

CLASS IX (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-1

Time Allowed : 3 Hours**Maximum Marks : 80****General Instructions :**

- (i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1 to 20** are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **21 to 28** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **29 to 34** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- (vi) Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a.** from History (2 marks) and **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section A

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [1]

	Column A		Column B
(a)	Nicolas II	1.	Leader of Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)
(b)	Kerenskii	2.	Tsar of Russia
(c)	Lenin	3.	A founder of the Mexican Communist Party
(d)	M.N.Roy	4.	Prime Minister in provisional government

Ans : (a) — 2, (b) — 4, (c) — 1, (d) — 3

2. What conclusion can we draw from the politics of Zimbabwe ? [1]
- (a) Some countries do not need democracy.
 - (b) Popular governments can be undemocratic.
 - (c) All Democratic countries do not share similar features.
 - (d) Democratic countries are fragile.

Ans : (b) Popular governments can be undemocratic.

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows : [1]



Which of the following aspect is signified by the lady in this image ? [1]

- (a) Liberty
- (b) Equality
- (c) Rule of law
- (d) Justice

Ans : (a) Liberty

4. How is yield measured ? [1]
- Ans :** Yield is measured as crop produced on a given piece of land during a single season.

5. What have helped In reducing poverty in West Bengal, [1]
- (a) Land reform measures
 - (b) High agricultural growth rates
 - (c) Human resource development
 - (d) Distribution of food grains

Ans : (a) land reform measures

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the Eastern Ghats : [1]

The Eastern Ghats	Average height	Highest peak
	?	?

Ans :

The Eastern Ghats	Average height	Highest peak
	600 metres	Mahendragiri

7. What are the elements of weather and climate ? [1]
- Ans :**

Temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity and precipitation are the elements of weather and climate.

or

What is meant by monsoon ?

Ans :

Monsoon refers to the seasonal reversal in the wind direction during a year.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite :
 The famine of Odisha in 1878 was the most devastating famine in Indian history. [1]

Ans :

The famine of Bengal in 1943 was the most devastating famine in Indian history.

or

Per Capita consumption of PDS rice has declined 33% in rural India since 2004-05.

Ans :

Per Capita consumption of PDS rice has doubled in rural India since 2004-05.

9.



This is a fictitious advertisement appeared in US in 2005. Which one of the following option best signifies this advertisement ? [1]

- (a) Independence of judiciary.
- (b) Appointment of judiciary on Political opinions.
- (c) Functioning of judiciary on Political opinions.
- (d) Judiciary have no jurisdiction over executive.

Ans : (b) Appointment of judiciary on Political opinions

10. In _____ unemployment, certain months do not provide much work to the people. [1]

Ans : Seasonal

or

Infant mortality rate is the death of a child below _____ year of age.

Ans : One

11. Why was there an unspoken support of England when Germany under Hitler occupied the Austria and later Czechoslovakia ? [1]

Ans :

There was an unspoken support of England when Germany under Hitler occupied the Austria and later Czechoslovakia because it considered the treaty of Versailles too harsh.

or

Who were considered as 'undesirable' according to Nazis ?

Ans :

Jews, many Gypsies, blacks living in Nazi Germany, Russians, Poles, and the physically handicapped were considered as undesirables.

12. What can be a minimum earning of a family to not call as poor in an Indian city ? [1]

Ans :

A minimum earning of a family to not call as poor in an Indian city is ₹5,000 per month.

13. Which of the following region has highest percentage of poor ? [1]

- (a) Sub-Saharan Africa
- (b) South Asia
- (c) Latin America
- (d) East Asia and Pacific

Ans : (a) Sub-Saharan Africa

14. Accessibility dimension of food security means _____ [1]

Ans :

Accessibility dimension of food security means food is within reach of every person.

15. Which of the following measures was not adopted by Dutch in Java to regulate forest ? [1]

- (a) Forest laws were enacted.
- (b) They tried to make the skilled forest cutters and shifting cultivators work under them.
- (c) Villagers were not allowed grazing cattle in forests except in a specific area.
- (d) Transporting wood without a permit was not allowed.

Ans : (c) Villagers were not allowed grazing cattle in forests except in a specific area.

16. _____ is the Supreme law of a country, containing fundamental rules governing the politics and society in a country. [1]

Ans : Constitution

or

_____ was the member of constituent assembly of India. He was the Captain of the first national Hockey team and founder President of Adivasi Maha Sabha.

Ans : Jaipal Singh

17. Which of the following way you can not considered as an investment in human capital formation ? [1]

- (a) Education
- (b) Medical treatment
- (c) Cash Reward
- (d) Training

Ans : (c) Cash Reward

18. Arrange the following states according to the proportion of their area under forest in increasing order: [1]

- (i) Lakshadweep
- (ii) Mizoram
- (iii) Goa
- (iv) Tripura

Options :

- (a) (i)—(iv)—(iii)—(ii)
- (b) (iii)—(iv)—(i)—(ii)
- (c) (iv)—(i)—(ii)—(iii)
- (d) (iii)—(iv)—(ii)—(i)

Ans : (b) (iii)—(iv)—(i)—(ii)

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option : [1]

Assertion (A) : A farm labourer does not get the wages set by the government.

