

BCM School, Basant Avenue, Dugri Road, Ludhiana

Class-IX

Subject- Social Science

Answerkey of Assignment

1. A student has only three days left before final examinations but has five subjects to revise thoroughly. Due to limited time, the student must decide how to allocate study hours among subjects. Which of the following best illustrates the economic concept involved in this situation?

- (a) The availability of unlimited natural resources.
- (b) The elimination of choice due to fixed schedules.
- (c) The problem of scarcity arising from limited time and unlimited needs.**
- (d) The absence of opportunity cost in academic decisions.

2. Which of the following best shows the overlap of disciplines in Social Science?

- (a) A historical event has no effect on the economy
- (b) Climate change can affect livelihoods and government planning**
- (c) Geography never affects politics
- (d) Economics cannot be connected to society

3Q. “Economists play an important role in policy-making.” Explain how their analysis helps the government in decision-making.

Answer: *Analyse economic data and trends

*Identify problems like inflation and unemployment

*Suggest effective policies and solutions

4Q. Rahul says ‘History is not useful because it only deals with the past’. Do you agree? Give reason.

Ans:No, I don't agree, because History helps us understand how present society has developed over time. It teaches us that we should learn from the past mistakes and achievements. It also helps us to take better decision for the future.

5Q. Choice is unavoidable even when resources increase.”Justify the statement.

Ans - Human wants are unlimited, so even if resources increase, all wants cannot be satisfied.

Therefore, individuals still need to make choices about how to use available resources

6Q. Why is it important to study different branches of Social Science instead of only one?

Ans: It is important because society is made up of many aspects like history, environment, economy, and governance. Each branch explains a different part, and together they provide a complete and better understanding of how society works.

7Q. "Production alone cannot ensure economic welfare." Analyse the statement with reference to distribution and consumption.

Ans- *Production increases the availability of goods and services, but *welfare depends on how they are shared.

*Unequal distribution may lead to some people not getting basic necessities despite high production.

*Proper *consumption is necessary, as welfare improves only when goods are actually used to satisfy needs.

8Q. Explain how Social Science connects daily life with classroom learning.

Ans. 1. Social Science helps students understand society, relationships, and institutions around them.
2. It explains real-life issues such as migration, climate change, governance, poverty, and inequality.
3. It develops students into responsible, informed citizens capable of ethical thinking and rational action.

9Q. Your friend says, "I only need to read the textbook to understand Social Science." Do you agree? What skills does Social Science really develop?

ANS: No, reading the textbook alone is not enough. Social Science is about engaging with the real world. The skills it develops include:

1. **Critical thinking** – questioning what we read, hear, and observe.
2. **Source analysis** – evaluating maps, data, historical documents, and news.
3. **Empathy** – understanding how people with different backgrounds experience the world.
4. **Problem-solving** – applying knowledge from multiple disciplines to real issues.
5. **Communication** – expressing arguments clearly in writing and speech.
6. **Active citizenship** – participating responsibly in democratic life.

These competencies are developed through field visits, debates, newspaper reading, project work, and discussions — not just from a textbook. Social Science teaches us *how to think*, not just *what to think*.

10Q. Read the case carefully and answer the questions:

In a developing country, the government is planning its annual budget. It must decide whether to allocate more funds to defence or education. At the same time, industries are choosing between using labour-intensive or capital-intensive techniques. Due to these decisions, some sections of society benefit more than others.

(a) Which central problem of an economy is related to the choice between defence and education?

Ans. The central problem involved is “What to produce”, as the government is deciding between defence and education.

(b) Identify the type of economy where such decisions are mainly taken by the government.

Ans. The type of economy is a Centrally Planned (Socialist) Economy, where the government takes major economic decisions.

(c) Analyse how these decisions can lead to inequality in the economy. Suggest one measure to reduce it.

Ans. These decisions can lead to inequality because:

*If more funds are allocated to defence, sectors like education may be neglected, affecting human development.

*Use of capital-intensive techniques may reduce employment opportunities, increasing income inequality.

Measure to reduce inequality:

The government can increase spending on welfare schemes like education, healthcare, and employment programs.