

# **CHRIST KING HR.SEC SCHOOL, KOHIMA**

## **Subject: Social Sciences**

### **Class: 9 (3<sup>rd</sup> Term)**

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#### **Chapter 9** **Wildlife**

#### **Exercises**

##### **I Choose the correct answer.**

1. (b)    2. (c)    3. (b)    4. (c)    5. (c)    6. (b)

##### **II Very short answer type questions**

1. India has 1200 species of birds and more than 89,000 animal species.
2. Species of plants and animals which are on the line of extinction are called endangered species.
3. Kerala, Karnataka and Assam.
4. The Gir forest in Gujarat.
5. Turtles, crocodiles and gharials.
6. Assam.
7. Kerala.

##### **III Short answer type questions**

1. The abundance of wildlife in India can be estimated by the following;
  - There are more than 89,000 animals, 1200 species of birds and 2500 species of fish.
  - The amphibians, reptiles and mammals of India comprises between 5% and 8% of the world's counts.
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2. In India, elephants can be seen in the hot wet forest of Kerala, Karnataka and Assam. Rhinoceros are seen in Kaziranga National Park in Assam.
3. Three methods to conserve wildlife in India are;
  - Prevention of poaching
  - Creating awareness among the people
  - Demarcating national parks, sanctuaries and reserves and protecting them.
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4. Biosphere reserves are multipurpose protected areas created to deal with the issue of conservation of bio-diversity and its sustainable use.

##### **IV Long answer type questions**

1. Wildlife can be conserved by;
  - Prevention of poaching
  - Making and imposing laws for the protection of threatened and endangered species.
  - Creating awareness among the people.
  - Prevention and preservation of their natural habitat.
  - Demarcating national parks, sanctuaries and reserves and protecting them.
2. India supports the growth of large variety of species of flora and fauna. The main reason is that India has favourable climate and varied topographic conditions like plains, plateaus, mountains etc. It has been estimated that there are more than 89,000 animal species in India. India has 1200 species of birds that make up to 13% of the world's total. The country has 2500 species of fish that makes up to

12% of the world's stock. Apart from these, about 15,000 flowering species are endemic to India. India also has 5% to 8% of world's reptiles, amphibians and mammals.

3. The need to conserve our rich and varied fauna arises because of the following serious consideration:
  - They provide us milk, meat, wool, silk, and hides etc.
  - Wild animals and birds add to the beauty of nature and help in maintaining ecological balance.
  - Indiscriminate hunting of wildlife disturbs the ecological balance and leads to extinction of some species. Some beautiful species like cheetah, rhinoceros, musk-deer, Indian bustard are in the danger of total extinction. Besides this many birds and animals have already extinct due to reckless destruction of forest.
4. Steps taken by the government to protect wildlife in India are:
  - Various national parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserves have been set up in various parts of India whose wild animals and birds are kept in their natural habitat.
  - Periodic census to find the latest position of some rare species.
  - Special project for endangered species like tigers and rhinoceros.
  - The killing of wildlife has been banned by the government and special forest officers have been appointed to catch the law-breaking animal hunters.
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5. Besides the government, it is also our duty to preserve the wildlife. The need to involve human in conservation activity of the area is emphasised. Human are considered to be an integral part of the ecosystem. Therefore we should take steps to avoid reckless hunting of wild animals, indiscriminate felling of trees and clearing of forest to protect our national wealth, i.e. wildlife.

## Chapter 10 Map Reading

### **Exercises**

#### **I Choose the correct answer**

1. (a)    2. (c)    3. (b)    4. (a)    5. (d)    6. (a)    7. (d)

#### **II Very short answer type questions**

1. Maps are representation of a geographical area, usually a portion of the earth's surface, drawn or printed on a flat surface.
2. A scale is the ratio or proportion between the distance on the map and the actual distance on the ground.
3. It is because the design and shape of these symbols has been laid down by mutual agreement among nations.
4. The colours represent particular features and are more useful for representation of information and reading of survey maps.
5. The four intermediate directions are;
  - North-West (NW)
  - North-East (NE)
  - South-East (SE)
  - South-West (SW)
6. Large scale map and small scale map.
7. Linear scale is a line marked off centimetres to indicate a corresponding distance on the earth in kilometres.

8. It is similar to ratio proportion but may indicate the same result by a mathematical formula:-

$$RF = \frac{\text{Distance on the map}}{\text{Distance on the ground}}$$

### III Short answer type questions

1. The importance of map are as follows:

- Maps help in locating resources, their mining and for comparing reserves.
- Maps are an essential tourist guide.
- Maps are essential management tools.
- In recent years, maps have been proved indispensable for disaster management.

