## CLASS IX   (2020-2021)

'Tell me and I forget. Teach me and I remember. Involve me and I learn.'

–Benjamin Franklin

Everyone deserves to take a break from the monotony to rejuvenate and holidays help us do exactly that.

Vacations benefit us in accomplishing all those tasks which possibly do not get time during the routine schedule. It is the best time for students to reconnect with themselves, their loved ones, or with their community.

This summer vacation the homework is designed to develop creativity, enhance knowledge, foster curiosity and instil the joy of learning among you all.
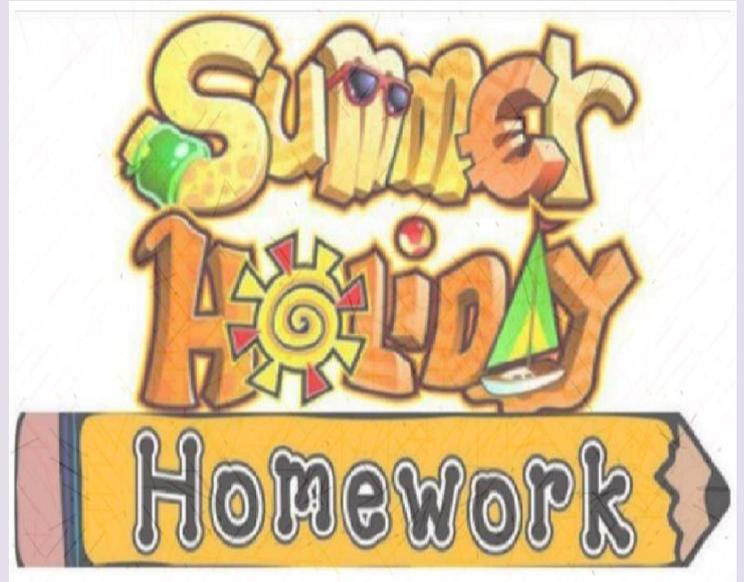
General Instructions:

➢ All subject specific tasks or homework to be placed in a separate file.
➢ Cover page, table of contents, acknowledgements, and bibliography should be included.
➢ The work should be well presented, researched, and pictorial.
➢ The project/activities/PPT will be assessed on following parameters: Relevance of the content, Expression of the ideas ,Presentation , Research and Creativity

Important tips for students during Summer Vacations:

• **Make your health a priority**- Avoid heavy and oily food and increase intake of fresh fruits and water to keep yourself well hydrated and energetic.

• **Develop new skills**-By engaging yourself in activities like gardening, photography, art and craft or learning to play musical instruments.

• **Adapt to healthy habits**- Get up early every morning and indulge in activities like yoga, meditation, zumba and other physical exercises.

• **Care for the environment –** Plant saplings, stop wastage of water in your home and keep your surroundings clean.

• **Maintain good hygiene-**Wash hands frequently, sanitize yourself and follow the rules set up by government as a preventive measure against CORONA spread.

• **Read newspaper** daily and stay updated with current affairs.

• **Look for interesting books** to create cognitive engagement that improves vocabulary, thinking skills, and concentration.

Details of the homework are given below. Hope that you will have wonderfully enriching summer holidays!

STAY HOME STAY SAFE

ENGLISH

1. Design an attractive **table calendar** depicting the works and contribution of atleast**10** Modern Indian playwright/poet/writer. (Robert Frost, Subhramania Bharti, William Butler Yeats, Edward Lear, William Wordsworth, Isaac Asimov, Jerome. k. Jerome, William Blake, John Keats, William Shakespeare)

   Make an attractive table calendar by using your creativity.
   - Image of the poet/playwright/writer
   - Include the details of the poet/playwright/writer
   - Important work of the famous poet/playwright/writer
   - Awards/ Prizes won
   - End with the famous quote/lines/poem/dialogue of the selected playwright/poet/writer

2. **Write an article** in not more than 250 words describing your fears, concerns and thoughts on the **global pandemic of Corona virus**.

