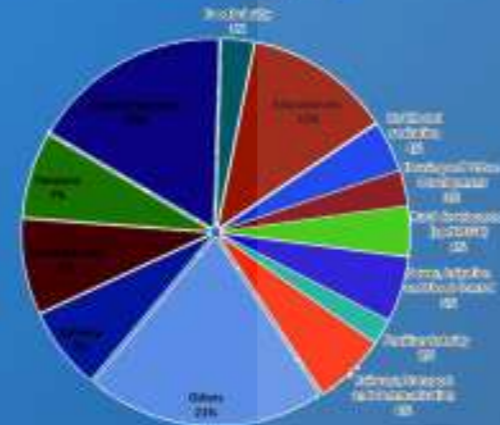


Social Studies CLASS IX



Expenditure of the Government (Budget/Year) 2015-16



Incentives given by the A.P. Government to the students of Government School: 2 pair of Uniform, Text Books and Mid day meal

Mid day meal details	Rice	Pulses	Vegetables	Oil	Others (Eggs, Banana etc..)
Primary Stage	100 gm	30 gm	75 gm	5 gm	Twice a week
Upper Primary Stage	150 gm	30 gm	75 gm	7.5 gm	Twice a week

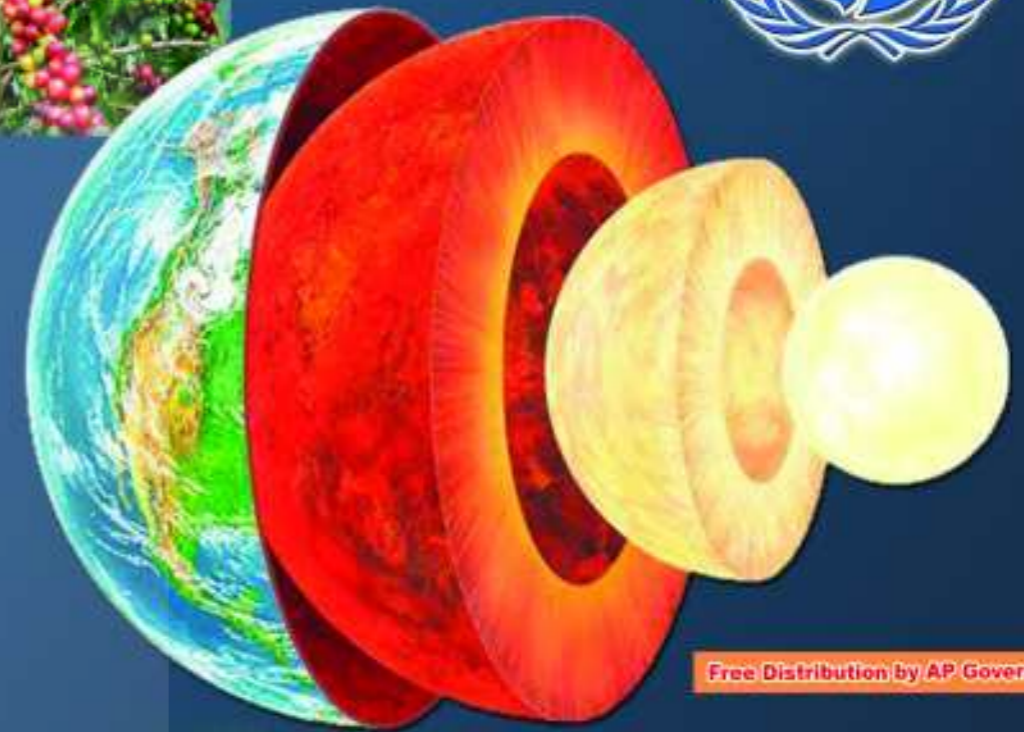
School Related complaints Toll Free Number: 1800 4253 525 | Teacher grievances Toll Free Number: 040-23231972,
Child Rights Toll Free Number: 1098 | 040-23231194



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Social Studies

CLASS IX



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Our National Flag

The Indian National Flag is the symbol of the land and people of India. Our National Flag is a tricolour panel made up of three rectangular panels or sub-panels of equal widths. The

colour of the top panel is India saffron (*Kesaria*) and that of the bottom is India green. The middle panel is white, bearing at its centre the design of the Ashoka Chakra in navy blue colour with 24 equally spaced spokes. The Ashoka Chakra is visible on both sides of the Flag in the centre of the white panel. The Flag is rectangular in shape with the ratio of the length to the height (width) being 3:2.