Reason (R) : A farm labourer is ready to work on low wages by seeing heavy competition for work among the farm labourers.

Options:

- (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.

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

- 20.** It was elections in Serbatpur. There were ten candidates in the elections. Three candidates were from the political parties which have influence on national level politics. Two candidates were also from the political parties but outside the state no one knows their parties. A candidate is industrialist One among the candidates has criminal background. The industrialist used the money and persuaded four candidates to take back their nominations. Candidate who has criminal background threaten all the candidates for life if they do participate in the election. Two candidates fearing took back nomination.

Analyse the information given above, considering one of the following correct option : [1]

- (a) Unfair Election campaign
- (b) Violation of Model Code of Conduct
- (c) Violation of Election law
- (d) Default candidate nomination

Ans : (b) Violation of Model Code of Conduct.

Section B

- 21.** What is Subsistence Crisis ? Explain the factors that caused it in France during 18th century ? [3]

Ans :

Subsistence crisis - It is an extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are become scarce.

Following are the factors that caused the Subsistence crisis in France during 18th century :

- (i) There was an increase in the population of France from about 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789. It caused a rapid increase in the demand for food grains. However, Production of grains did not increase with that speed. Thus, an increase in the price of bread which was the staple food of the majority experienced.
- (ii) Most workers were employed as labourers in workshops. They used to get fixed wages by the owners, wages were not increase to match the rise in prices. It widened the gap between the poor and the rich. Also things became worse for them whenever drought or hail reduced the harvest.

or

How was the uprising of middle class different from the up rising of peasants and workers ?

Ans :

Uprising of middle class was different from the Rising of peasants and workers.

- (i) Earlier peasants and workers had participated in revolts against increasing taxes and food scarcity. But they failed to bring about a change in the

social and economic order because they did not have the means and programmes to carry out full-scale measures.

- (ii) During the eighteenth century, middle class people increased. It included merchants, manufacturers and professionals e.g. lawyers or administrative officials,
- (iii) All of these were educated and against the privileges by birth to some section of societies. According to these peoples, merit should be the basis of a person's social position.

- 22.** What are the major differences in the Tropical Evergreen Forests and the Tropical Deciduous Forests ? [3]

Ans :

S. No.	Tropical Evergreen Forests	Tropical Deciduous Forests
(i)	These forests are found in the areas of heavy rainfall (more than 200 cm), such as the Western Ghats and the island groups of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar, upper parts of Assam and Tamil Nadu coast.	They are also known as the monsoon forests and found in the regions receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm.
(ii)	The trees can attain heights of 60 metres or more. These forests has multilayered structure with all kinds of vegetation i.e. trees, shrubs and creepers.	Trees do not reach that height as Tropical Evergreen Forests and lack different layers.
(iii)	Larger area of these forests is inaccessible and remained unclear.	A large part of this region has been cleared for cultivation and some parts are used for grazing.
(iv)	Trees in these forests have no definite time to shed their leaves. Therefore, these forests appear green all the year.	During dry summer trees shed their leaves for six to eight weeks.

or

Why do we need to conserve forests and wildlife ?

Ans :

Forests and wildlife are important for human beings due to following reasons :

- (i) Humans have selected crops from a bio-diverse environment and a reserve of edible plants.
- (ii) Human also experimented and selected many medicinal plants from forests.
- (iii) Humans have also selected milch animal from large stock provided by nature. Animals and birds given by nature also used for power, transportation, meat and eggs. The fish provide nutritive food.

- (iv) Many insects help in pollination of crops and fruit trees. Some insects act as biological control on harmful insects.
- (v) We need to conserve them for the ecosystem because every species plays a specific role in the ecosystem.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows : [3]

Source A — Industrial Society and Social Change

Liberals and radicals themselves were often property owners and employers. Having made their wealth through trade or industrial ventures, they felt that such effort should be encouraged — that its benefits would be achieved if the workforce in the economy was healthy and citizens were educated. Opposed to the privileges the old aristocracy had by birth, they firmly believed in the value of individual effort, labour and enterprise.

Source B — After February

In industrial areas, factory committees were formed which began questioning the way industrialists ran their factories. Trade unions grew in number. Soldiers' committees were formed in the army. In June, about 500 Soviets sent representatives to an All Russian Congress of Soviets. As the Provisional Government saw its power reduce and Bolshevik influence grow, it decided to take stern measures against the spreading discontent.

Source C — The Civil War

'The Kirghiz welcomed the first revolution (i.e. February Revolution) with joy and the second revolution with consternation and terror ... [This] first revolution freed them from the oppression of the Tsarist regime and strengthened their hope that ... autonomy would be realised. The second revolution (October Revolution) was accompanied by violence, pillage, taxes and the establishment of dictatorial power ... Once a small group of Tsarist bureaucrats oppressed the Kirghiz. Now the same group of people ... perpetuate the same regime ... Kazakh leader in 1919, quoted in Alexander Bennigsen and Chantal Quelquejay, *Les Mouvements Nationaux chez les Musulmans de Russie*, (1960).