2. Two ways of representing scale are:

- Statement method: In this method the scale of the map is expressed in words. It may be simply stated that 5km on ground is equal to 1cm on the map. This method is similar to presenting in linear or graphic state.
- Ratio proportion method: In this case 1 unit on the map may represent several thousand units on the ground. For example, 1:50,000 may mean 1cm on the map is equal to 50,000 cm on the ground.

### IV Long answer type questions

1. Some elements of map making are:

- (i) Scale: A scale is the ratio or proportion between the distance on the map and the actual distance on the ground. Several types of scale are; statement, ratio proportion method, linear scale, representative fraction.
- (ii) Conventional symbols: These are commonly used symbols to avoid crowding of information on a map. These symbols are laid down on mutual agreement among nations.
- (iii) Colour: The symbols, lines and ground areas on a map may also be shown in different colours which represent particular features for representation of information and reading of survey maps.

2. The colours represent particular features for representation of information and reading of survey maps.

- Blue: It represents water bodies such as oceans, seas and lakes.
- Yellow: Cultivable land on a survey map. On Atlas maps it may mean rough land.
- White: Uncultivable land on survey maps and unvegetated land on Atlas maps.
- Green: It represents forest areas, grasslands etc.
- Red: It represents settlement huts on survey maps.

3. Cultural maps have specific purpose content. These maps are used in different methods to show distribution of population by means of dots or colour or just use statistical data. The major cultural maps are;

- Dot maps: Dots of uniform size and thickness may represent say 10,000 population and double thickness of the dot may represent 20,000 population. In ordinary case the number of dots of uniform thickness may be used to introduce the population of an area.
- Choropleth: Choropleth maps show distribution by means of degrees of colours and shades. This method can also be used in physical map like showing distribution of rainfall.

4. Conventional signs are not drawn to scale because these are standard symbols used on map conveying a definite meaning which are accepted universally. These are commonly used symbols to avoid crowding of information on a map. The conventional symbols are used in the survey of India maps which would enable tourists and other people to read the map of a country for interpretation and location.

## **Chapter 15** **Citizens' Rights in a Democracy**

### **Exercises**

#### **I Choose the correct answer**

1. (a)    2. (b)    3. (a)    4. (d)    5. (d)    6. (b)

#### **II Very short answer type questions.**

1. Habeas Corpus is those who have detained or imprisoned a person are commanded to bring him/her to the court of law and inform him/her the cause of arrest.
2. Right to constitutional remedies.
3. Rights re privileges enjoyed by the citizens.
4. Fundamental rights are the basic rights given to each and every citizen which protects the state from becoming autocratic.

#### **III Short answer type questions.**

1. (i) Certiorari
  - This writ is issued by a higher court upon a lower court to hand over an ongoing case or case under consideration for review.
- (ii) Mandamus
  - This means “we command” in Latin and under this a person holding a public office is commanded to perform what is his/her legal duty.
- (iii) Quo Warranto
  - This is directed against a person who has wrongfully usurped a public office and declares such holding of office illegal and the office vacant.
2. Freedom of speech and expression is one of the essential features of any democracy. Our ideas and personality develop only when we are able to freely communicate with others. But we cannot use it to incite people to rebel against the government. Nor can we use it to defame others causing damage to a person’s reputation.
3. Following are six fundamental duties;
  - To abide by the constitution and respect the national flag and the national anthem.
  - To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
  - To protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
  - To defend the country.
  - To protect and improve the natural environment.
  - To safeguard public property.
4. Seven fundamental rights are as follows;
  - Right to equality
  - Right to freedom
  - Right against exploitation
  - Right to freedom of religion
  - Cultural and educational rights
  - Right to constitutional remedies
  - Right to education.

#### **IV Long answer type questions.**

1. The various writs which the court can issue to protect the rights of the citizens are;
  - **Habeas Corpus:** A wrongfully detained person can avail of it. Those who have detained or imprisoned person are commanded to bring him/her to the court of law and inform him/her the cause of the arrest.
  - **Mandamus:** This means “we command” in Latin and under this a person holding a public office is commanded to perform what is his/her legal duty.
  - **Prohibition:** This prohibits an inferior court from exercising powers with which it is not legally vested.
  - **Certiorari:** This writ is issued by a higher court upon a lower court to hand over an ongoing case or case under consideration for review.
  - **Quo Warranto:** This is directed against a person who has wrongfully usurped a public office and declares such holding of office illegal and the office vacant.
2. The Indian constitution grants its citizens a series of rights. According to economic rights any citizen of India has the right to work. He is entitled to earn a reasonable wage to maintain his life and status. According to educational rights, no citizen of India shall be denied admission into any educational institution on the ground of religion, race, caste, language and sex. Article 21A of the Indian constitution also provides for free and compulsory education for all children between the age of 6 to 14 years.
3. The right to freedom is a cluster of six freedoms as it grants a series of rights to achieve all round development. The six freedoms given by this right are;
  - Freedom of speech and expression
  - Assemble in a peaceful manner
  - Form associations and unions
  - Move freely throughout the country
  - Reside in any part of the country
  - Practise any profession, or carry on any occupation and trade.

