

Goa Board
Class IX Social Science
Term II
Sample Paper – 1 Solution

1. (a) – Bhabar
2. (a) - Leather, twine and cork
3. (b) - Subtropical westerly jet streams
4. (c) – Flora
5. (d) – Karnataka
6. (b) – Ticket
7. (c) - Socially and Educationally Backward Classes
8. (c) – 2005
9. (a) - Wheat and rice
10. (b) - Food Corporation of India

Answer 11

The Gujjar cattle herders of Garhwal and Kumaon were originally from the Jammu region in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. They are said to have migrated to the hills of United Provinces, now Uttar Pradesh, in search of good pastures in the 19th century. In their cycle of seasonal movement, the Gujjars come down to the dry forests of the Bhabar in the winter. In the summer season, they travel the distance up to the high meadows—the Buggyals.

Answer 12

Till the middle of the eighteenth century, the enclosure movement in England was yet to gather steam and it proceeded very slowly. The early enclosures on land were usually raised by individual landlords and were not supported by the State or the Church. After the middle of the eighteenth century, however, the enclosure movement took speed and changed the rural English landscape forever. Between 1750 and 1850, 6 million acres of land was enclosed. The British Parliament was compelled to let go of its distant approach, and it passed 4000 Acts legalising these enclosures.

Answer 13

The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of Indian national territory. It passes from the Rann of Kutch in the west of the country to the state of Mizoram in the east. Almost half of the country, lying south of the Tropic of Cancer, belongs to the tropical area. All the remaining area north of the tropics is supposed to be sub-tropical. Therefore, India's climate has the characteristics of tropical as well as sub-tropical climatic conditions.

Answer 14

The following are the three factors which shed light on the mechanism of monsoons:

- i. The differential heating and cooling of land and water creates low-intensity pressure on the landmass of India, while the seas around the peninsula receive comparatively high pressure.
- ii. The shift to the position of the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) in summer over the Ganga plains. This is also known as the 'monsoon trough' during the monsoon season and is normally positioned about 5°N of the equator.
- iii. The presence of the high pressure area east of Madagascar, approximately at 20°S of the Indian Ocean. The intensity and position of this high-pressure area affect the Indian monsoon as well.

Answer 15

El Nino is a name given to the periodic development of a warm ocean current along the sea coast of Peru as a temporary replacement of the cold Peruvian current. 'El Nino' is a Spanish word meaning 'the child' and refers to the baby Christ, as this current starts flowing during the time of Christmas. The presence of the El Nino leads to an increase in sea-surface temperatures and weakening of the trade winds in the region.

Answer 16

Birth rate is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. It is a major component of national growth because birth rates in India have been higher than death rates.

Death rate is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a single year. The main cause of the rate of growth of the Indian population is the rapid decline of the rate of death in the country.

Answer 17

'By-election' is an election held to fill up any vacancy in the legislature. If any seat in the national Parliament or a State Legislature falls vacant due to resignation of an incumbent, death or unseating of any member, a by-election is held to fill that vacancy. Such an election has to be held to fill up one or more vacancies and not for the whole of the membership of the House. The by-election is stipulated to be held before the expiry of the six months from the date the seat falls vacant. The representatives elected in such an election are elected for the remainder of the tenure of the House.

Answer 18

The members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the general electorate. The entire country is divided into as many constituencies as there are members to be elected. One member is elected from each constituency.

In the Rajya Sabha, 12 members are nominated by the President from among those persons who have distinguished themselves in the fields of art, literature, science and social service. The remaining members of Rajya Sabha are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the state they represent.

Answer 19

In case of any violation or encroachment of Fundamental Rights, the aggrieved citizen can go to a court of law for remedy. However, since the advent of the concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL), any person can go to the court against the infringement of Fundamental Rights. However, this is possible only when there is some sort of social or public interest involved. Under the PIL, any citizen, group of citizens or any organisation can approach the Supreme Court or High Court for the protection of public interest against a particular law or order of the Government. The court will take up the matter if the judges find it justified in the interest of the public.

Answer 20

National Food for Work Programme (NFWP) was launched in 2004 in 150 most backward districts of the country. Its benefits are extended to all the rural poor households who require wage employment and are willing to do manual unskilled work in exchange for wages. It is implemented as a 100% centrally funded scheme and food grains are provided free of cost to the states. Since the National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme came into force, the NFWP has been subsumed within this programme. The programme has also been extended to a total of 200 districts.

Answer 21

The following are the three challenges:

- i. There is widespread corruption in the Government apparatus. As a result, a large amount of money and benefits does not reach the intended beneficiaries of Government schemes.
- ii. The resources at the disposal of the Government are limited. As a result, there is paucity of funds for poverty alleviation schemes. Most of the Government's money has to be invested in infrastructural projects.
- iii. Improving the quality of the life of the poor remains a daunting task for the Government due to non-availability of better education and health facilities.

Answer 22

The following are the problems in the functioning of ration shops:

- i. PDS dealers are often found to divert grains to the market in order to get a better margin on foodstuffs.
- ii. The storage of massive food stocks has been responsible for carrying high costs.
- iii. Sometimes, stored grains tend to rot away and are eaten by rats instead of reaching the beneficiaries of the ration system.
- iv. The rising Minimum Support Price (MSP), transport and maintenance cost of stocks are actually more than minimum buffer norms.
- v. Ration shops often have unsold stocks of poor quality grains.