Source A — Industrial Society and Social Change

23 (1) How did the liberals and radicals want to develop societies ?

Ans :

According to the liberals and radicals, to make societies develop it was necessary to ensure freedom of individuals, given work to poor, and operation of work by those who have capital without restraint.

Source B — After February

23 (2) What were the steps taken by the provisional government to stop Bolshevik influence ?

Ans :

Following were the steps taken by the provisional government to stop Bolshevik influence:

- (a) Attempts by workers to run factories were resisted and worker's leaders were arrested.

- (b) In July 1917 popular demonstrations organised by the Bolsheviks were strictly repressed.

Source C — The Civil War

23 (3) Do you think that Kirghiz did not have sufficient autonomy under soviet Russia ?

Ans :

Kirghiz and other non-Russian nationalities were provided political autonomy under Soviet Russia. But with the political autonomy, Bolsheviks forced the local government to adopt some policies which were very unpopular among the Kirghiz.

24. Explain how do Rights perform a very special role in a democracy ? [3]

Ans :

Rights perform a very special role in a democracy.

- (i) In a democracy every citizen must have the right to vote and the right to be elected to government. The right to express their opinion, form political parties and take part in political activities are essential for citizens to conduct democratic elections.
- (ii) Rights protect minority from the oppression of majority. Rights places restrictions on the majority doing the things whatever it likes.
- (iii) Rights are guarantees which can be used when things go wrong. Things may go wrong when some citizens may wish to take away the rights of others. This usually happens when majority community want to dominate minority communities.

or

Analyse the different rights which are not available to the citizens of Saudi Arabia.

Ans :

Following rights are not available to the citizens of Saudi Arabia :

- (i) **Right to vote** : There is a hereditary king who rules country and the people of the country. Citizens cannot elect or change their rulers.
- (ii) **Rule of law** : the members of legislature and executive are selected by the king. He also appoints the judges and can change any decision of judiciary.
- (iii) **Freedom to form associations** : Citizens are not allowed to form political parties or any political organisations. King has censorship over media i.e. reporting cannot be done against his wish.
- (iv) **Freedom of Religion** : There is no freedom of religion. Every citizen is required to be Muslim. Non-Muslim residents can follow their religion in private, but not in public.
- (v) **Equality** : There are many public restrictions on women. The testimony of one man is considered equal to that of two women.

25. Analyse the effects of the Great Economic Depression on German economy. [3]

Ans :

The Great Economic Depression of 1929 worst hit the German economy.

- (i) By 1932, there was a decrease in the industrial production of 40 per cent of the 1929 level. Workers

lost their jobs or their wages were reduced. There were more than 6 million unemployed persons.

- (ii) The savings of middle classes, especially salaried employees and pensioners, were diminishing because the currency lost its value.
- (iii) The businesses of small businessmen, the self-employed and retailers got ruined. Only organised workers could manage, but they could not bargain now because of unemployment. Big business was in crisis.
- (iv) A majority of peasantry was affected by a sharp fall in agricultural prices. Women were unable to feed their children so they had a sense of deep hopelessness.

26. Who were the members of constituent assembly of India ? [3]

Ans :

The members of constituent assembly of India are :

- (i) The Constituent Assembly which made the Indian constitution had 299 members.
- (ii) The members of the existing Provincial Legislatures elected its members. This ensured a fair geographical share of members from all the regions of the country.
- (iii) Most of the elected members of the constituent Assembly were from the Indian National Congress. But there were various political groups and opinions in the Congress. Also, many members of the Assembly were not agreed with the Congress
- (iv) Socially, the Assembly represented members from different language groups, castes, classes, religions and occupations.

27. How can education help women to achieve equal opportunities as men ? [3]

Ans :

- (i) Individual can make better use of the economic opportunities available to him with the help of Education. The earning of any individual in the market is mostly determined by his/her education and skill.
- (ii) A large proportion of women lack enough education and skill formation. That's why they are paid low compared to men. They are employed in unorganised sector where most of the women are not provided job security and sufficient legal protections.
- (iii) But, women who are highly educated and have skill formation are paid at par with the men. In the organised sector, most women are engaged in the field of teaching and medicine. Some women are also found working in administrative and other services including job that need high levels of scientific and technological ability.

or

What are the different problems related to education system in India ?

Ans :

The problems related to education system in India are as follows :

- (i) The expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP has remained stagnant around 3% from since 2015-16. Also it rose very slowly from 0.64%

in 1951-52 to 3.0% in 2015-16.

- (ii) There is a huge difference in the literacy rate among the different sections of the population. Literacy among males is nearly 16.6% higher than females. Literacy rate is about 16.1% higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas.
- (iii) According to 2011 census, all states have not the same performance. Literacy rate is highest as 94% in Kerala and lowest as 62% in Bihar.
- (iv) The primary school system is consistently expanding in India as there are more than 8.58 lakh schools in 2013-14. But this huge expansion of schools has not given desired results because of their poor quality and high dropout rates.

