

Mizoram Board
Class IX
Social Science
Sample Paper 2 – Solution

1. After the Bolsheviks ordered land redistribution, the Russian army began to break up because most soldiers in the Russian army were peasants who wanted to go to their villages to take up cultivation.
2. PIL is the Public Litigation Interest which can be filed by any citizen or a group of citizens in social or public interest against any law or order of the government.
3. A strait is a narrow channel of water which connects two large water bodies.
4. FCI is the Food Corporation of India. It distributes of food grains throughout the country through the Public Distribution System.
5. Raikas are the pastoral community who also cultivate the fields. They mainly live in the desert region of Rajasthan.
6. Scientific forestry deals with the conservation and management of forests on scientific lines. In scientific forestry, various species of trees in forests are cut down and are replaced by one type of tree. Trees are planted in straight rows. The forest officials undertake the survey of forests and formulate working plans for forest management.
7. Land in 16th century England was enclosed with an aim to improve sheep breeding as the prices of wool had increased.
By the 18th century, land in England was enclosed with a view to promote grain production in the country.
8. An argument against democracy is that it leads to corruption as it is based on electoral competition.
9. Shiwaliks are the southernmost range of the Himalayas. Tropical deciduous forests are found on the foot hills of the Shiwaliks.
10.
Two important clauses of the Treaty of Versailles were:
 - a. Germany had to pay huge war indemnity to the allies for the loss and damages suffered by it during the First World war
 - b. German area of Rhine Valley was to be demilitarised

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- 11.** The two types of rural unemployment in India are seasonal unemployment and disguised unemployment.
- 12.** The growth of population refers to the change in the number of people living in a state or country during a specific period of time. This change may be expressed either in absolute numbers or in percentage change per year.
- 13.** Oxbow lakes are formed when a meandering river is cut off from the rest of the river. They are crescent in shape.
- 14.** In India Mangrove forests are found mainly in Sunderbans in West Bengal and in deltas of rivers Ganga, Mahanadi, Krishna and Kaveri.
- 15.** Universal suffrage is a system which grants everyone the right to vote above a certain age irrespective of the caste, creed, colour, status, gender, religion etc.
- 16.** The places located on the leeward side of the mountains receive scanty rainfall. Because central Maharashtra is located on the leeward side of the Western Ghats, it receives less rainfall.
- 17.** The Constituent Assembly of India was constituted in 1946. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the chairman of the drafting Committee.
- 18.** Poverty has shifted from the rural to the urban areas because people from the rural regions have migrated to the urban areas for better opportunities.
- 19.** The Pentangular tournament was a cricket tournament that was organised on the basis of communal and racial lines. Gandhi was critical of this tournament as according to him, the tournament divided the people on religious and racial lines rather than uniting them. This was a time when nationalists were trying to unify the country to achieve independence from the colonial rule.
- 20.** Two areas which get more than 200 cm of rainfall in India are Assam and areas located on the windward side of the Western Ghats like Mumbai.
- 21.** The river Godavari is the largest peninsular river. It is the second longest river in India after Ganga. Due to its length (1500 km) and the large area which it drains, the river Godavari is also known as the 'Dakshin Ganga' or 'Ganga of South'.

- 22.** Sand bag stacking are useful during floods. They keep the flood water away. When sand bags are stacked one above the other, they act as a wall to keep the flood water away.
- 23.** A person of 7 years and above who can read and write with understanding in any language is considered as literate.
- 24.** Two states which do not have an international border and or lie on the coast are Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.
- 25.** Two problems faced by the Maasai pastoralists during the colonial rule were:
- Shrinking of grazing land:** European imperial powers divided Massailand between England and Germany. The grazing lands were taken over by the colonists. Thus, the Maasai lost more than half of their grazing lands.
 - Expansion of agricultural field:** The British government encouraged local farming communities to expand cultivation. Thus, the pastoral lands were converted into agricultural fields.
- 26.** Coral islands are tropical islands which are formed from various organic materials derived from skeletons of corals and numerous other animals and plants associated with corals. These are situated only few meters above the sea level and may extend upto dozens of kilometers. Example: Lakshadweep Islands.
- 27.** Two differences between evergreen and tropical deciduous forests are:

Evergreen forests	Tropical deciduous forests
Tropical evergreen forests are found in the regions which receive more than 200 cm of rainfall.	Deciduous forests are found in the regions which receive rainfall between 70 and 200 cm.
The trees of the tropical evergreen forests do not shed their leaves at a same time. Hence they always appear green.	The trees of the deciduous forests shed their leaves for about six to eight months during the dry season.

28. Two differences between fixed capital and working capital are:

Fixed capital	Working capital
Tools, machines (generator, computer etc.) and buildings are known as fixed capital.	Liquidity (money in hand) and raw materials are known as working capital.
These tools of production do not get exhausted easily and can be used over a long period of time.	These factors of production do not last for long and are used up in production.

