

29/04/20 CHAPTER 02 What is Democracy? Why Democracy?

Arguments for Democracy

Democracy is considered as the best form of government on the basis of our experience with the working of different kinds of government.

Following arguments can be given in favour of democracy

- 1) Accountability → A democratic govt. is a better govt. because of the inherent feature of accountability. The party in power gets credit and appreciation for good work done by the party and is likely to be returned to power. At the same time, in case it fails to fulfil the aspirations of people it can be voted out of power. In other words, democracy provides for accountability of the ruling party to people.
- 2) Quality Decision making → Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. It involves participation by different groups, discussions and meetings. It is a time consuming process but this reduces the chance of rash or irresponsible decision.
- 3) Better Conflict Management → Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.
- 4) Dignity of citizens → Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens as it is based on the principle of political equality. Democratic system give due recognition to the fact that even the poorest and the least educated have the same status as the rich and the educated.
- 5) Provides opportunity for corrective measures → Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes.

Home work:

- Q1. Explain the term 'Accountability'.
- Q2. Write any three arguments for democracy.

Teacher's Name: Saqib Zargar

Class IX B Maths Home Work
do Q.no 1 to Q.no 5 from
Ex. 6.3

Sajid Alam

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Shaikh Ahmad

Microorganism and viruses:Friend and Foe!Medicinal use of Microorganisms

A medicine which stops the growth of, Or kills the disease-causing microorganism is called Antibiotics.

The source of antibiotic medicines are microorganism.

☆ The first antibiotics Penicillin was discovered by "Alexander Flemming" in 1929 from a fungus Penicillium.

Antibiotics are used to treat many diseases in humans.

Example - Streptomycin, Tetracycline, Erythromycin and Gramicidine.

Antibiotics are used to treat many diseases in animals and to control many plant disease.

VACCINE

A vaccine is a special kind of preparation or medicine, which provides immunity or protection against a particular disease.

Vaccination

It is a process of giving a vaccine orally (by mouth) or by injection which provides protection against a particular disease.

The disease which can be prevented by vaccination of children at proper age are:-

Polio, Small Pox, Cholera, Typhoid, Tuberculosis (TB), Tetanus, Rabies, Diphtheria and Pertussis (Whooping Cough)

Contd on P=2

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BIOLOGY

Edward Jenner discovered the first vaccine against Smallpox in 1798.

How does a vaccine work?

When a disease causing microbe enters our body, the body produces antibodies to fight.

These antibodies destroy the weakened microbes and remain in the blood to fight any further attack by such disease-causing microbes.

Antibody:- Antibody is a substance in the blood that helps to provide immunity.

DPT = Diphtheria, Pertussis (Whooping Cough) and Tetanus.

BCG = Bacillus Calmette and Guerin.

Home-work

What is antibiotic?

What do you mean by vaccination?

Write the full form of:- (a) TB (b) BCG.

Name scientist who discovered:-

(a) First antibiotic.

(b) First vaccine.

What is antibody?

S. Ahmad
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SHAKIL (2)

Improvement in Food ResourcesCrop-Diseases

When the pathogens such as bacteria, fungi, and viruses get favourable conditions for growth and propagation, they spread and infect the crop plants causing crop diseases.

* Types of Crop-diseases.

- Seed borne diseases: - These diseases are spread through seeds, e.g., leaf spot of rice.
- Soil born diseases: - These diseases are spread through the soil mostly affecting roots and stems of crop plants. e.g., Smut of bajra.
- Air born diseases: - These crop diseases are transmitted through the air, e.g., rust of wheat.
- Waterborne diseases: - Pathogens of these crop diseases are transmitted by water e.g., Bacterial blight of rice.

Control of Crop Disease: -

All the seed and soil borne diseases can be controlled by treating the seed or soil and the air borne diseases are controlled by spraying fungicidal solution on infected parts.

WEEDS

They are the small sized unwanted plants which grow along with a cultivated crop in a field. Weeds are classified into two types: -

- Narrow leaf weeds: - Wild sorghum (Jangali Fowar), wild oat (Jangali Jaii)
- Broad leaf weeds: - Amaranthus (Chaulai), Chenopodium (Bathua), Xanthium (Bokhroo).

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Improvement in food resources.

Weed Control:-

The various method of weed Control are:-

- (i) Mechanical method:- uprooting, ploughing, ~~weeds~~ burning and hand hoeing.
- (ii) Cultural methods:- Proper seed bed preparation, timely sowing of crops, crop-rotation and intercropping.
- (iii) Chemical methods:- Spraying of chemicals like herbicides or weedicides.
e.g., atrazine, Isoproturon etc.
- (iv) Biological Control:- Use of insects or some organism which consume and destroy the weed plants.

Example:- Prickly-Pear Cactus (*Opuntia*) is controlled by cochineal insect and aquatic weeds are controlled by fish grass carp.

Home-work

- Q(1) How many are types of crop-disease?
- (2) What is the difference between seed born disease and soil born disease?
- (3) What is weeds? write its type with example.
- (4) What is biological control of weeds. Give example also.
- (5) What is the difference between mechanical and cultural methods of weed control.

S. Ahmad
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