

Goa Board
Class IX Social Science
Term II
Sample Paper – 2 Solution

1. (c) – Mahatma Gandhi
2. (d) – After March
3. (b) – Gir National Park
4. (a) – Election Commission in India
5. (d) – 1744 CE
6. (c) – 1943 CE
7. (c) – Public Interest Litigation
8. (a) – Altitude
9. (b) – National Food for Work Programme
10. (d) – The Union Executive

Answer 11

There are three factors which bring about a change or growth in the population. They are

1. Birth rates
2. Death rates
3. Migration

The difference between the birth rate and death rate is the reason for natural increase in the population.

Birth Rate: The term birth rate denotes the total number of births per 1000 of a national population in every year. This factor continues to be the main component of growth in the population of India. This happens as the rate of birth has always been greater than the rate of death.

Answer 12

Three causes for widespread poverty in India:

- a) The British started unbalanced development in India and reduced the Indian economy to a colonial state. This colonial administration abused the natural resources of India and weakened the industrial base of the Indian economy.
- b) Irregular distribution of resources and land led to high income inequalities. Various major policies which aimed at redistribution of assets in rural areas have not been implemented properly and effectively by most of the state governments.
- c) The constant increase in the number of unemployed people is another cause of poverty. Though there has been creation of job opportunities in the private and public sectors, these are put into effect only in some parts of the country.

Answer 13

The Model Code of Conduct for the election campaigns is that no party or candidate can

- Use any place of worship for election propaganda
- Use Government vehicles, aircrafts and officials for elections
- After elections are announced, ministers shall not lay foundation stones of any projects, take any big policy decisions or make any promises of providing public facilities

Answer 14

A census is an official enumeration of the population of a country. It is undertaken every few years by the central government. It is done for quantification and analysis of the human resources of the country.

The last census took place in India in 2001. The Indian census is the most comprehensive source of demographic, social and economic data.

Answer 15

The features of scientific forestry are

- Scientific forestry was a system which was controlled by the forest department. Here, natural forests with various different types of trees were cut down and replaced by new ones.
- The new trees of similar type were planted in straight rows.
- The forest officials then examined the forests, estimated the area under different types of trees and made plans for forest management.
- They decided on the plantation area to be slashed every year. The slashed area was then to be replanted so that it was ready to be cut again in some years.

Answer 16

The three points of differences between climate and weather are

Climate	Weather
It refers to the sum total of weather conditions and variations of a large area over a long period of time.	It refers to the state of the atmosphere over an area at any point of time.
The elements of climate are precipitation, temperature, humidity, sunshine, wind, velocity and phenomena such as fog, frost and hail storms over a long period of time.	The elements of weather are sunshine, rain, cloud cover, winds, hail, snow, sleet, freezing rain, flooding, blizzards, ice storms, thunderstorms, steady rains from a cold front or warm front, excessive heat and heat waves.
It refers to the atmospheric conditions of a specific place over a short period of time, usually 24 hours.	It refers to the average atmospheric conditions over relatively long periods of time, usually 30 years.

Answer 17

Three reasons why Gandhi preferred Khadi over other cloth materials.

- He found it as a sign of purity, of simplicity and of poverty.
- It became a symbol of nationalism and a rejection of Western mill- made cloth.
- Wearing khadi clothes became a representation of patriotic feeling for the common people.

Answer 18

The two components of food security system in India are

1. **Buffer stock** refers to an amount of physical stock which the Government keeps on hand to protect against unexpected supply and demand variations. It is a stock of food grains (wheat and rice) which is procured by the Government through the Food Corporation of India (FCI). This stock is used to distribute food grains in deficit areas and among poorer strata of society at a lower price than the market price. It is also used at the times of crisis and natural calamities.
2. **Public Distribution system** refers to the food procured by FCI which is distributed through Government-regulated ration shops among the poorer sections of society.

Answer 19

The Parliament is the supreme lawmaking body. Its importance lies in the following:

- i. All over the world, the Parliament has some control over the people who run the Government. However, in India, the control is full and direct. The people running the Government need to enjoy the support of the Parliament to make decisions.
- ii. The Parliament is the final law-making authority of any country. It makes new laws, changes or abolishes the existing laws and makes new ones in their place.
- iii. Any money-related matters of the Government are controlled by the Parliament.
- iv. The Parliament is the highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues and national policies. It is entitled to seek information on any matter.