28. What are the differences between the chronic hunger and seasonal hunger ? [3]

Ans :

Hunger has chronic and seasonal dimensions. Differences between the two are as follows :

S. No.	Chronic Hunger	Seasonal Hunger
(i)	Chronic hunger is caused by getting constantly food of poor quality or low in quantity.	Seasonal hunger is caused by getting constantly food of poor quality or low in quantity during a specific time of a year.
(ii)	Poor people suffer from chronic hunger because of their very low income and inability to buy food even for survival.	Seasonal hunger is related to cycles of food growing and harvesting.
(iii)	This type of hunger exists when a person is unable to get work for the entire year.	In rural areas, seasonal hunger is found due to the seasonal nature of agricultural activities and in urban areas it is found mainly among the casual labourers because there is less work for casual construction labourers during the rainy season.

Section C

29. Explain the various powers of Prime Minister. What has imposed certain constraints on the power of the Prime Minister in recent times ? [5]

Ans :

There is not very much explanation about the powers of the Prime Minister in the constitution. But the Prime Minister has wide ranging powers because he is the head of the government,

- (a) He is the leader of the majority party or the coalition of parties that commands a majority in the Lok Sabha.

- (b) Prime Minister recommends the President on the selection of ministers of his council.
- (c) He chairs Cabinet meetings.
- (d) Different Departments work in his coordination. In case any disagreements arise between Departments, his decision is final.
- (e) He has general supervision powers in different ministries. All ministers work under his leadership.
- (f) The Prime Minister distributes and redistributes work to the ministers. He also has the power to dismiss ministers. When the Prime Minister quits, the entire ministry quits.
- (g) Prime Minister controls the Cabinet and Parliament through the party.

The rise of coalition politics has imposed certain constraints on the power of the Prime Minister in recent times. Because of a coalition government he is not able to take decisions as he likes. He has to accommodate different groups and factions in his party as well as among alliance partners. He also has to pay attention to the views and positions of the coalition partners and other parties, on whose support the survival of the government depends.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow : [5]

A detailed account of the different physiographic units highlights the unique features of each region. It would, however, be clear that each region complements the other and makes the country richer in its natural resources.

The mountains are the major sources of water and forest wealth. The northern plains are the granaries of the country. They provide the base for early civilisations. The plateau is a storehouse of minerals, which has played a crucial role in the industrialisation of the country.

The coastal region and island groups provide sites for fishing and port activities. Thus, the diverse physical features of the land have immense future possibilities

- (i) Explain the most fertile region of northern plains.

Ans :

The most fertile region of northern plains are khadar. They are newer, younger deposits of the alluvium as they renewed almost every year by floods caused by the rivers.

- (ii) Do you think that peninsular plateau is only limited to central and southern India ?

Ans :

No, peninsular plateau is not limited to central and southern India. It is extended in the northeast India also. It is locally known as the Meghalaya, Karbi-Anglong Plateau and North Cachar Hills. A fault separates it from the Chhotanagpur Plateau. Three important hill ranges are located in this plateau. These are the Garo, the Khasi and the Jaintia Hills

- (iii) Do you think that any physiographic division of India is not discussed in the extract ?

Ans :

Yes, Indian desert is not discussed in the extract

31. Write the important characteristics of lakes in India. [5]

Ans :

Lakes in India have following characteristics :

- (i) Most of the lakes in India are permanent i.e. have water throughout the year. Some lakes are temporary i.e. contain water only during the rainy season. These lakes are located in the basins of inland drainage of semi-arid regions. Some lakes are formed due to the action of glaciers and ice sheets, while others have been formed by wind, river action and human activities.
- (ii) There are ox-bow lakes also. These lakes are formed when a meandering river across a floodplain forms cut-offs. Gradually, it develops into ox-bow lake. There are some lakes located in coastal areas. These lakes are formed from the Spits and bars. The Chilika lake, the Pulicat lake and the Kolleru lake are coastal lakes.
- (iii) The Sambhar Lake in Rajasthan, is a salt water lake. Its water is used for producing salt. These lakes are formed in the region of inland drainage and sometimes are seasonal in nature.
- (iv) Himalayan region have most freshwater lakes. They are originated from glacial forces. They are formed when glaciers dug out a basin, which was later filled with snowmelt water. The Dal lake, Bhimtal, Nainital, Loktak and Barapani are some important freshwater lakes.
- (v) The Wular lake is the largest freshwater lake in India. It is located in Jammu and Kashmir, and formed by the tectonic activity.
- (vi) Apart from natural lakes, artificial lakes are formed by the damming of the rivers for the generation of hydel power, such as Guru Gobind Sagar on Bhakra Nangal Project.

