

**Mizoram Board**  
**Class IX**  
**Social Science**  
**Sample Paper 1 – Solution**

---

1. The Weimar Republic was set up in Germany after the country's defeat in the First World War. One defect of the Weimar Constitution was that it empowered the President to impose emergency and suspend the civil rights of citizens.
2. The words 'We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA' in the Preamble signify that the people of India are the real source of authority in the country. The Constitution has been drawn up and enacted by the people through their representatives.
3. Sex ratio is the number of females per 1000 males in the population. Kerala has the highest sex ratio in the country.
4. Education and health are the two major sources of human capital.
5. European foresters regarded shifting cultivation harmful for forests because they felt that the land which was used for cultivation every few years could not grow trees for railway timber. Besides, the burning of trees may result in spreading of fire into the forest destroying valuable timber.
6. Most of the pastoral communities moved away from the coastal regions during the monsoon because sheep and cattle (except buffaloes) were not able to tolerate the extremely wet monsoon. They thus had to be shifted to a dry place.
7. In the mid-17th century, farmers in England began to grow turnip and clover in their fields because the planting of these crops improved the quality of soil and made it fertile.
8. The President appoints the Chief Election Commissioner.
9. The city of Ambala is located on water divide between the River Indus and the Ganga river systems.
10. A corset is a closely fitting and stiff inner bodice worn by women to give shape and support to their figure.
11. Rousseau conceptualised the Social Contract theory.
12. Socialism is defined as an economic system in which the means of production are owned not by private individuals but by the community in order that all may share more fairly in the wealth produced.

13. In terms of area, Rajasthan is the largest and Goa is the smallest state in India.
14. The pre-monsoon showers in Kerala and Karnataka help in the early ripening of mangoes and therefore are referred to as mango showers.
15. Two main characteristics of the tropical evergreen forests are:
  - a. These forests are found in the areas of heavy rainfall exceeding 200cm annually
  - b. All trees do not shed their leaves at the same time. Hence they always appear green in colour.
16. Sovereignty means a country being independent. People of the sovereign country follow the rules that are made by their representatives. In a sovereign nation, citizens and the government have the right to take decisions on internal and external matters. Also, no foreign power can impose its decisions on the country.
17. Four non-agricultural activities which take place in a village are fishing, dairy, shop keeping and manufacturing coarse cloth, pottery and handicrafts.
18. A gorge is a narrow valley between hills or mountains with a stream of a river running through it. Gorges commonly have steep rocky walls.
19. The highest peak of the Eastern Ghats is Mahendragiri, with a height of 1.501 metres.
20. Infant mortality rate is defined as the death of infants below one year of age per 1000 live births.
21. Human-induced disaster is a serious disruption of normal life triggered by a human induced hazard causing human, material, economic and environmental damages which exceed the abilities of those affected to cope.
22. States in Peninsular India have moderate population densities because they receive low rainfall, have less fertile soil and the land is rugged, rocky and uneven.
23. India is situated to the north of the equator between 8°4' and 37°6' north latitude and 68°7' and 97°25' east longitude.
24. The Aravalli Hills run parallel to the Arabian Sea branch, and thus do not form any barrier to intercept the winds. Thus, annual rainfall in Rajasthan is less than 25cm annually.
25. Dr. Ambedkar called 'Article 32' as the 'heart and soul of the Constitution' because Article 32 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Constitutional Remedies to Indian citizens. This right allows citizens to move

the Supreme Court for the enforcement of the other Fundamental Rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

26. The Food Corporation of India procures food grains from farmers in the states of surplus production. This is done not only to provide incentives to the farmers by purchasing their food grains but also to store the surplus food in granaries. This buffer stock helps in the distribution of food grains at minimum prices to the poor and to the people during the time of floods, droughts etc.
27. Problems which were faced by opium cultivators in India were
- Opium could be grown only on fertile lands which meant that instead of growing food crops such as wheat and pulses, the farmers had to grow opium.
  - The British paid very low prices for opium to the farmers. Because the British government established its monopoly over opium trade in many regions, the farmers had to sell opium to them at extremely low prices.
28. The Eastern Ghats stretch from the Mahanadi Valley to the Nilgiris in the South. Four large rivers of India, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri and Mahanadi, flow through the Eastern Ghats making it irregular at various places. These rivers then flow into the Bay of Bengal.
29. The Konkani peasants harvested their kharif crops during the winter season. It is the time when have to manure their fields for sowing rabi crops. They welcomed the Dhangars because their flock manured the agricultural fields making them fertile and fed on the grains stalks which were left on the ground after harvesting. This helped the Konkani peasants to clear their fields.
30. Two characteristics of the thorn forests were:
- Thorn forests are found in semi arid and arid regions. The leaves of the plants are mostly thick and small to avoid evaporation
  - The roots of the trees are long that go out deep into the search of water.
31. Soils affect vulnerability to an earthquake to a great extent. If the settlements and buildings are constructed on the alluvial soil or on winds blown soil then there is likelihood of their destruction by landslides or earthquakes. Buildings should be constructed on solid soils.
32. Both man made disaster and natural disaster can be dangerous and affect human lives. Natural disasters like earthquakes, floods and tsunami are unavoidable but man made disasters can be checked and their impact can be reduced by disaster risk management. Its three essential components are risk identification and assessment, risk reduction and risk transfer.
33. Farmers can increase the productivity of their land by the following methods:
- Multiple Cropping:** It refers to the growing of more than one crop on a same piece of land in a year. This results in increased production.