3. **Attempt the following questions of Analytical Writing in about 120 words.**

   (a) Study the graph given below, which is based on a survey done on students of Class X in three different types of schools in Delhi. The chart depicts the number of students speaking English and Hindi. On the basis of the details given in the bar-graph given below, briefly summarize the data making comparison wherever necessary in about 120 words.
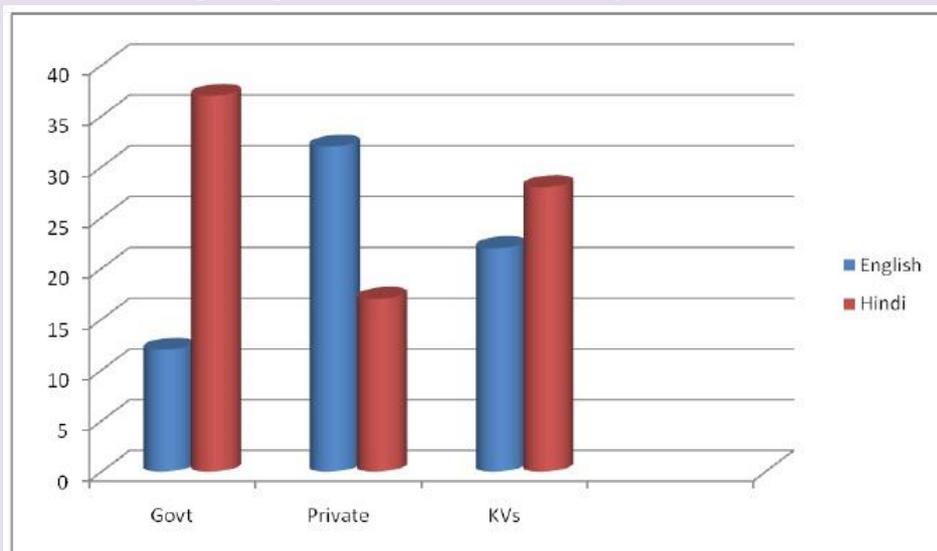

   Hint- Compare the percentage of students speaking English and Hindi in all three schools giving the possible reasons.

   Begin Like this:-

   In a study conducted on the students of Class X of three various types of schools - Government school, private school and a KV, it was observed that …………

   (b) The following data in the form of histogram shows that death due to violence has increased considerably during recent years. Write its interpretation in 120 words on how educated youth

can play a major role in establishing peace in society.
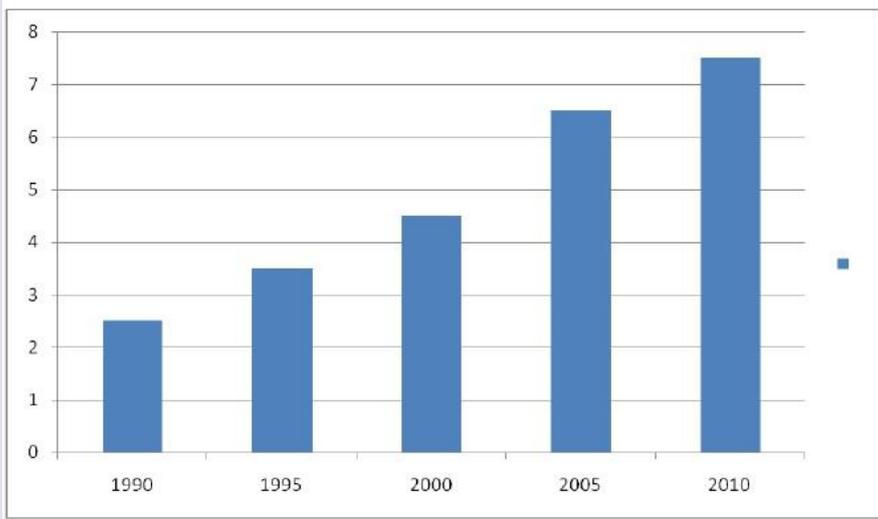
Begin like this-

Suitable Title

Youth and peace are interlinked in society. ……….

4. **Revise the syllabus done so far.**

HINDI

१. कोरोना भगाना है तथा कोरोना योद्धाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए दो नारे लखें।(नारा संख्या =२, रंगों का प्रयोग, **PAPER A3 SIZE)**

२. 'कोरोना और डरी-सहमी' दुनिया शीर्षक पर कहानी , क वता ल खए प्रस्तुति में प्रारम्भ से उपाय एवं सावधानी को भी शा मल करे।

३. कोरोना वश्व शत्रु से जीवन में आए बदलावों से आप पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा,आपको कन कन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा अपने मन के वचारो को लघु कथा के रूप में प्रस्तुत करें । पात्रों के लए आप अपना एवं अपने परिवार के सद्स्यों के नाम का भी प्रयोग कर सकते हैं ।