32. Why was deforestation increased during British rule ? [5]

Ans :

Deforestation increased rapidly under British rule due to following reasons :

- (i) **Cultivation :** The British encouraged the cultivation of commercial crops like jute, sugar, wheat and cotton because these crops had high demand in Europe during nineteenth-century where food grains were needed to feed the growing urban population and raw materials were required for industrial production. Also the colonial state thought that forests were unproductive and wilderness that needed to be brought under cultivation and could yield agricultural products and revenue and contribute in the income of the state. Therefore, between 1880 and 1920, 6.7 million hectares of forest area brought under the cultivation.
- (ii) **For ship building :** By the early nineteenth century, oak forests in England were vanishing. This led to the shortage of timber supply for the Royal Navy. By the 1820s, search parties were sent to explore the forest resources of India. Within a decade, trees were felled recklessly on a massive scale and huge quantities of timber were exported from India.
- (iii) **For railways :** There was another demand created with the expansion of railways from the 1850s. For colonial trade and the movement of imperial

troops railways were required. Wood was needed as fuel to run locomotives and as sleepers to lay railway lines and to hold the tracks together. 1,760 to 2,000 sleepers were required to lay each mile of railway track. From the 1860s, the railway network expanded rapidly. By 1890, about 25,500 km of track had been laid. In 1946, the length of the tracks had increased to over 765,000 km. The government hired individuals on contracts to supply the required woods. These contractors indiscriminately felled trees. Forests around the railway tracks fast started disappearing.

- (iv) **For plantations :** The plantations of tea, coffee and rubber were setup by clearing large areas of natural forests. It was done to meet Europe's growing need for these commodities. The colonial government took over the forests, and gave vast areas to European planters at cheap rates. These areas were enclosed, cleared of forests and planted with tea or coffee.

or

Explain why did Maasai lose their grazing land ?

Ans :

Following reasons are responsible for the loss of their grazing land :

- (i) **Encroachment by European settlers :** In pre-colonial times, Maasailand was extended in a vast area from north Kenya to the steppes of northern Tanzania. In the late nineteenth century, European imperial powers fought for territorial possessions in Africa and divided the region into different colonies. In 1885, Maasailand was divided between British and Germany and two colonies came into existence i.e., British Kenya and German Tanganyika. Later, the best grazing lands were step by step taken over for white settlement and the Maasai were forced to live in a small area in south Kenya and north Tanzania which was an arid zone with uncertain rainfall and poor pastures. The Maasai lost about 60 per cent of their pre-colonial lands.
- (ii) **Expansion of agriculture :** From the late nineteenth century, the British colonial government in east Africa encouraged local peasant communities to expand cultivation. With the expansion of cultivation, a large part of pasturelands were turned into cultivated fields. In pre-colonial times, the Maasai pastoralists had economic and political dominance over the farmer villagers. By the end of colonial rule the maasais became economically and politically weak.
- (iii) **Establishment of game reserves :** A large part of the grazing land was converted into game reserves. Maasai Mara and Samburu National Park in Kenya and Serengeti Park in Tanzania were some game reserves established by the colonial powers. Pastoralists could not enter these reserves. There were restrictions on hunt of animals and grazing of herds in game reserves.

33. How is poverty line estimated in India ? [5]

Ans :

- (i) The poverty line in India is estimated by a minimum level of food requirement, clothing,

footwear, fuel and light, educational and medical requirement, etc., for subsistence. These physical quantities are multiplied by their prices in rupees.

- (ii) Food requirement is taken in the desired calorie requirement. Required calories are provided by the food items, such as cereals, pulses, vegetable, milk, oil, sugar, etc., together. The calorie needs are different depending on age, sex and the type of work that a person does.
- (iii) The accepted average calorie requirement in India is 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas. Calorie requirements in rural areas are considered to be higher than in urban areas because people living in rural areas are often involved in more physical work.
- (iv) The monetary expenditure per capita needed for buying these calorie requirements in terms of food grains, etc., is revised periodically (normally every five years) by conducting sample surveys with the estimation of the rise in prices. These surveys are conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).
- (v) On the basis of these calculations, for the year 2011-12, the poverty line for a person was fixed at ₹816 per month and ₹4,080 per month for a family of five members living in rural areas and ₹1000 for a person and ₹5,000 per month for a similar family in urban areas. Although there is less calorie requirement in urban areas, but the amount of poverty line has been fixed higher than rural areas because people get many essential products in urban areas at high prices.

or

Discuss the various programmes launched in India to reduce poverty.

Ans :

Followings are the programmes launched in India to reduce poverty:

- (i) **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Ad, 2005 :** This scheme is for rural areas. It aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure income security. It also promotes sustainable development because it addresses the cause of draught, deforestation and soil erosion. There is One-third reservation for women in the proposed jobs. The wage rates are different in all states and union territories. It is highest for the workers in Haryana i.e., ₹281 per day and lowest for the workers in Bihar and Jharkhand i.e., ₹168 per day.
- (ii) **Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana (PMRY) :** Started in 1993, the programme aims to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns. They are helped in setting up small business and industries.
- (iii) **Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) :** Launched in 1995, the programme aims to create self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns
- (iv) **Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) :** Launched in 1999, the programme aims to

assist poor families which come from the above the poverty line by organising them into self help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.

- (v) **Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana (PMGY)** : It is launched in 2000. Under the scheme additional central assistance is given to states for basic services such as primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water and rural electrification.