**Sample Paper 1 – Solution**

- b. **Modern Farming Methods:** The thoughtful utilisation of the modern methods of farming like using HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers and the spray of pesticides and insecticides leads to increased production.
- c. **Modern methods of irrigation:** In order to avoid the dependency on rainfall, various methods of irrigation should be adopted by farmers. These may include installation of tube wells for irrigating fields. Further, irrigation by canals, small check dams etc. may result in increased production.
- 34.** Karl Marx was a social thinker who believed in the principle of socialism. He argued that the industrialists and the capitalists who own the factors of production earn profits because of the hard work put in by the workers. The capitalists pocket the profits and do not share it among the workers. Marx advocated that the working class will remain poor and their condition will not improve until and unless the profits are shared by the industrialists. He believed that the industrialists will not readily share their profits with the workers. The latter, thus, have to free themselves from the exploitation of the industrialists by establishing a radical socialist classless society where all industries and property are owned by the state.
- 35.** An ecosystem is a community of all the living things in a given area. All the living organisms are interdependent on each other. The living organisms of an ecosystem not only interact with each other but also with their non-living environment. Human interference in the natural environment for their own benefit may lead to the destruction of an ecosystem. The indiscriminate felling of trees and killing of animals result in the imbalance of an ecosystem.
- 36.** Cricket has remained true to its English origin. This can be proved by the fact that bat and balls are made out of natural pre-industrial materials. The bat, stumps and bail are made out of wood while the ball is made out of leather, twine and cork. Both bat and ball, even today, are not manufactured industrially but are handmade. Any use of metals, plastic and fibre glass has been firmly restricted by the cricket authorities. Cricket has been influenced by technological advancements as far as the matter of protective equipments in the game is concerned. Pads were introduced into the game in 1848. Soon, the gloves followed. Helmets made out of metals and synthetic lightweight materials were also introduced later in the game.

- 37.** The population growth rate in India started declining gradually after 1981 due to the following reasons:
- Control over birth rate because of the creation of awareness among people by the Government policies.
  - Rising rate of literacy among the people
  - National population Policy was implemented by the government which laid emphasis on education of adolescents, delayed marriage and child bearing.

- 38.** Adding of any provision or changing any provision of the Constitution is referred to as the Constitutional amendment.

The members of the Constituent Assembly who drafted the Constitution of India did not want it to remain rigid and static. They wanted a Constitution which can reflect changes in the society. The framers wanted the Constitution to be in accordance with the people's aspirations and changes in society. As a result, they framed a Constitution, whose provisions can be changed keeping in mind the changes occurring in the society

- 39.** Yes, the British framed Forest laws for their own benefit. Some examples are
- The British introduced the principle of scientific forestry to systematically exploit the forests of India. Timber which was, thus, produced was exported to Britain.
  - While on one hand, the forest acts denied the tribal and village communities their customary rights to use the forest produce for earning their basic livelihood, on the other hand, vast chunks of forests were destroyed by the government to expand railways in India.
  - Many Indian tribal communities in India lived by hunting animals. Hunting by villagers was banned by the government. However, the government officials themselves participated in various hunting activities to such an extent that many species of animals became extinct in the country.

- 40.** No, I do not agree that the Northern Indian Plains have no variation in relief features. The river flowing down from the Himalayas deposit sediments in a belt known as bhabar which runs parallel to the slopes of the Siwaliks. On the south of this belt exists the wet, swampy and marshy region known as the terai region. This region was densely covered with forests and was rich in flora and fauna. However, the forests were later brought down for the expansion of agriculture.

Most of the northern plains are formed of the older alluvium soil which is known as the bhangar plains. They lie above the flood plains of the river and present terrace-like features.

Therefore, we can say the Northern Indian Plains have variation in relief features.

- 41.** The political conditions in France were on the boil in the summer of 1789.

While the members of the National Assembly were deliberating the provisions of a Constitution, the rest of the France was seething with discontent. A severe winter had entailed a bad harvest which had in turn resulted in a steep increase in the price of bread. The bakers were exploiting this situation to their benefit by hoarding supplies. However, on 14 July 1789, things took a violent turns. After waiting for long hours in queues at a bakery, a crowd of angry women began storming into shops. At the same time, the king of France ordered the royal troops to move into Paris. As a result, the agitated crowd went berserk and stormed and destroyed the Bastille prison.

**OR**

Subsistence crisis is a situation in which people are not even able to satisfy their basic necessities. From 1715 to 1789, the population of France increased from about 23 million to 28 million. This led to a raise in demand for the food grains. However, the production was not enough for the demand. This resulted in a rapid increase in price of the bread, the staple diet of majority.