४. पशु-प क्षयों में भी मानवीय संवेदनाएँ होती हैं गल्लू पाठ के आधार पर वषय पर अनुच्छेद ल खए।

५. संवेदनहीन होता समाज वषय पर एक वज्ञापन का निर्माण करें ।

SANSKRIT

1 " 'कल्पतरुः' अस्मिन् पाठाधारे कोरोना सङ्क्रमण -काले प्रयं पादपं कल्पतरुं मत्वा स्व -याचनां कुरुत कल्पतरुं प्रति दश -वाक्ये याचना पी०पी ० टी० माध्यमेन प्रदर्शयत ।

(कल्पतरु इस पाठ के आधार पर कोरोना सङ्क्रमण -काल में अपने प्रय पौधे को 'कल्पतरु' मानकर उसके समक्ष दस वाक्यो में अपनी याचना पी०पी ० टी० के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत करें ।)

2 संपूर्ण-पाठ्यसामग्रेः पुनरावृतिं कुरुत शब्दरूपा ण धातुरूपा ण च स्मरत लखत च ।

(संपूर्ण पाठ्यसामग्री की पुनरावृति करे तथा शब्द रूप एवं धातु रूपो के स्मरण एवं लेखन का अभ्यास करें)

3 दैनिकव्यवहारयुक्त -पञ्चदश -वाक्यानां संकलनं कुरुत ।

(दैनिक -व्यवहार से सम्बन्धित 15 वाक्यो का संकलन संस्कृत भाषा में करें ।)

MATH

1. Prepare the projects as per the groups assigned :

Group 1 – Design 5 crossword puzzles using mathematical words/terms on themes – algebra, geometry, areas and volumes, statistics and number system

Group 2 – Model on various aspects of π

Group 3 -Working model of Pythagoras Theorem

Group 4 – Making of Platonic solids (Obtain and construct the nets of five platonic solids. Make these solids and observe the properties (numbers of faces, edges and vertices)

Group 5 – Prepare a poster and a ppt on history of mathematics

Group 6 – Make a video/ppt on Fibonacci Numbers including meaning, mathematician who gave this concept, first 20 terms of the sequence, things from nature that correspond these numbers

Group 7 – Make a PPT on Development of Number System including history, mathematician associated, primitive and prehistoric number system, types and properties of numbers.

2. Do the attached assignment in a separate notebook.

1 Mark Questions

1. Which of the following is true?
   (a) Every whole number is a natural number (b) Every integer is a rational number
   (c) Every rational number is an integer   (d) Every integer is a whole number

2. If we add two irrational numbers, the resulting number
   (a) is always an irrational number   (b) is always a rational number
   (b) may be a rational or an irrational number (d) always an integer

3. Decimal expansion of a rational number is terminating if in its denominator there is: (a) 2 or 5
   (b) 3or5   (c) 9or11   (d) 3 or7

4. Find the sum of $2 + \sqrt{3}$ and $4 - \sqrt{3}$

5. Simplify $\left(\sqrt[3]{x^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}}$

6. Show that $0.142857142857.... = \dfrac{1}{7}$

7. By taking $\sqrt{2} = 1.414$ find the value of $\dfrac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$

8. Find the value of polynomial $x2 - x - 1$ at $x = -1$.

9. Find the remainder when $x3 - 2x2 + x + 1$ is divided by $(x - 1)$

10. If $(x - 2)$ is a factor of $2x3 - 6\ x2 + 5x + k$, then find the value of k.

11. Find factors of $x2 + 11x + 18$

12. Examine if $2x - 3$ is factor of $2x3 - 9x2 + x + 12$

13. The factors of $3x2 - x - 4$ are:
    (a) $(3x - 4)\ (x-1)$ (b) $(3x - 4)\ (x + 1)$
    (c) $(3x + 4)\ (x -1)$ (d) $(3x + 4)\ (x +1)$

14. The factors of $12x2 - 7x + 1$ are:
    (a) $(4x - 1)\ (3x-1)$ (b) $(4x - 1)\ (3x + 1)$
    (c) $(4x + 1)\ (3x -1)$ (d) $(4x + 1)\ (3x +1)$

15. The factors of $x3 - 2x2 - x + 2$ are:
    (a) $(x - 1)(x - 1)(x-5)$ (b) $(x + 1)(x + 1)(x +5)$
    (c) $(x + 1)(x - 1)(x +5)$ (d) $(x + 1)(x + 1)(x -5)$

