

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
LUCKNOW REGION
SESSION ENDING EXAMINATION(2022-23)
CLASS -9
SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**

ANSWER KEY

- 1-B
- 2-B
- 3-C
- 4-C
- 5-B
- 6-B
- 7-B
- 8-A
- 9-A
- 10-B
- 11-A
- 12-B
- 13-D
- 14-C
- 15-C
- 16-A
- 17-B
- 18-C
- 19-D
- 20-B

21- The three main processes of change of population are—birth rates, death rates and migration.

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

Death rate: It is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year. The main cause of the rate of growth of the Indian population has been the rapid decline in the death rate.

Migration: Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories.

Migration can be internal (within the country) or international (between countries).

22-Some of the most important democratic rights which we enjoy today can be traced back to French Revolution are:

- Freedom of Speech.
- Equality before the law.
- Citizen's natural rights must be protected by the state.
- Freedom of Opinion.
- Freedom of Speech.
- Right to Life.

23-1- Leaders keep changing in a democracy.

2-This leads to instability. Democracy is all about political competition and power play.

there is no scope for morality.

3-So many people have to be consulted in a democracy that it leads to delays.
4-Elected leaders do not know the best interest of the people. It leads to bad decisions. 5-Democracy leads to corruption for it is based on electoral competition
(Any two)

24--Multiple cropping is the most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land.

- **The other way of increasing production from the same land is by using modern farming methods.**
- **To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during a year is known as multiple cropping.**
- **In modern farming methods the farmer use high yielding varieties of seeds, adequate amount of chemical or bio-fertilizers, pesticides, improved agriculture implements etc.**

25 Himalayan rivers:

- 1. These rivers rise from the snow covered Himalayas and hence these are perennial.**
- 2. These rivers do not have any waterfalls. Hence these are not useful for generation of water power.**
- 3. The Himalayan rivers have large basins an extensive catchment areas. Therefore these have a large volume of water.**
- 4. These rivers flow over plains. Therefore these are useful for irrigation and navigation.**
- 5. These rivers pass through deep gorges and before entering the plains have meandering courses on Plains.**
- 6. These rivers form vast Alluvial Plains for depositing sediments.**
- 7. Many important towns have developed on the course of these rivers.**

Rivers of the Peninsula:

- 1. The peninsular rivers are seasonal; they get supply of water from summer rainfall.**
- 2. These rivers make waterfalls and cataracts on the plateau hence these are useful for hydroelectric projects**
- 3. The peninsular rivers have small basins and small catchment areas therefore these do not have a large volume of water.**
- 4. These rivers flow on Rocky areas and are not used for irrigation and navigation.**
- 5. These rivers flow through Shallow river valleys and have straight courses.**
- 6. These rivers do not bring fertile alluvium and do not form Alluvial plains.**
- 7. Very few towns have developed on the bank of these rivers.**

26-Waste Land rules: The colonial government considered any uncultivated land as unproductive. If this land could be transformed into cultivated farmland, it would result in an increase in land revenue and production of crops such as jute, cotton and wheat. This is why the Waste Land rules were formulated.

(b) Forest Acts: These placed forests in two dominant categories — reserved and protected. Reserved forests were for commercial use only, and were inaccessible to the pastoralists. In protected forests, the movements of pastoralists were severely restricted.

(c) Criminal Tribes Act: The British government eyed nomadic people with suspicion and disregard on account of their continuous movement. They could not be tracked down or placed in one particular place, unlike rural people in villages who were easy to identify and control. Hence, the colonial power viewed nomadic tribes as criminal. The Criminal Tribes Act was passed in 1871.

OR

The Maasai community lost its grazing lands because of the advent of colonial rule in Africa.

1-In 1885 itself, Maasai land was cut in half by an international boundary drawn between the two colonies—British Kenya and German Tanganyika.

2- The best pastures were reserved for white settlements, and the Maasai tribes were given arid, small areas in south Kenya and north Tanzania.

3-This lack of good grazing lands and a two-year drought led to loss of almost 60% cattle belonging to the Maasai tribes.

4- Increase in cultivation and promotion of game reserves added to their woes. Thus, with the increasing power of the colonists and their adverse impact on the Maasai's social life, this community gradually lost all its grazing lands.

27-competitions will benefit the citizens.

- citizens can choose their leaders who will create more economic growth.
- This leads to the foundation of a well developed society.
- Regular electoral competition provides incentives to political parties and leaders.