Answer 20

The ecosystem can be conserved in the following manner:

- a) Preserving of trees
- b) Keeping a check on the environment pollutants and the waste materials released from farms, factories and cities. These waste materials should be scientifically treated in order to safeguard the ecosystem.
- c) Population should be under control, or else it will result in imbalances and the pollution of the environment.

Answer 21

The important food intervention programmes introduced by the Government are

1. Mid-day meals
2. Food for Work (FFW)
3. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
4. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

Answer 22

The various Rights to Freedom the Indian citizens are entitled to are

- a) Freedom of speech and expression
- b) Assembly in a peaceful manner
- c) Move freely throughout the country
- d) Form associations and unions
- e) Reside in any part of the country
- f) Practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business

Answer 23

- This statement was meant for the British to believe that the main reason for military success was the values which were taught to young boys in public boarding schools.
- Eton was the most famous of the boarding schools which trained English boys for careers in the military, the civil service and the Church.
- Team sports such as cricket was not considered just as outdoor play but as an organised way of teaching English boys discipline, the importance of hierarchy, skills, codes of honour and leadership qualities which helped them build and run the British Empire.
- Thus, playing cricket not for victory or profit, but for its own sake, in the spirit of fair play, confirmed the self-image of the English elite by glorifying the amateur ideal.
- Also, it suited the English ruling class to believe that it was the superior character of its young men, built in boarding schools and playing cricket which helped them to lead in trade and industry, making Britain the world's greatest power.

Answer 24

Several factors which influence the climates found around the globe are referred to as climatic controls. There are six major climatic controls. They are

1. **Latitude:** It is a fundamental control on every climate. It affects temperature by influencing the seasonal range in solar intensity. It influences precipitation in as much as evaporation is temperature dependent.
2. **Altitude:** At higher altitudes, the atmosphere becomes less dense and temperature decreases. Hills are cooler during summers.
3. **Distance from sea:** The sea has a moderating influence on the climate. As the distance from the sea increases, there is a decrease in the influence and extreme weather is experienced, i.e. very hot in summer and very cold in winter.
4. **Ocean currents:** The climate of the coastal regions is affected due to ocean currents together with the onshore winds. If the winds are on-shore, any coastal area with warm or cold currents flowing past it will be cooled or warmed.
5. **Relief:** It plays a major role in determining the climate of a place. High mountains act as a barrier, diverting wind and moisture, affecting the climate in the areas around it. They may also cause rainfall if they are high enough and lie in the path of rain-bearing winds.
6. **Pressure and Wind System:** This system of any area depends on the latitude and altitude of the place. Thus, it influences the temperature and the rainfall pattern.

Answer 25

The Government devised many anti-poverty schemes to eradicate poverty. These are

1. REGP:

- a. It stands for Rural Employment Generation Programme.
- b. It was introduced in 1995.
- c. This programme creates self-employment opportunities in rural and small areas.
- d. Under the Tenth Five Year Plan, a target of 25 lakh new jobs has been set for this programme.

2. PMRY:

- a. It stands for Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana.
- b. It was launched in 1993.
- c. This programme creates self-employment opportunities for educated and unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns.
- d. It helped in setting up small businesses and industries.

3. NREGA:

- a. It stands for National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005.
- b. It was passed in September 2005.
- c. It assured 100 days employment every year to every household.
- d. It initially covered 200 districts; later on, it was extended to cover 600 districts.

Answer 26

- i. The Dust Bowl was a period of severe dust storms which greatly damaged the ecology and agriculture of the US and Canadian prairies during the 1930s. It is also known as the Dirty Thirties.
- ii. Its primary area of impact was on the Southern Plains.
- iii. 'Black' blizzards like monstrous waves of muddy water rolled in as high as 7000 to 8000 feet.
- iv. Through the 1930s, day after day and year after year, there were darkened skies, people were blinded and suffocated. Cattle were suffocated to death. Sand buried fences, covered fields and coated the surfaces of rivers till the fish were dead.
- v. In the 1920s, tractors and machines which had ploughed the Earth and harvested the wheat were clogged with dust and damaged beyond repair.
- vi. Thus, the American dream of being a land of plenty turned into a nightmare.

Answer 27

The main functions of the Election Commission of India are

- It has to supervise, direct and control every aspect of elections from the time of declaration of elections to the announcement of the results.
- It has the right to implement the code of conduct and punish any party or candidate found guilty of breaking or violating any rule.
- During the election period, it can order the Government to follow the guidelines on various matters.
- It has the right to discharge duties to the Government officials and thus during elections these officials work under the Election Commission.
- If there has been large-scale rigging, irregularities or violence during elections, it has the right to cancel the polls.