16. If the perimeter of an equilateral triangle is 60 cm, then what is its area?
    a. $200\sqrt{2}cm2$ b. $100\sqrt{2}cm2$ c. $100\sqrt{3}cm2$ d. $200\sqrt{3}cm2$

17. The sides of a triangle are 8 cm, 11 cm and 13 cm. What is its area?
    a. $8\sqrt{30}cm2$ b. $4\sqrt{10}cm2$ c. $3\sqrt{100}cm2$ d. $6\sqrt{200}cm2$

18. The sides of a triangle are 15 cm, 17 cm and 8 cm. What is its area?
    a. $20cm2$ b. $40cm2$ c. $60cm2$ d. $80cm2$

19. The sides of a triangle are in the ratio of 3 : 4 : 5. If its perimeter is 36 cm, then what is its area?

    a. 32 cm2   b. 54 cm2   c. 67 cm2   d. 72cm2

20. An isosceles right triangle has an area 8cm2. Then find the length of its hypotenuse.

2 Mark Questions

21. Express the following in the form of $\dfrac{p}{q}$

    (a) $3.4\overline{9}$,   (b) $0.2\overline{34}$

22. Find the value of x, if $\left(\dfrac{3}{8}\right)^{9}\left(\dfrac{8}{3}\right)^{-5}=\left(\dfrac{3}{8}\right)^{2x}$.

23. Simplify: (81)0.16 x (81)0.09

24. A shopkeeper sells its items at the rate of Rs. $\dfrac{11}{27}$ and Rs $\dfrac{2}{11}$ per item respectively. Which of the two is a better deal for the customer?

    •

25. Factories each of the following expressions

    (a)125 – 343y3 – 525y + 735y2

    (b) k2 – 26k + 133

    (c) p4 – 81q4

    (d) $125a^{3}+\dfrac{b^{3}}{27}$

26. If $x+\dfrac{1}{x}=\sqrt{3}$ then find the value of then find the value of $x^{3}+\dfrac{1}{x^{3}}$

27. The perimeter of a triangle is 30cm. Its sides are in the ratio 1 : 3 : 2, then find its smallest side.

28. Sides of a triangle are in the ratio 13:14:15 and its perimeter is 84cm.Find its area.

29. The sides of a quadrilateral taken in order are 26m, 27m, 7m & 24m respectively. The angle contained by the last two sides is a right angle. Find its area

30. The base of an isosceles triangle measures 24cm and its area is 192 cm2. Find its perimeter.

3 Mark Questions

31. If x + 1 and x −1 are factors of mx3 + x2 – 2x + n, find the value of m and n.

32. Factorise : x3 – 3x2 – 10x + 24.

33. If f(x) = 2x3 + x2 + bx – 6 leaves a remainder 36 when divided by (x – 3), find the value of b and with this value of b, Factorise f(x).

34. Find square root of (x2 + 4x + 4) (x2 + 6x + 9).

35. If x= 1001 , y= 1002 and z = 1003, find the value of that x3 + y3 + z3 −3xyz, without actually calculating the cubes.

36. The perimeter of a triangular field is 540 m and its sides are in the ratio 25 : 17 : 12. Find the area of the triangle. Also, find the cost of ploughing the field at Rs 18.80 per 10 cm2

37. The base of a right angled triangle is 5cm and hypotenuse is 13cm. Find its area.

38. Find the area of quadrilateral ABCD whose sides are 9m, 40m, 28m and 15m. The angle between the first two sides is a right angle.

39. Find the area of a trapezium whose parallel sides measure 60cm and 77cm and non-parallel sides are 25cm and 26cm.

4 Mark Questions

40. Find the values of x, if

(a) $5x - 3 \times 32x - 8 = 225$ (b) $25 x - 1 = 52x - 1 - 100$

41. Find the values of a& b in each of the following.

(a) $\frac{5-\sqrt{6}}{5+\sqrt{6}} = a - b\sqrt{6}$ (b) $\frac{5+2\sqrt{3}}{7+4\sqrt{3}} = a - b\sqrt{3}$

42. If x $=\frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}$ and y $= \frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}$

(a) $x2 + xy + y2$ (b) $x3 + y3$

43. If $3^{x-1} = 9$, and $4^{y+2} = 64$, find the value of $\frac{x}{y}$?

44. How many numbers lie between two given real numbers? In a school if 20 kg sweets is to be distributed among 500 students, then what quantity of sweets would each student receive? Let 50 students be absent in the school, then find the amount of sweets received by each of the students.

