, an imaginary village, will take us through the different types of production activities in the village. In villages across India, farming is the main productive activity. The other production activities, referred to as non-farm activities, include small manufacturing, transport, shop-keeping, etc. We shall take a look at both these types of activities, after learning a few general things about production.</p></div>	Q.1.How many families are there in village Palampur? Q.2.What was the benefit of electricity in Village Palampur?
14	24/04/2025	The Story Of Village Palampur Topic:Introduction	<div><div>Chapter 1</div><div></div><div>The Story of Village Palampur</div></div> <div><p>Overview</p><p>The purpose of the story is to introduce some basic concepts relating to production and this we do through a story of a hypothetical village called Palampur.*</p><p>Farming is the main activity in Palampur, whereas several other activities such as small scale manufacturing, dairy, transport, etc. are carried out on a limited scale. These production activities need various types of resources — natural resources, man-made items, human effort, money, etc. As we read through the story of Palampur, we will learn how various resources combine to produce the desired goods and services in the village.</p><p>Introduction</p><p>Palampur is well-connected with neighbouring villages and towns. Raiganj, a big village, is 3 km from Palampur. An all-weather road connects the village to Raiganj and further on to the nearest small town of Shalpur. Many kinds of transport are visible on this road starting from bullock carts, rickshaws, heavy trucks, cart drawn by bullocks loaded with jaggery (sugar cane product) and other commodities (or motor vehicles like motorcycles, jeeps, tractors and trucks).</p><p>This village has about 450 families belonging to several different castes. The 80 upper caste families own the majority of land in the village. Their houses, some of them quite large, are made of brick with cement plastering. The SCs (dalits) comprise one-third of the population and live in one corner of the village and in much smaller houses some of which are of mud and straw. Most of the houses have</p><p><small>* The narrative is partly based on a research study by Gilbert Brown of a village in Karnataka district in Western Uttar Pradesh.</small></p></div> <div><p>Picture 1.1: Scenes of a village</p><p>Electricity powers all the tubewells in the fields and is used in various types of small businesses. Palampur has two primary schools and one high school. There is a primary health centre run by the government and one private dispensary where the sick are treated.</p><p>The description above shows that Palampur has fairly well-developed system of roads, transport, electricity, irrigation, schools and health centre. Compare these facilities with those in your nearby village.</p><p>The story of Palampur, an imaginary village, will take us through the different types of production activities in the village. In villages across India, farming is the main productive activity. The other production activities, referred to as non-farm activities, include small manufacturing, transport, shop-keeping, etc. We shall take a look at both these types of activities, after learning a few general things about production.</p></div>	
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