34. Discuss merits and demerits of elections in a democracy ? [5]

Ans :

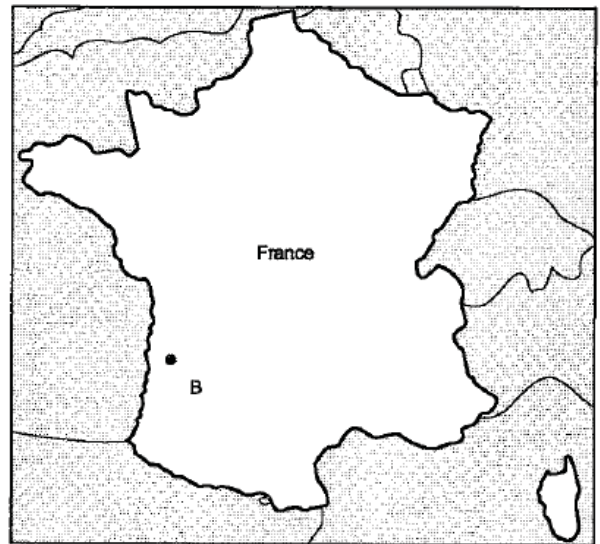
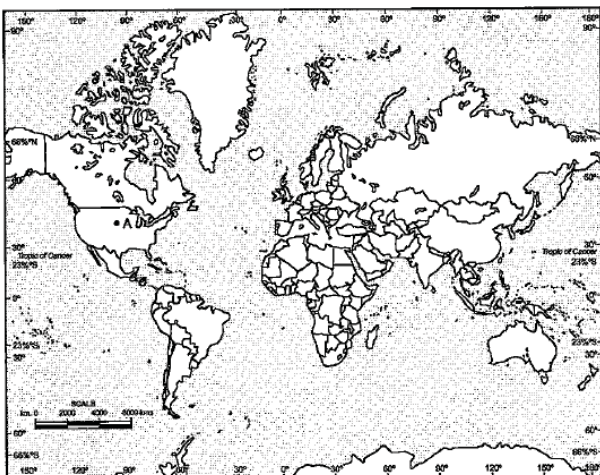
Merits of elections in a democracy are as follows :

- In elections people choose who will make laws for them.
- People choose those who will form the government and take major decisions on behalf of them.
- People choose the party whose policies will guide the government and law making.

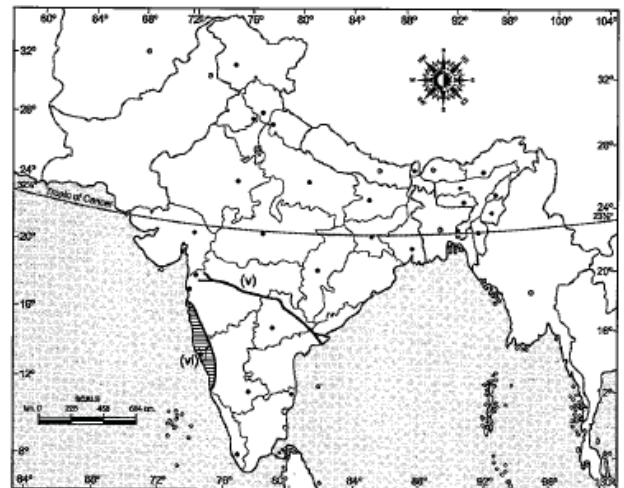
Demerits of elections in a democracy are as follows :

- A sense of disunity and 'factionalism' is created by elections. It promotes 'party-politics' in areas.
- Different political parties and leaders often level allegations against one another.
- Parties and candidates often use dirty tricks to win elections.
- Sensible long-term policies are not formulated because leaders and politicians have pressure to win electoral fights.
- Unhealthy competition prevents some good people who may wish to serve the country to take part in election process.

35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of World and France. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them : [2]
- (A) Non-European country which fought 16th world war as allied powers.
- (B) Region which was not affected by the Great Fear.

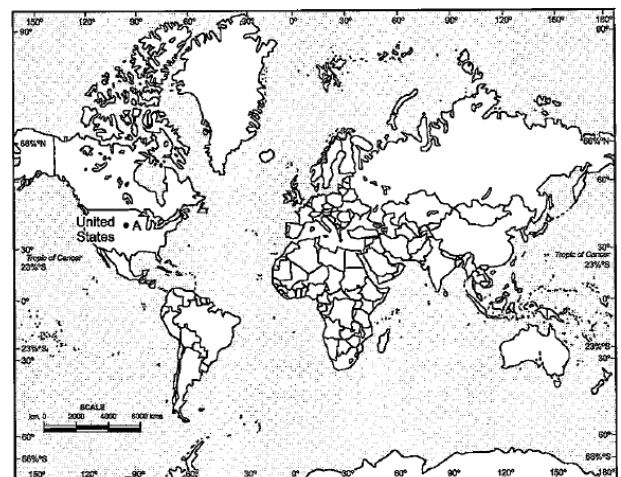


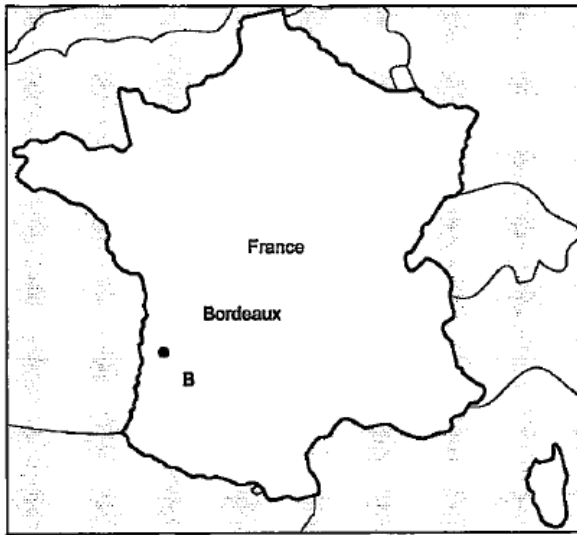
- (b) On the outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. [4]
- Malwa Plateau
 - Bird Sanctuary- Bharatpur
 - The state having highest sex ratio
 - Capital of state Chhattisgarh
 - Identify river
 - Identify area receiving rainfall more than 400 cm