45. Using factor theorem, factorise the polynomial $x4 + x3 - 7x2 - x + 6$

46. Let A and B are the remainders when the polynomial x3 + 2x2 − 5ax − 7 and y3 + ay2 − 12y + 6 are divided by x+1 and y–2 respectively. If 2A +B = 6, find the value of a.

47. The polynomials y3 + by2 − 3 and 2y3 -5y + (b-2) when divided by y-4, leave the same remainder in each case . Find the value of b.

48. A rectangular plot is given for constructing a house, having a measurement of 40 m long and 15 m in the front. According to the laws, a minimum of 3 m, wide space should be left in the front and back each and 2 m wide space on each of othersides. Find the largest area where house can be constructed.

49. The triangular side walls of a flyover have been used for advertisements. The sides of the walls are 13 m, 14 m and 15 m. The advertisements yield an earning of Rs 2000 per m2 a year. A company hired one of its walls for 6 months. How much rent did it pay?

50. Factorize by splitting the middle term :
(a) 9x2 – 3x—9
(b) x2 + 14x +40
(c) 5x2 + 16x+3

SCIENCE

1. (a) Design a **prototype /simple machine** from the materials available at home (or scrap) so that it can be used in our day to day life.
   (b) Prepare a document (A4 size sheets) which should include the principle, materials required, procedure, precautionary measures taken to design that machine and its practical application.
2. **FUN TIME:** Use your creativity after enjoying this humorous video
   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oH4HHfRRo5g
   Cartoon making: "Physics–Our present, our future."

   Draw cartoons with text in English which is expected to convey the meaning of physics principle or law with clarity and good humour.
   However, only submissions pertaining to physics principles will be accepted. The cartoon must contain original work and not contain any copyrighted material.
3. **Be a News Reporter:**
   Prepare a concise video presentation as a NEWS presentation depicting the properties of matter and justifying their purity and separation techniques.
4. We are living with corona but in unsafe situation and always in a threat to human life. Suggest the possible reasons for not eradicating corona from human lives.
   Inspite of such a struggle, why not any country is successful in building a weapon (vaccine) against COVID19. Comment.
5. Complete NCERT in text and back questions in fair registers.
6. Revise chapters done thoroughly.
7. Do assignments in fair register. (Assignment attached)

PHYSICS ASSIGNMENT

CH-8: MOTION

1. If a car is travelling north on a straight road and its brakes are applied, it will
   (a) have no acceleration
   (b) accelerate to the south
   (c) accelerate to the north
   (d) accelerate either east or west
2. The numerical ratio of displacement to distance for a moving object is
   (a) always less than 1   (b) always equal to 1

   (c) always more than 1   (d) equal or less than 1
3. The distance-time graph of an object moving in a fixed direction is shown in graph. The object
   (a) is at rest
   (b) moves with a constant velocity
   (c) moves with a variable velocity
   (d) moves with a constant acceleration
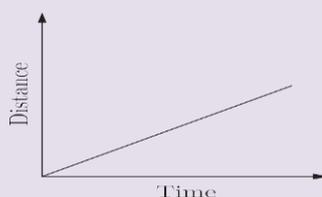
4. If the initial velocity of an object is equal to final velocity, the value of acceleration is
   (a) positive   (b) negative
   (c) zero   (d) infinite

5. A body thrown vertically upwards reaches a maximum height h. It then returns to ground. The distance and the displacement travelled by the body respectively are

   (a) 2h, zero   (b) h, zero

   (c) zero,2h   (d) zero, h

6. Show that the area under the velocity-time graph for a particle moving at a constant velocity

   gives the distance covered by the particle.

7. Four cars A, B, C and D are moving on a levelled road. Their distances versus time graphs are shown in below Fig. Which car is fastest?
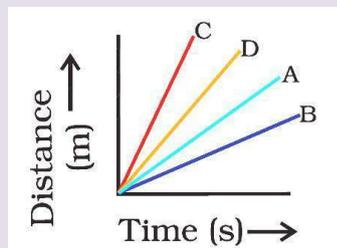
8. Differentiate between:

   (a)   Distance and displacement
   (b)   Scalar and vector quantities
   (c)   Speed and velocity