Every citizen has a right to all these freedoms. However, a person should not exercise his freedom in such a manner that violates other people's right to freedom.
4. To ensure freedom of judiciary, the following steps have been taken by the constitution:
  - The judges of the Supreme Court and High Court are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister and in consultation with Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, so there is no scope for the executive to interfere.
  - The judiciary is given vast powers to act independently.
  - No discussion on the conduct of a judge can take place in the parliament or state legislature.
  - The judges are free to announce their decisions and decrees in the court chambers without any danger to their person, property or fame. Their decisions cannot be criticised in public or press.

#### **Chapter 19** **People as a Resource**

##### **Exercises**

##### **I choose the correct answer.**

1. (c)    2. (d)    3. (b)    4. (b)    5. (b)    6. (a)    7. (a)

##### **II Very short answer type questions.**

1. Human capital refers to healthy, trained and educated labour force of a country.
2. - Balanced and nutritious diet  
- Healthcare facilities.

3. It is a situation when a person is able to work and is willing to work but could not find any opportunity to work.
4. It is situation which shows that more persons are employed on a job than are actually required.
5. It is a situation caused by the fact that certain activities can be pursued only during specific season.
6. Structural unemployment is when there is a change in structural set-up of the economy like shortage of inputs like capital, land, etc.

### **III Short answers type questions.**

1. Human resource refers to human beings. If the human resources are developed they can contribute a lot in the process of economic development of a nation. People as a resource is a way of referring to a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities. From this stand point, we can see that human resource and economic development of a nation is linked to each other.
2. Many economists and socialist scientist believe that population growth encourages the process of economic development of a country. This is clear from the following point of view;
  - Better utilization of available resources: A country endowed with vast amount of natural resources which could be utilised well by the human resource.
  - Source of demand: Human beings make demand for the output of goods and services produced in the country. When population increases, the demand for various goods and services also increase.
  - Greater investment: Population growth provides greater investment opportunities in a country.
  - Better innovative activities: Population growth also leads to grater innovative activities in the economy which can bring new types of products in the market.
3. Education is the most important component of human resource development of a country. It plays an important role in economic development of a country and educated society facilitates development better than the illiterate ones. It improves and increase labour productivity and also enhance the level of understanding.
4. Various types of employment are;
  - Permanent or fixed-term employment
  - Casual employment
  - Apprentices or trainees employment
  - Employment agency staff – also called labour hire
  - Contractors and sub-contractors – hired staff
5. Population growth is considered as one of the major causes of unemployment in India because the number of people has increased much faster than the increase in employment opportunities which results to the problem of mass unemployment.

### **IV Long answer type questions.**

1. Physical capital refers to good and sound health of human being which helps in the economic development. It also terms that non-human assets such as missionary tools and equipment that helps in the production. Whereas human capital can be defined as the knowledge, skill, ability and physical capacity of the people which helps them to produce more. Human capital can be created if the growing population is provided with better education, better health and better environment. If these things are made than the output of the nation will increase and hence increase the production.
2. Population growth is a retarding factor in economic development due to the following reasons:
  - Though there is considerable growth in national income, per capita income could not increase much.

- Population growth is a major cause of unemployment in India.
  - Heavy pressure of population has led to the problem of over-crowding in cities, unplanned urbanisation, emergence of slums etc.
  - Rapidly growing population lowers the land-man ratio.
  - In spite of large increase record in foodgrain production, the per capita availability has not improved much.
3. The quality of human resources in India is very poor when compared with the advanced nations. Proper education and health care make the human resources of a country however we see that in India these needs are not properly taken care of. The literacy rate of India is lower than advanced countries. People in the interior villages of the country are still illiterate. Our health conditions are far from satisfactory. One-fourth of the total population is under-nourished and sanitation level is extremely poor. About 72% of our population lives under insanitary conditions. Whereas the advanced countries have all the necessary facilities to bring the population as a human capital. Therefore, the advanced nations have better human resources than in India.
4. Population is an asset rather than liability as population can be turned into an asset if their qualitative aspects are developed, i.e. investment should be made in the form of education, training on several fields and medical care. If such investments are made then one can turn the population into an asset as educated, skilled and healthier people can generate higher productivity and income which led to economic development of a country.
5. Health is a yardstick of one's well-being. Efficiency of workers depends considerably on their health. Good health contributes to economic development in following ways:
- It increases the efficiency of workers.
  - It reduces production loss caused by worker's illness.
  - It permits the use of natural and other resources.
  - It increases the enrolment of children in schools and makes them better able to learn.
  - It spares/free resources that otherwise would have to be spent on treatment illness.

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