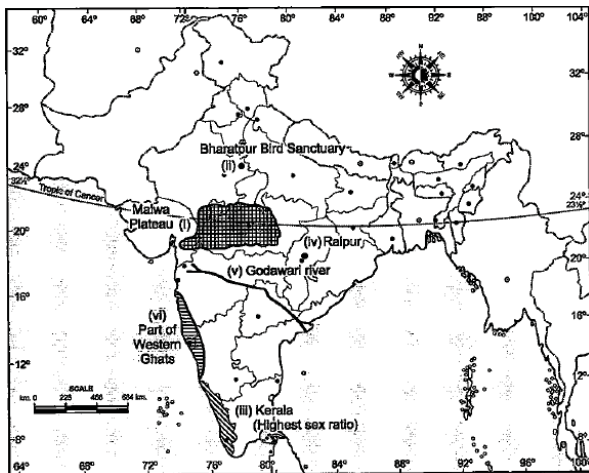
Ans :

- (a) (A) USA
(B) Bordeaux





- (b) (i) Malwa Plateau
 (ii) Bird Sanctuary- Bharatpur
 (iii) Kerala
 (iv) Raipur
 (v) The Godavari
 (vi) Parts of Western Ghats



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CLASS IX (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-2

Time Allowed : 3 Hours**Maximum Marks : 80****General Instructions :**

- (i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1 to 20** are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **21 to 28** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **29 to 34** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- (vi) Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a.** from History (2 marks) and **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section A

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [1]

	Column A		Column B
(a)	Two Treatises of Government	1.	Jean Jacques Rousseau
(b)	The Social Contract.	2.	Montesquieu
(c)	The Spirit of the Laws	3.	Roget de L'Isle.
(d)	The Marseillaise	4.	John Locke

Ans : (a) — 4, (b) — 1, (c) — 2, (d) — 3

2. Which of the following best describes Vulnerability to poverty of a person or community ? [1]
- (a) High illiteracy level
 - (b) Unable to have benefits, facilities which other enjoy.
 - (c) Greater probability of becoming or remaining poor.
 - (d) Lack of general resistance due to malnutrition.

Ans : (c) Greater probability of becoming or remaining poor.

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows :



What are people doing in this picture [1]

- (a) Greeting Hitler.
- (b) Demonstrating against Hitler's policies.
- (c) Demanding employment from Weimar govt.
- (d) Protesting against Allies nations.

Ans : (a) Greeting Hitler

4. Why were Socialists against private property ? [1]

Ans :

Socialists were against private property because they think that the private properties were concerned only with personal gain and not with the welfare of those who made the property productive.

5. In which type of unemployment people appear to be employed ? [1]

- (a) Seasonal unemployment
- (b) Disguised unemployment
- (c) Educated unemployment
- (d) All type of employment

Ans : (b) Disguised unemployment

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to India : [1]

India	Latitude which passes at almost middle	Longitude which decides the time zone
	?	?

Ans :

India	Latitude which passes at almost middle	Longitude which decides the time zone
	23.30'N	82°30'E

7. Define justice. [1]

Ans :

Justice is defined as prohibition of discrimination and reduction in social inequalities. Government should work for the welfare of all, especially of the disadvantaged groups.

or

Who was Dr. Rajendra Prasad ?

Ans :

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the President of the Constituent Assembly and first President of India after independence.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite : [1]
Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana aims to help poor families above the poverty line by organising them into self help groups and providing bank credit and government subsidy.

Ans :

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana aims to provide additional central assistance to states for basic services.

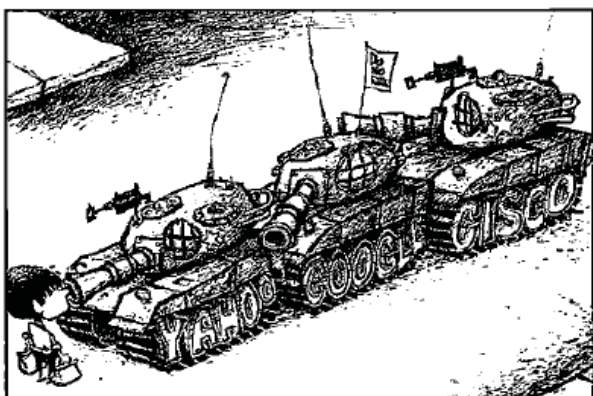
or

Poverty is reduced in Punjab and Haryana because of proper management in public distribution of food grains.