9. Convert the following as directed:
   (a)   54 km / h into m/s

   (b)   25 m/s into km/ h

   (c)   40 m/s into km/ min

   (d)   60m/s into cm/s

10. Given figure shows the velocity-time graph for a particle moving in a fixed direction, find the acceleration of the particle
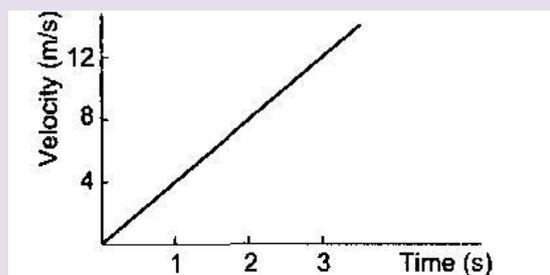

11. A body covered a distance of 'x' metre along a semicircular path. Calculate the magnitude of displacement of the body, and the ratio of distance to displacement.

12. Draw velocity time graph from the data given below:

| Time (in Seconds)	2	4	6	8	10	12	14
Velocity (in m/s)	5	10	15	20	20	10	0

a. What type of motion is represented during 0-6 seconds?
b. What is the acceleration in the first 6 seconds?
c. Using graph, calculate the distance travelled between 6 to 8 seconds.
d. Calculate the retardation during 12-14 seconds.

13. The graph given below is the velocity-time graph for a moving body. Find (i) velocity of the body at point C (ii) acceleration acting on the body between A and B (iii) acceleration acting on the body between B and C.
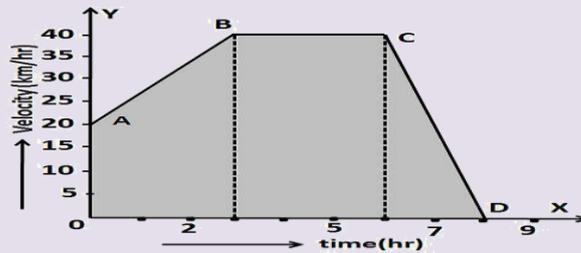
14. The graph given alongside shows how the speed of a car changes with time.
   a) What is the initial speed of the car?
   b) What is the maximum speed attained by the car?
   c) Which part of the graph shows zero acceleration?
   d) Which part of the graph shows varying retardation?
   e) Find the distance travelled in first 8 hours.
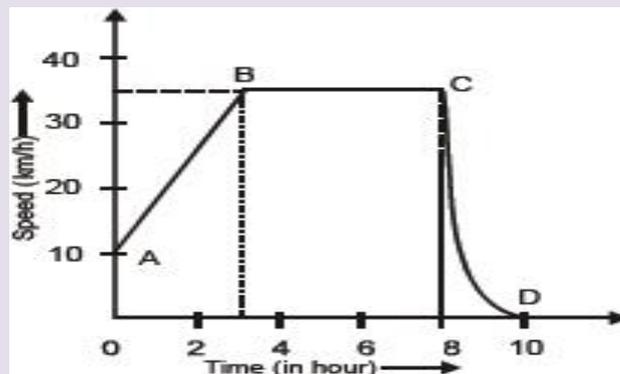
15. Study the velocity-time graph and calculate:
   (a) The acceleration from A to B
   (b) The acceleration from B to C
   (c) The distance covered in the region ABE
   (d) The average velocity from C to D
   (e) The distance covered in the region BCFE

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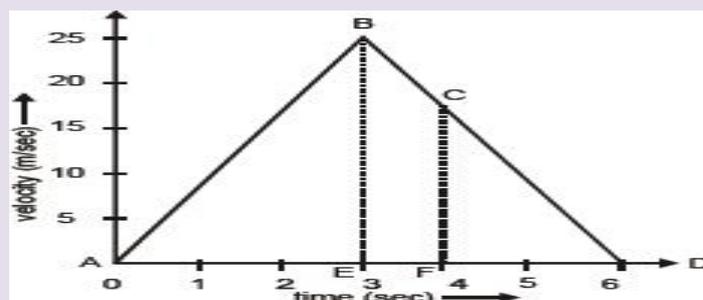
CHEMISTRY

CHAPTER 2: IS MATTER AROUND US PURE?

