

BCM SCHOOL BASANT AVENUE DUGRI ROAD LUDHIANA
CLASS IX SOCIAL SCIENCE
ANSWER KEY OF PRACTICE ASSIGNMENT

Q1: Tejpal Singh works as a peasant in the village. His income from agricultural production is very low. The money is not enough to sustain his family of six-that includes his wife and four children. His wife- Savita is unemployed and wishes to work for earning extra income. Recently, a new scheme has been launched in the village. Under the scheme, one-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women. This scheme helped Savita to get the job in the village.

Name the scheme which helped Savita to get a job.

- a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
- b) Antyodaya Anna Yozana
- c) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana
- d) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

Ans: a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

Q2: **Who appoints the Governors of various States after consultations with the Chief Minister of the State?**

- a) Speaker
- b) Prime Minister
- c) President
- d) Vice President

Ans: c) President

Q3: **If any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the Houses. But if there is a difference between the two Houses**

- a) The final decision is taken in a joint session in which members of both the Houses sit together.
- b) Rajya Sabha takes the decision
- c) Lok Saha takes the decision
- d) President takes the decision

Ans: a) The final decision is taken in a joint session in which members of both the Houses sit together.

Q4: **The PDS card for below poverty line is _____.**

- a) red card
- b) blue card
- c) yellow card
- d) white card

Ans. c) yellow card

Q5: Explain the different malpractices done by PDS dealers?

Ans: Public Distribution System (PDS) dealers are sometimes found resorting to malpractices like diverting the grains to open market to get better margins, selling poor quality grains at ration shops, irregular opening of the shops, etc.

Q6: “The Indian monsoon is said to be a unifying bond for the people of the country.” Suppose the monsoon is disturbed for a prolonged period of time. What do you think, how will it affect the country?

Ans: The monsoon’s unifying effect on the Indian subcontinent is very observable.

- I. A rhythmic cycle of seasons is created by the seasonal change of the wind systems and related climate conditions. Also, rain and irregular propagation uncertainties are very characteristic of the monsoons.
- II. This phenomenon revolves around the Indian landscape, its animal and plant life, and the entire agricultural calendar and people’s lives including their festivities.
- III. Year after year, from north to south and from east to west, the Indians eagerly await the arrival of the monsoon.
- IV. These monsoon winds connect the entire nation by providing water to begin the farming production in motion.
- V. The river valleys which carry this water also unite as a single river valley unit.

Q7: What is the need for maintaining Buffer Stock?

Ans: (i) Buffer stock is the stock of foodgrains, namely wheat and rice procured by the government through the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production. The purchased food grains are stored in granaries.

(ii) Thus, buffer stock is created by the government to distribute these food grains in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata of society at a price lower than the market price.

(iii) Buffer stock also helps resolve the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions.

Q8: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows:

The cold weather season begins from mid-November in Northern India and stays till February. December and January are the coldest months in the Northern part of India. The temperature decreases from South to the North. The average temperature of Chennai, on the Eastern coast, is between 24°-25° Celsius, while in the Northern plains, it ranges between 10°– and 15°– Celsius. Days are warm and nights are cold. Frost is common in the North and the higher slopes of the Himalayas experience snowfall. During this season, the North-East trade winds prevail over the country. They blow from land to sea and hence, for most part of the country, it is a dry season. Some amount of rainfall occurs on the Tamil Nadu coast from these winds as, here they blow from sea to land.

(I) When does the cold weather season begin in India?

Ans. Cold weather season begins from mid-November in Northern India and stays till February.

(II) Name the winds that prevail over the country during the winter season.

Ans. During winter season, North-East trade winds prevail over the country. They blow from land to sea and so it is a dry season in most parts of the country.

(III) What type of weather is seen in this season?

Ans. The weather in this season is normally marked by clear sky, low temperatures, low humidity and feeble, variable winds.