

BCM SCHOOL, BASANT AVENUE, DUGRI ROAD, LUDHIANA

**Answer Key of Revision Assignment
CLASS IX SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Q1. The magnitude of population growth refers to which of the following?

A. The number of persons added each year or decade

B. The rate or the pace of population increase

C. The total population of an area

D. The number of females per thousand males

Q2. Assertion (A) : Poverty means hunger and lack of shelter. Reason (R) : Poverty is living with a sense of hopelessness.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

c) A is correct but R is wrong.

d) A is wrong but R is correct.

Q3. The Constitution of India has made necessary provisions for ensuring independence of judiciary." Justify your answer by giving two reasons.

Ans: a) The judges are appointed by the executive on the basis of the prescribed qualifications, and according to a well established procedure.

b) The Judges cannot be removed at the whims of the executive.

Q4. Mention the communities termed as 'desirables' and 'undesirables' by the Nazis. Ans:

The 'desirables' included blond, blue-eyed, Nordic German Aryans. He wanted a society of pure and healthy Nordic Aryans.

The 'undesirables' included many gypsies, blacks, Jews remained the worst sufferers. Even those 'Germans who were seen as impure or abnormal had no right to live. Under the Euthanasia Programme they were condemned to death. Even Germans who were mentally and physically unfit were put to death.

Q5. Distribution of population in India is uneven." Prove this statement with examples.

Ans:

* Physical factors: Rugged and mountainous terrain as in Jammu and Kashmir or lack of means of transport as in Arunachal Pradesh are primarily responsible for sparse population.

* Harsh climatic conditions: Snow-covered regions like Jammu and Kashmir and very hot regions such as Rajasthan invite less population.

* Plain terrain: Place with rich, fertile soil, good rainfall and moderate climate like Kerala and Uttar Pradesh make highly populated states.

* Economical factors: Regions become densely populated where ample scope of starting business and industries prevail. With good transport, trade and communication these regions become acutely dense.

* Political factors: States providing security, peace and stability also become very dense in the long run.

Q6.How does rapid growth rate of population increase poverty in a country? Ans:

- 1.Rapid growth of population in comparison to the rate of growth of resources hampers the process of economic development.
- 2.Increase in population reduces the per capita income and lowers the standard of living in an economy.
- 3.In India, rapid growth of population has put in more stress on its economic and social infrastructure and thereby, aggravating the problem of poverty and unemployment.
- 4.Due to enormous population, a large portion of national income is used on consumption and less is left for saving which, in turn, reduces the capital formation.
5. As a result of low capital formation, enough employment opportunities cannot be created which further aggravate the problem of poverty. Poor people in India are ignorant, illiterate and has very less means of entertainment. So, they end up adding more to the population.

Q7.The German economy was the worst hit by the economic crisis. By 1932, industrial production was reduced to 40 per cent of the 1929 level. Workers lost their jobs or were paid reduced wages. The number of unemployed touched an unprecedented 6 million. On the streets of Germany you could see men with placards around their necks saying, "Willing to do any work'. Unemployed youths played cards or simply sat at street corners, or desperately queued up at the local employment exchange. As jobs disappeared, the youth took to criminal activities and total despair became commonplace.

Q.1Which economy was the worst hit by the economic crisis?

Ans. The German economy was worst hit by the economic crisis.

Q.2What was the impact of economic crisis on German workers?

Ans.Workers lost their jobs or were paid reduced wages.

Q.3Explain the impact of economic crisis on German youth.

Ans. As job disappeared the youth took to criminal activities and total despair became commonplace.