1. State any one difference between pure and impure substances.
2. What is meant by concentration of a solution?
3. List the two conditions essential for using distillation as a method for separation of the components from a mixture.
4. Smoke and fog both are aerosols. In what way are they different?
5. What do you understand by the statement 'the solubility of NaCl is 36.5 g at room temperature'?
6. Salt can be recovered from its solution by evaporation. Can you suggest any other technique also?
7. Can we separate alcohol dissolved in water by using a separating funnel? If yes, then describe the procedure. Of not, explain.
8. Crystallization is a better technique than sample evaporation. Give one reason to justify the statement.
9. Define an element.
10. A solution is prepared by adding 40 g of sugar in 100 g of water. Calculate the concentration in terms of mass by mass percentage of solution.
11. How Tyndall effect can be observed in the canopy of a dense forest.
12. How do solution and gel differ from each other? Give one example for each.
13. What volume of ethyl alcohol and water must be mixed together to prepare 250 ml of 60% by volume of alcohol in water.
14. 'Sea water can be classified as homogeneous as well as heterogeneous mixture.' Comment.
15. Explain why particles of a colloidal solution do not settle down when left undisturbed, while in the case of a suspension they do.
16. A solution contains 50 g of sugar in 350 g of water. Calculate the concentration of solution in terms of mass by mass percent of the solution.
17. Mention in tabular form any two differences between heterogeneous and homogeneous mixtures.
18. What is tincture of iodine? Identify the solute and solvent in it.
19. What are aerosols? Give any two examples.
20. What is meant by an aqueous and non-aqueous solutions? Give one example of each.
21. What is a solution? Write two examples.
22. When is a solution said to be saturated? How can you change an unsaturated solution to a saturated solution without adding any more solvent to it?
23. Smoke and fog are aerosols. How do they differ from each other?
24. What is Tyndall effect? Why the solution of copper sulphate does not show Tyndall effect?
25. To make a saturated solution, 72 g of sodium chloride is dissolved in 200 g of water at 200C. find its concentration at the same temperature.
26. You are provided with solution of substance 'X'. how will you test whether it is saturated or unsaturated with respect to 'X' at a given temperature? What happens when a hot saturated solution is

allowed to cool?

27. Name the appropriate methods to separate the following:

a) Nitrogen from air

b) Dye from blue ink

c) Butter cream from milk

d) Ammonium chloride from common salt

28. What is chromatography? Mention its two applications.

29. A solution contains 40 g of common salt in 320 g of water. Calculate the concentration in terms of mass by mass percentage of the solution.

30. Define solubility. How does solubility. How does solubility of a solid in water change with temperature?

31. Two students A and B were given 10 ml of water in a bowl and a plate respectively. They were told to observe the rate of evaporation. Name the student whose water evaporates faster and explain its reason.

32. Why the inter-conversion of states of matter is considered as a physical change? Give three reasons to justify your answer.

33. How many litres of 15% (mass/ volume) sugar solution would it take to get 75 g of sugar?

34. During an experiment the students were asked to prepare a 10 % (Mass/ Mass) solution of sugar in water. Ramesh dissolved 10 g of sugar in 100 g of water while Sarika prepared it by dissolving 10 g of sugar in water to make 100 g of the solution.

a)Are the two solutions of the same concentration?

b)Compare the mass % of the two solutions.

35. Calculate the mass of sodium sulphate required to prepare its 20% (mass percent) solution in 100 g of water.

36. Give an example for each of following:

a)Solid -liquid homogeneous mixture

b)Gas- gas homogeneous mixture

c)Liquid -liquid heterogeneous moisture

37. Distinguish between homogeneous and heterogeneous mixtures. Classify the following mixtures as homogeneous and heterogeneous:

(i) Tincture of iodine (ii) Smoke

(iii) Brass(iv) Sugar solution

38.A teacher told three students A, B and C to prepare 25% solution (mass by volume) of KOH. Student A dissolved 25 g of KOH in 100 g of water, student B dissolved 25 g of KOH in 100 mL of water and student C dissolved 25 g KOH in water and made the volume 100 mL. Which one of them has made required 25% solution? Give your answer with reason.

39. Calculate the mass of water and mass of glucose required to make 250 g of 40% solution of glucose.

40.'Colloidal solution appears to be homogeneous but actually it is heterogeneous.' Give justification for this statement.

41. When a fine beam of light enters a room through a small hole, Tyndall effect is observed. Why does this happen? Give one more example where this effect can be observed.

42. With the help of a flow diagram, show the process of obtaining different gases from air. if the boiling point of oxygen, argon and nitrogen are 183° C, - 186° C and - 196° C respectively, which gas gets liquefied first as the air is cooled?