29. Yes, I agree that black blizzards were caused in the American Great Plains because the American settlers had disturbed the ecological balance of the region. They cleared large pieces of lands in the region for the purpose of cultivation. Tractors were used to clear land of all vegetation. As the land became devoid of any grass and vegetation, normal dust storms turned into black blizzards disturbing ecological balance.

30. The Right to Constitutional Remedies is considered to be the most important fundamental right because it ensures the protection of our fundamental rights. It helps the citizens in moving to the court in case of violation of their fundamental rights. It also sees that the government does not violate or disrespect the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.

31. Two steps that can be taken to control floods are:

- a. Proper arrangements should be made in advance to evacuate people to safe places. Warning should be given to people through radio and TV.
- b. Proper embankments should be made to check advancing water.

32. Mitigation involves structural and non structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of disasters. Two examples of non-structural mitigation are:

- a. A legal framework should be implemented which allow people to build only those structures which can withstand floods and cyclones in effective ways.
- b. Land use planning should be properly made so that human activities in hazards prone areas can be controlled to avoid losses.

33. The role of co-operatives in food security in India are:

- They are providing food security in the country, especially in the southern and western parts.
- They have set up shops to sell low priced goods to poor people. For example, in Tamil Nadu, out of the entire fair price shops running, around 94% are being run by co-operatives.
- It has brought about the white revolution in the country. Example: Amul selling milk and milk products.

34. The northern slopes of the Himalayan mountains lie at a very high altitude, and hence, they are covered with snow for most time of the year. Such extreme environment condition does not support the growth of rich plant life. However, the southern slopes of the Himalayas receive heavy rainfall which results in the growth of thick forests in the region. Hence, the southern slopes in the Himalayan region are covered with thick vegetation as compared to the northern slopes.

35. Three main causes which led to the February Revolution were:

- **The First World War:** Russia participated in the First World War on the side of the Allies. During the course of the war, Russian armies suffered heavy losses which were demoralising for the people.
- **Grim Economic Conditions:** The First World War had disastrous impact on the economy of Russia. While retreating from various battle fields, the Russian army destroyed crops and buildings in the country to prevent the enemy from using them as resources. People in Russia began to question the participation of Russia into the war.
- **Scarcity of Essential Goods:** As the war was fought on, essential supply of grains and bread were diverted to war fronts to feed the soldiers. This led to the scarcity of essential goods in the market leading to riots among the people.

36. Differences between the Western and the Eastern Ghats are:

The Western Ghats	The Eastern Ghats
The Western Ghats lie on the western margin of the Deccan Plateau.	The Eastern Ghats lie on the eastern margin of the Deccan Plateau.
The Western Ghats are higher in elevation. Their average elevation is from 900 to 1600 metres.	The Eastern Ghats are lower in elevation. Their average elevation is 600 metres.
They have a continuous chain of mountains and can be	The mountain chains are not continuous and are denuded by the rivers which

crossed through passes only.	flow into the Bay of Bengal.
No major river cuts across them.	They have been cut across by major rivers such as Godavari, Mahanadi, Krishna and Kaveri.

- 37.** Restrictions imposed by the Dutch on the forest communities of Java were:
- The Dutch, by enacting several laws, restricted the use of forest produce by the villagers.
 - Wood can be cut by the villagers under close supervision only for purposes such as building houses or river boats.
 - Villagers could not transport wood without the permission of the government or graze their cattle in young stands of forests. The Dutch required labour to cut trees to make railway sleepers.
- 38.** The framing the Indian Constitution was not an easy task for the members of the Constituent Assembly. Difficulties faced by them during the writing of the Constitution were
- India, being a diverse country, was inhabited by the people belonging to different religions, caste, class and sect. Thus, they had to frame a Constitution which can satisfy the aspirations of each section of society. This was not an easy task.
 - The people of India had emerged as free citizens after independence. It was, thus, important for the framers to incorporate all the rights and duties of the citizens of the country in the Constitution.
 - India had become independent after experiencing million of deaths during the partition of the country. It was a traumatic experience for the people.
- 39.** From childhood, girls dressed in stays, tightly laced up by bounds. This was done in order to restrict their bodily growth and contain them within clothes to suit the image of a delicate, passive and docile lady. When they grew slightly older, girls were made to wear extremely tight corsets, which 'enhanced' their figures. Tightly laced, small waist women were considered attractive, elegant and graceful. Clothing thus reinforced the image of frail, submissive Victorian women.
- 40.** Yes, I agree that health is an important component of population composition. It is because health affects the process of development. Declining death rates and improvement in life expectancy rates are the results of improvements made in the sector of public health. The adolescent population constitute about one fifth of the total population of the country. Adolescents require proper nutrition diet. Only healthy adolescents can lead to the development of the nation.

41. The Nazis considered the people belonging to the 'Aryan race', i.e. the blond, blue eyed Nordic Germans as superior whereas the Jews, gypsies and coloured people were considered inferior. The other aspect of Nazism was the concept of Lebensraum or living space. Hitler believed that the Germans had to acquire new territories for settlement. This would enhance the area of the mother country and at the same time enable the settlers to maintain an intimate link with their place of origin.