28-Seasonal hunger is the form of hunger that occurs when a person is unable to find a job for the full year. Seasonal hunger is tied to planting and harvesting cycles. This is common in rural regions due to the seasonal nature of the agricultural activity, and in urban areas due to the prevalence of temporary workers.

Chronic hunger results from meals that are chronically insufficient in quantity and/or quality. Due to their very low income and consequent inability to purchase food for sustenance, the poor experience chronic hunger.

29-India has a huge population and every year a large number of people graduate from schools and colleges. Employment generation in various sectors is not keeping pace with the number of educated people coming out of educational institutions. Due to this, educated unemployed is a peculiar problem of India.

30-(i) Temperature(climate) (ii) Soil (iii) land (iv) Precipitation (v)photoperiod-
explanation of each point.

Or

To protect the flora and fauna of the country, the government has taken many steps.

(i) Fourteen biosphere reserves have been set up in the country to protect flora and fauna. Four out of these, the Sunderbans in West Bengal, Nanda Devi in Uttarakhand,

the Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu and the Nilgiris (Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu) have been included in the world network of Biosphere reserves.

(ii) Financial and technical assistance has been provided to many Botanical Gardens by the government since 1992.

(iii) Project Tiger, Project Rhino, Project Great Indian Bustard and many other ecodevelopmental projects have been introduced.

(iv) 89 National Parks, 490 Wildlife sanctuaries and Zoological gardens are set up to take care of Natural heritage.

(v) Awareness programme

Any other relevant points

31-Similarities between colonial management of the forests in Bastar and in Java are:

i) Both were under colonial rule.

ii) Scientific theory was implemented.

iii) The traditional local people were debarred from the benefit of forests.

iv) Forest laws were enacted in Java and Bastar.

v) These laws restricted villager's access to forests.

vi) Timber could be cut from only specified forests and under the close supervision.

vii) Both had a forest service.

viii) Their everyday practices – cutting wood for their houses, grazing their cattle, collecting fruits and roots, hunting and fishing became illegal.

or

The individuals of Bastar got stressed when the frontier government proposed to save 66% of the timberland in 1905 and quit moving development, chasing an assortment of woods produce. To contradict the timberland approaches activity was taken by the Dhurwas of the Kanger backwoods where reservation previously occurred.

(i) In 1910 mango bought a piece of earth, chillies and bolts, and started circling between towns.

(ii) Every town contributed something to the insubordination costs.

(iii) Bazaars were plundered, the places of authorities and dealers, schools and police headquarters were scorched and looted, and increased rearranged.

(iv) Most of the individuals who were assaulted were somehow or another related to the pilgrim statue and its severe laws.

Results:

The British responded cruelly to it and sent soldiers to smother the defiance.

(i) The British encompassed Adivasi's camps and terminated upon them.

(ii) People who participated in the defiance were beaten and rebuffed.

(iii) Most towns were abandoned as individuals fled into the wildernesses.

32As the head of the country, the PM performs various functions such as:

Leader of the Country: The PM of India is the Chief Head of the Indian Government.

Cabinet Chairman: The Indian PM is the chairman of the cabinet responsible for conducting cabinet meetings. He/she can implement his/her decision in cases of conflict and opinion differences.

Portfolio allocation: The PM has the power to assign respective portfolios to the Ministers in their cabinet.

Link between the cabinet and the President: The PM acts as the link between the Indian President and the cabinet. He communicates the decisions of the Cabinet and proposals for legislation to the Indian President.

Chief Advisor: The PM is the chief advisor to the President of the country.

The official representative of the country: The PM represents India at high-level international meetings and is the country's ambassador. **ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINTS**

33-National Food for Work Programme.

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

Rural Housing – Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)

Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Mahatma Gandhi rural employment guarantee act(MNREGA)

ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINTS

34.1 Some parts of the Rajasthan desert

34.2 South –WEST monsoon winds

34.3Coastal areas experience less contrasts in temperature conditions due to moderating effect of the seas.

34.4 Rainfall decreases from the east to the west in Northern India because there is a decrease in the moisture content of the winds.

35.1 Charles Darwin

35.2 living space

35.3 Other than pure and healthy Nordic Aryans.

35.4 use of different means to popularise Nazi ideology

36.1 Kosovo

36.2 Govt of Milosevic

36.3 Misusing power against minority Albanians

36.4 To protect from the tyranny of the govt

37 A- GREAT BRITAIN

B- Turkey