43. Differentiate between miscible and immiscible liquids. Give an example of each.

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BIOLOGY

CHAPTER 5: FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LIFE

1. Explain the process of osmosis and give an example.
2. What are the functions of plastids?
3. Explain the difference between Prokaryotic cell and Eukaryotic cell
4. What are genes? What is the difference between genes and chromosomes?
5. Why are lysosomes called suicidal bags?
6. Draw a neat diagram of a plant cell.
7. Write a short note on Plasma Membrane.
8. Why is the inner membrane of Mitochondria folded?
9. Name the smallest and the longest cell in human body.
10. Define nucleoids.
11. What are semiautonomous organelles? Describe with example?
12. Write the functions of following:
a) Areolar tissue b) Lymph   c) Golgi bodies   d) Nucleus
      e) Protective tissue in plants
13. Draw a labelled diagram of
(a) neuron   (b) animal cell
14 Differentiate between
a) Nuclear region of bacterial cell and nuclear region of animal cell
b) Cork and epidermis   c) Osmosis and diffusion   d) Chromatin and chromosome
e) Cells of meristematic tissue and cells of permanent tissue   f) Bone and cartilage
15. Describe:
a) Membrane biogenesis and its significance   b) Plasmolysis
c) Plastid   d) centrosome
16 Why plasma membrane is called selectively permeable?
17. Where are protein synthesized in the cell? How are they transported?
18 What happen:
a) If there were no lysosome in the cell. b) A red blood cell kept in concentrated salt solution.
19. What is the function of sieve tube cells and how they are designed to carry out their function?
20. Give reasons:
a) There are no intercellular spaces in epidermal tissue?
b) Epidermis is thick in desert plants.
21. How are cork formed?
22. differentiate between different types of epithelium tissue in animal?
23. Identify the tissue:
a) Lining of small intestine   b) Connect muscle to bone
c) Iris of eye   d) Base of leaves
e) Leaf talk below epidermis   f) Vascular bundles

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Human societies have been facing natural and manmade disasters since times immemorial. The disasters have left a deep impact on the lives and livelihood of the people. Despite facing such disasters, human societies have been very resilient and sprung back to the near normal.

First half of the year 2020 has seen major disasters including the Pandemic COVID-19 and Cyclone Amphan.

Where the pandemics and disasters have caused extreme pain and challenges, they have also provided a window of opportunities to explore newer ways to positively adapt to the crisis situation.

Disaster management curriculum for classes IX-X is covered by a project discusses and made on it.

Students are advised to make the project file/documentary /power point presentation on any one of the topics suggested below, keeping in mind the guidelines attached with it.

COVID-19

{It is the first pan India biological disaster being handled by the legal and constitutional institutions of the country. The current lockdown has been imposed under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (DM Act). Though the Constitution of India is silent on the subject 'disaster', the legal basis of the DM Act, is Entry 23, Concurrent List of the Constitution "Social security and social insurance". Entry 29, Concurrent List "Prevention of the extension from one State to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants," can also be used for specific law making.}

The project on COVID-19 should include the following sub-headings:
1. Introduction to the topic
2. Discuss the issueslike
i. movement of migrant laborers,
ii. availability of food,
iii. arranging livelihoods to daily wagers,
iv. relief camps,
v. entitlement of statutory minimum relief, etc.
3. Discuss the national and state (your home state) level; district administration and local self-governmentprovisions and implementationof the relief measures as per mandate of DM Act (Ss 30 and 41).
4.Mention the challenges before the government like
i. thespectre of food shortages
ii. nolabour to harvest the rabi crop
iii. preparing the fields for the next sowing season.
5. Analysis/Conclusion –How you think the problem can be tackled effectively
6. **References**

CYCLONE AMPHAN MAY 2020

The project should include the following sub-headings:
i) An introduction to the topic
ii) Causes and consequences
iii) Contingency plans and prevention
iv) Rehabilitation

I. Guidelines for preparing the project file:
1. The project must be hand written and not more than 10 pages (includes both sides of the paper used).
2. Relevant material, pictures, newspaper clippings or any other material related to the topic may be used.
3. The project must have –

At the beginning

i) A cover page

ii) An acknowledgement

iii) Table of contents / index

At the end Bibliography which includes a mention of the sources from where reference material has been obtained.

II. Guidelines for preparing the PPT

1. The PPT must be not more than 15-20 slides

Marks will be allotted for –

i) Relevance of matter

ii) Aesthetics and presentation

iii) Timely submission

iv) Viva/presentation

B. Revise the chapters done so far.

C. Learn and revise the questions from the assignments done.