Answer 23

Forests are affected in many ways by the wars waged by humans. Both the World Wars had a major impact on forests around the world:

- i. The defending armies in the World Wars hid themselves and their war materials under the cover of thick forests to avoid detection by enemy forces. The latter too targeted the forest areas.
- ii. Forests are often cut indiscriminately in order to provide for war needs. In India, forests were cut on a large scale to help the British war efforts.
- iii. Fearing the capture of forest areas by the enemy, the Government sometimes cut down forests, destroyed saw mills and burnt piles of wooden logs. This 'scorched Earth policy' dictated that no material useful to the enemy should remain available.
- iv. At times, the occupying forces recklessly cut down trees for their own needs.
- v. The forests during wartimes become a no man's land and are subject to abundant plunder and destruction. During the World Wars, many people who were hitherto excluded from forest areas reoccupied their land. Still others took advantage of the war situation and usurped forest lands and expanded farm lands.

Answer 24

The following are the effects of foodgrain production in England in the 19th century:

- i. In earlier times, rapid population growth was most often followed by a period of food shortages.
- ii. Foodgrain production in the past had not expanded as rapidly as the population.
- iii. In the 19th century, however, this did not happen in England. Grain production grew as quickly as the population.
- iv. Even though the population saw a significant increase in 1868, England was producing about 80% of the food it consumed. The rest was imported.
- v. It thus reduced England's dependence on imports, made it more self-sufficient and contributed to industrial growth by providing cheap labour for industries.

Answer 25

The following are the ways in which cricket is considered a colonial game:

- i. Cricket is supposed to have developed out of the many stick and ball games played in England. The major equipment of cricket, the bat, is an old English word which simply means a club or stick.
- ii. While other English games such as football and hockey have spread to the other parts of the world, cricket is played almost exclusively by countries which had previously been a part of the British colonial empire.
- iii. The officers of the British Government had brought cricket to India. They made little or no effort to spread the game in the colonial territories where subjects of the empire were mainly non-Whites. In such territories, playing cricket actually became a sign of superior racial and social status. The colonial masters of territories such as India and the West Indies openly castigated the native inhabitants as incapable of playing the game in its true spirit.

Answer 26

The following characteristics shed light on the phenomenon of the retreating monsoon:

- i. October and November are the months of the retreating monsoons.
- ii. During this particular season, the low monsoon trough becomes weak and is replaced by high pressure. Thus, the monsoon begins its retreat. By the beginning of October, it retreats completely from the northern plains.
- iii. This particular period signifies the transition from the hot rainy season to the cold winter season. It is marked by clear skies, moist ground and high temperatures giving birth to the phenomenon of the 'October heat'.
- iv. The low-pressure trough shifts to the Bay of Bengal. This gives rise to cyclonic depressions which cause havoc on the eastern coast in states such as Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Very strong storms and heavy rains are experienced in these states during this period.

Answer 27

The following are three important civil liberties of Indian citizens:

Right to Life – This is the primary right of all Indian citizens. The State is entrusted with the responsibility to protect the citizens from the enemy, internal or external. The police and army under the State are meant precisely for this purpose.

Right to Property – Property is recognised as a necessity for living. No one is allowed to steal, snatch or harm it in any manner. Even the Government cannot confiscate it without the consent of the concerned individual or group of individuals and has to provide reasonable compensation in case it acquires any property from private citizens. Although there is no limit to earn property in modern welfare states, the Government does levy heavy taxes on big income.

Answer 28

The following are three important provisions made in the Constitution in order to make the Indian judiciary independent:

Method of appointment of judges – The judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are appointed by the President of the country in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and other judges.

Methods of Removal – A judge of the Supreme Court or High Courts can be removed by the President only when a resolution of impeachment has been passed by both the Houses of Parliament by a two-third majority in each House.

Long Tenure – Supreme Court and High Court judges have a long tenure. They remain in office till they reach the age of 65 and 62 years, respectively. Before the expiry of their tenure, they can only be removed by the procedure of impeachment.

Answer 29

The following are the causes of poverty:

- i. Corruption has penetrated the state apparatus to the core. As a result of this, funds allotted for the Government's poverty alleviation schemes do not reach the true beneficiaries and are appropriated by corrupt elements.
- ii. There is paucity of funds in the Government's coffers. As a result, it has limitations in terms of spending on poverty eradication programmes.
- iii. There are sections of people who tend to get too comfortable with their status as beneficiaries of anti-poverty schemes and grow reluctant to earn on their own. Such people put a major strain on Government resources and in fact put road blocks in the way of poverty eradication.
- iv. Discrimination based on caste is still prevalent in wide sections of society. As a result of this, members of the so-called backward castes find it difficult to achieve upward social and economic mobility through their professional work.

Answer 30

Chronic hunger is a consequence of diets persistently inadequate in terms of quantity and/or quality. Poorer sections of society are often found to suffer from the effects of chronic hunger. This is because their level of income often falls short in providing them with proper foodstuffs. Many even fail to buy enough food for survival.

Seasonal hunger, on the other hand, is related to cycles of food growing and harvesting. It is prevalent in the rural heartland of India because of the seasonal nature of agricultural activities. In the urban areas, it is caused by casual form of labour. In effect, this type of hunger exists because of seasonal employment.

Answer 31 (a) and (b) -