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan explained about the National Flag in the Constituent Assembly which adopted it, “Bhagwa or the saffron colour denotes renunciation or disinterestedness. The white in the centre is light, the path of truth to guide our conduct. The green shows our relation to the soil, our relation to the plant life here on which all other life depends. The Ashoka Wheel is the wheel of the law of dharma. Truth or *satya*, dharma or virtue ought to be the controlling principles of those who work under this flag. Again, the wheel denotes motion. There is life in movement. India must move and go forward.”

If done properly, there is no restriction on the display of the National Flag by common people, private organizations or educational institutions. Consistent with the dignity and honour of the Flag as detailed in the Code of India, anyone may hoist/display the National Flag on all days and occasions, ceremonial or otherwise.

Where the practice is to fly the Flag on any public building, it must be flown on the building on all days including Sundays and holidays and, except as provided in the Code, it shall be flown from sunrise to sunset irrespective of weather conditions. The Flag may be flown on such a building at night also but this should be only on very special occasions.

The Flag must not be used as a drapery in any form except in State/ Military/ Central Paramilitary Forces funerals. In such cases also the Flag must not be lowered into the grave or burnt in the pyre. The Flag must not be draped over the hood, top, sides or back of a vehicle, train or boat. It must not be used or stored in such a manner as may damage or soil it. When the Flag is in a damaged or soiled condition, it must not be cast aside or disrespectfully disposed of but be destroyed as a whole in private, preferably by burning. The Flag must not be used as a covering for a building. Although the Flag can be used as a costume or uniform, it should not be used as undergarments or below the waist. It must not be embroidered or printed upon cushions, napkins, etc. Lettering of any kind must not be put upon the Flag. It must not be used in any form of advertisement. Showing disrespect or insult to the National Flag is a punishable offence.

The National Flag must not be flown from a single masthead simultaneously with any other flag. There must be separate mastheads for different flags. The flag mast should be in white colour. When a foreign dignitary travels in a car provided by Government, the National Flag is flown on the right side of the car and the Flag of the foreign countries on the left side of the car.

In the event of the death of the President, the Vice-President or the Prime Minister, the National Flag is half-masted throughout the country.

Over the last five decades, several people including members of the armed forces have laid down their lives to keep the tricolour flying in its full glory. We must salute and cherish our National Flag.



RESERVE BANK OF INDIA KNOW YOUR BANKNOTE FEATURES

Security Feature (1)

WATER MARK



The portrait of Mahatma Gandhi, the multi-directional lines and an electrolyte mark showing the denominational numeral appear in this section and can be viewed better when the banknote is held against light.

Security Feature (2)

INTAGLIO PRINTING



The portrait of Mahatma Gandhi, the Reserve Bank seal, guarantee and promise clause, Ashoka Pillar Emblem on the left, RBI Governor's signature on the banknote and the identification mark for the visually impaired persons are printed in intaglio which can be felt by touch

Security Feature (3)

OPTICALLY VARIABLE INK (OVI)



The colour of the numeral (500 and 1000) appears green when the note is held flat but would change to blue when the note is held at an angle

Security Feature (4)

SEE THROUGH REGISTER



The floral design printed both on the front and reverse in the middle of the vertical band next to the watermark window has the denominational numeral (100/500/1000). Half the numeral is printed on the obverse and half on the reverse. Both the printed portions have an accurate back to back registration so that the numeral appears as one when viewed against light.

Security Feature (5)

SECURITY THREAD



3.00 mm wide security thread with inscriptions "Bharat" (in Hindi), and RBI and colour shift from green to blue when viewed from different angles. In the case of ₹ 1000 banknote, the denomination value also appears on the thread. It fluoresces yellow on the reverse and the text will fluoresce on the obverse under ultraviolet light. The thread is visible as a continuous line from behind when held against light.

Security Feature (6)

LATENT IMAGE



The vertical band contains latent image showing the numeral of the denomination (100/500/1000) when the banknote is held horizontally at eye level.

Security Feature (7)

MICRO LETTERING



The letters "RBI" and the numeral of the denomination (100/500/1000) can be viewed with the help of a magnifying glass in the zone between the Mahatma Gandhi portrait and the vertical band.