On the other hand, most of the workers were employed as labourers in workshops whose owner fixed their wages. This made them unable to keep pace with the increasing prices. Due to these reasons, the gap widened between the poor and the rich. This forced subsistence crisis over France.

- 42.** India has a monsoon type of climate. Rainfall occurs only for about three to four months and is uneven, unreliable and erratic in nature. Rainy season in India extends from June to mid- September. Sometimes at the time of arrival, the rainfall pours heavily which is commonly known as the burst of the monsoons. The monsoon first arrives at the southern tip of the subcontinent. It then gets separated into two branches; the Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch. The rains from the Arabian Sea strikes Mumbai on approximately June 10, while the Bay of Bengal branch brings rainfall to Assam. Because the mountains in the northeast causes the rain bearing winds to drift to the Indo-Gangetic plains, the region experiences rainfall by late June and early July. The rainfall reaches Himachal Pradesh by mid July.

While it rains heavily in north eastern parts of the country, Kerala and on the western slopes of the Western Ghats, moderate rainfall is experienced in the south eastern parts of the country and the Indo Gangetic Plains. Scanty rainfall is experienced in western parts of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat.

**OR**

Himalayas play an important role in economic and cultural development of India in the following ways:

- The Himalayas act as a barrier to the South West monsoon winds. When they strike the Himalayas, they shed their moisture bringing much needed rainfall in the northern parts of the country. Indian agriculture is immensely benefited by the Monsoons. (Economic impact)
- Many hill stations have been developed in the Himalayan region like Shimla, Manali, Dharamshala, Nainital etc. Himalayas are known for their scenic beauty and are visited by tourists all over the world bringing much needed foreign currency into the country. (Economic impact).
- The Himalayas are spread over vast regions running across various countries like India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Pakistan etc. This makes cultural exchanges among the people of various countries possible. The Himalayas have profoundly shaped the cultures of South Asia. Many Himalayan peaks are sacred to Hinduism, Buddhism and Sikhism. (Cultural impact).

**43.** Difference between the Cabinet and the Council of Ministers are:

<b>Cabinet</b>	<b>Council of Ministers</b>
It is a smaller group consisting of senior members that hold important portfolios.	They consist of all categories of ministers – Cabinet ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.
They are the most trusted and consulted colleagues of the Prime Minister. He asks their advice on important matters. The decisions of the Cabinet are binding on all the ministers.	He may or may not consult these ministers for making important decisions.
They are a small organised group of senior ministers who meet as frequently as possible to shape national policies and transact government business.	They meet rarely as a whole, in day-to-day working of the government.
They advice the President through the Prime Minister, in day-to-day	Though the Council of ministers advice the President, in reality it is

governance of the country.	the Cabinet which advises the President and the latter acts on their advice
----------------------------	---

OR

Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
Lok Sabha is also known as House of People or Lower House.	Rajya Sabha is also known as Council of States or Upper House.
Members of Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people and it exercises the real power on behalf of the people.	Members of Rajya Sabha are elected by the Legislative Assembly of each state through proportional representation.
It has a maximum of 552 members. At present, there are 545 members out of which 2 are nominated by the President from the Anglo-Indian community.	It has a maximum of 250 members, out of which 12 are nominated by the President, who have earned a distinction in the fields of literature, art, science and social service.
The term for Lok Sabha is five years.	Rajya Sabha is a permanent body. However, one-third of its members retire every two years.
In money matters, Lok Sabha exercises more power.	Rajya Sabha has the right to only suggest changes or delay the bill for 14 days. It is up to Lok Sabha to accept or reject the changes.

**44.** Four causes of poverty in India are:

- a. **Unemployment:** Poverty level increases with a rise in the number of unemployed. Because of unemployment, the number of dependents on the working population is increasing. As a result, per head consumption expenditure is declining and a majority of people are living in poverty.
- b. **Indebtedness:** Mostly, poor people depend on borrowing from the richer section of the society. Hence, poor people's level of indebtedness increases and is also responsible for poverty in India.
- c. **Inequalities of wealth and income:** Wealth and means of production are concentrated in a few hands while majority of the people live below the poverty line. Unequal distribution of means of production and money is a reason behind the existence of poverty in India.
- d. **Lack of social welfare:** Social well-being lacks because of several factors such as tradition and customs. Poor who reside in slum areas without any facility are considered as backward and their development is low in every aspect.

OR



Poverty and employment are the twin problems existing in India. Poverty can be eradicated effectively only when the poor participate in the growth process. Therefore, various employment programmes are launched to achieve this target.

Employment generation reduces poverty as follows:

- a. **Relationship between unemployment and poverty:** If employment opportunities are generated, then more people will be employed which leads to increase in income level. Thus, it reduces the level of poverty.
- b. **Availability of basic facilities:** Due to an increase in the employment opportunities, there will be a rise in income and poor people will be able to access education, basic health facilities, sanitation, etc.
- c. **Assets creation:** Employment generates schemes which aim to create assets such as irrigation facilities, water harvesting, construction of dams etc. These assets help to develop socio-economic conditions of the rural poor and thus, eradicate poverty.