The State was to physically eliminate all those citizens which were considered 'undesirable'. These included people of other races and even those 'Aryan Germans' who were physically or mentally challenged. Only the 'pure blooded' and healthy Nordic Aryans were to be retained by the State. All of this was to be done in order to maintain the racial purity and superiority of the Aryan race which was to conquer the world and master its resources.

OR

Charles Darwin was a scientist who is best known for his contributions to the theory of evolution. He outlined that all species are developed through the process of natural selection.

Darwin never advocated any kind of human interference in the process of natural selection. However, his theory was used by Hitler to validate his conquests of other countries.

Later, the term, 'Survival of the fittest' was formulated by Herbert Spencer. He advocated the idea that only those species which can adapt themselves to the changing climatic conditions can survive on the earth. Hitler used this idea to justify his dislike for the Jews and other races. He argued that the Aryans were the purest of all races, and thus they need to be stronger to dominate the world. He contended that all other weak races like that of the Jews would not be able to survive. It was on the pretext of this idea that he carried out the extermination of the Jews and Gypsies.

42. The river Ganga originates in the Gangotri glacier in the Himalayas. At Devprayag, it is joined by the Alaknanda river. In Haridwar, the Ganga emerges from the mountains in the plains. The Ganga is joined by many tributaries like Yamuna, Gandak, Kosi and Son. The river Yamuna meets Ganga at Allahabad.

The river Ganga then flows to the east till Farakka in West Bengal. At this juncture, the river Bhagirathi- Hooghly - a distributary of Ganga emerges which flows southwards to the Bay of Bengal. The Ganga flows into Bangladesh where it is joined by the river Brahmaputra. The river then drains into the Bay of Bengal. The delta formed by the river Ganga and Brahmaputra is known as the Sundarban delta which is the largest delta in the world. It is also the home of the royal tigers of Bengal.

OR

Following are the four major drainage patterns:

- a. **Dendritic:** This drainage system is formed when the river channel follows the slope of the terrain. Because many tributaries join the main river, this drainage system appears like the branches of trees.
- b. **Trellis:** The trellis pattern is developed when many tributaries join the main river at right angles and the hard and the soft rock exist parallel to each other.
- c. **Rectangular:** It develops on the strongly jointed rocky terrain which are resistant to erosion. Such rocks have joints at right angles which can be eroded. The joints are cracked opened by erosion, and hence, the streams of rivers develop along these joints.
- d. **Radial:** When the streams of rivers flow in different directions from a central peak or a dome-like structure, the radial drainage pattern is developed.

43. Various conditions required for democratic elections to take place in a country are:

- a. Everyone should have a right to vote and the vote should be of equal value.
- b. Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections and there should be ample choice for the voters to choose from.
- c. Elections must be held regularly after every few years.
- d. The candidate preferred by the people should get elected.
- e. Elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner where people can choose their representatives without any fear.

OR

Various limitations and challenges of Indian elections are:

- a. Big parties with large amount of money are not sure of their victory during elections but are able to gain undue advantage over smaller parties and independent candidates.
- b. Many candidates with serious criminal records have been able to secure party tickets for themselves. Honest candidates in such situation are pushed to the periphery.
- c. Some parties are dominated by a family or few families. These families distribute tickets to their relatives.
- d. Ideologies of most of the political parties may be identical to each other and hence are not able to offer large choices to the citizens.

44. The causes of unemployment in India are as follows:

- a. **Slow growth rate of different sectors:** The Indian economy was unable to grow at a pace proportionate with the continuous growth of the labour force in the industrial, agricultural and service sectors. Thereby, adequate employment opportunities were not created in these sectors.
- b. **Defective educational system:** The Indian educational system does not emphasis on vocational and technical education. This has lead to the problem of urban unemployment.
- c. **Use of capital intensive technology:** Most industries have adopted capital intensive technology in their production activities, particularly the large and medium scale industries. India had depended on imported technology at the initial phase of industrialisation. Today, there is surplus labour in India for productive activities but dependence on capital intensive technology has led to unemployment.
- d. **Rural-urban migration:** Lack of employment opportunities in rural areas and relatively high wage rates in urban areas has led to rural migration to urban areas. Hence, this situation has created urban unemployment problems in India.

OR

Unemployment negatively impacts the economy of the country. It is because unemployment creates a feeling of hopelessness and depression among the unemployed people. It results in the wastage of human resource as people are not involved in any kind of productive activities. This makes them a liability for the nation.

Unemployed people are not able to support their families and educate their children. This makes the entire family dependent on the nation, and hence, the dependence of unemployed people increases on the working population of the country.

The quality of life of an unemployed person deteriorates which also impacts the social life of a person. This may result in people engaging in illegal activities such as theft, robbery etc. Increasing trends towards unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy where most of its human resource is not engaged in any productive activity.