Answer 28

Various special nutrition programmes have been launched since the 1960s to overcome special nutritional deficiencies. These are

a) ANP:

- i. It stands for Applied Nutrition Programme.
- ii. It was started in two states in 1960, after which it was extended to all states.
- iii. Its main aims were to spread the concept of balanced diet, consumption of protective foods and proper techniques of cooking.

b) Mid-day Meals:

- i. It was introduced in 1962–63.
- ii. Its aim was to provide supplementary nutrition with protein to children in the age group of 6–11 years.
- iii. By March 1983, it covered 18 million children.

c) SNP:

- i. It stands for Special Nutrition Programme.
- ii. It was launched in 1970–71.
- iii. Its aim was to provide 300 calories with protein to children in the age group of 0–6 years and 500 calories with protein to pregnant and nursing mothers for 300 days a year.
- iv. By March 1983, the programme covered 9 million beneficiaries.

Answer 29

The Forest Act changed the lives of the pastoralists. They coped in the following manner:

- a) As there was not enough pasture to feed large numbers, many pastoralists reduced the number of cattle in their herds.
- b) New direction of movement was discovered for pastures when movement to old grazing grounds became difficult.
- c) Some richer pastoralists began buying land and settling, giving up their nomadic life.
- d) On the other hand, many poor pastoralists, borrowed money from moneylenders to survive.
- e) Sometimes, the pastoralists lost their cattle and sheep and became labourers, working on fields or in small towns.
- f) Some became settled peasants cultivating land, while others took to more extensive trading.

Answer 30

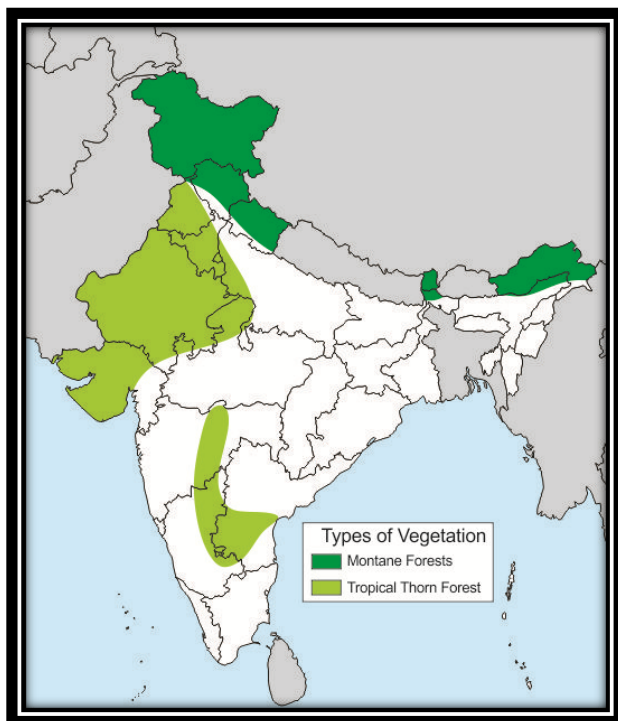
Fundamental rights are considered indispensable rights for the development of the personality of an individual. It guarantees civil liberties such that all Indians can lead their lives in peace and harmony as citizens of India.

Fundamental Rights can be classified under six categories:

1. **Right to Equality:** It ensures equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws, i.e. laws apply to all in the same manner, regardless of any differences.
2. **Right to Freedom:** It ensures that every person is entitled to freedom. However, one cannot exercise their freedom in a manner which violates others' right to freedom.
3. **Right against exploitation:** The Constitution prohibits forced and child labour. It also prohibits trafficking of human beings, i.e. selling and buying of human beings, usually women.
4. **Right to Freedom of Religion:** Different religions are followed by the people of India. Therefore, India remained neutral in matters of religion and chose to be a secular country. A secular country is one which does not profess, practise and propagate a particular religion.
5. **Cultural and Education Rights:** This right ensures the citizens of India to conserve and protect their language and culture.
6. **Right to Constitutional Remedies:** Because the Fundamental Rights are enforceable, they are important in the Constitution. It allows the citizens to approach the courts of a state in the case of denial of the Fundamental Rights.

Answer 31

a)



b)