Ans :

Poverty is reduced in Punjab and Haryana because of high agricultural growth rates.

9.



Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon ? [1]

- (a) Chinese army targeting its own people.
(b) Chinese create obstacle in the operations of their army.
(c) Chinese government placing restrictions on popular websites.
(d) Civil war.

Ans : (c) Chinese government placing restrictions on popular websites.

10. To arrange capital for farming farmers borrow from large farmers, village moneylenders or traders of agricultural inputs. [1]

Ans : Small

or

..... provide labour in a small scale manufacturing.

Ans : Family members

11. What do you understand by 'Kaal Baisakhi' ? [1]

Ans :

'Kaal Baisakhi' is local name given to thunderstorms in west Bengal which are associated with violent winds, torrential downpours and often with hail.

or

What is meant by 'October heat' ?

Ans :

During the retreat of the monsoon there is high temperature because of dear skies but the land is still moist. The conditions of high temperature and humidity make the weather harsh during the day. It is known as 'October heat'.

12. What do you understand by Subsidy ? [1]

Ans :

Subsidy is a payment that a government makes to a producer to supplement the market price of a commodity. Subsidies can keep consumer prices low while maintaining a higher income for domestic producers.

13. What were 'forest villages' ? [1]

- (a) Villages which were allowed to stay on in the reserved forests on some condition.
(b) Village where trees were planted under scientific forestry.
(c) Villages which were displaced under the forest laws.
(d) Tribal Villages which used to trade forest products such as rubber.

Ans : (a) Villages which were allowed to stay on in the reserved forests on some condition.

14. Indian state _____ has least proportion of poor in India. [1]

Ans : Kerala

15. Which of the following is processed to make Jaggery ? [1]

- (a) Sugarcane (b) Wheat
(c) Rice (d) Milk

Ans : (a) Sugarcane

16. Supreme Court issue _____ for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights. [1]

Ans : Writs

or

_____ is a practice where the worker is forced to render service to the 'master' free of charge or at a nominal remuneration.

Ans : Begar

17. Which of the following you may not found on a ration shop ? [1]

- (a) Sugar (b) Kerosene oil
(c) Stationary (d) Cooking oil

Ans : (c) Stationary

18. Arrange the following rivers from north to south in the correct sequence : [1]

- (i) The Godavari
(ii) The Tapi
(iii) The Kaveri
(iv) The Krishna

Options :

- (a) (i)—(iv)—(iii)—(ii) (b) (iii)—(iv)—(i)—(ii)
(c) (ii)—(i)—(iv)—(iii) (d) (iii)—(iv)—(ii)—(i)

Ans : (c) (ii)—(i)—(iv)—(iii)

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: [1]

Assertion (A) : Educated parents are found to invest more heavily on the education of their child.

Reason (R) : They do not want their child to be unemployed in future. Options:

- (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.

Ans : (c) A is correct, but R is wrong.

20. Satish Singh is a legislator. He represents in the house which has less numbers than the other house. His house usually passes the money related laws. It has no power to reject the money related bills and budgets of government. However, discussions and debates are held on the issues of revenue and expenditure of government. He and his fellows have no power to appoint and dismiss the government.

Analyse the information given above and choose one of the following correct option : [1]

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Rajya Sabha
- (c) State Legislative Assembly
- (d) Urban Local Body

Ans : (b) Rajya Sabha

Section B

21. How did Hitler and Nazis devise a new style of politics ? [3]

Ans :

Hitler and Nazis devised a new style of politics in following ways :

- (i) Massive rallies and public meetings were organised by Nazis in order to demonstrate the support for Hitler and encourage a sense of unity among the people. He knew the importance of rituals and display in mass mobilisation.
- (ii) Power was shown by the Red banners with the Swastika, the Nazi salute, and the ritualised rounds of applause after the speeches.
- (iii) Nazi propaganda proficiently projected Hitler as a messiah, a saviour, as someone who had arrived to deliver people from their distress. They easily captured the imagination of people whose sense of dignity and pride had been shattered, and who were living in a time of acute economic and political crises.

or

How Nazis did establish control over the Germany ?

Ans :

Nazis established control over the Germany in the following ways :

- (i) Hitler suspended civic rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly for an indefinite time when a mysterious fire broke out in the German Parliament building in February 1933.

- (ii) Most of the communists were sent to the newly established concentration camps and rest were arrested.
- (iii) In March 1933, the famous Enabling Act was passed. It enabled Hitler powers to sideline the Parliament and rule by decree.
- (iv) Activities of all political parties and trade unions were banned excluding the Nazi Party and its affiliates.
- (v) The state established complete control over the economy, media, army and judiciary.
- (vi) To control and order society according to the Nazis, new Special surveillance and security forces were created. These were the Gestapo (secret state police), the SS (the protection squads), criminal police and the Security Service (SD). They had the extra-constitutional powers such as detention of people in Gestapo torture chambers, arrest and sent to concentration camps, deported at will or arrested without any legal procedures.

22. Describe the various features of the Peninsular Rivers. [3]

Ans :

The various features of the Peninsular Rivers are as follows :

- (i) Most of the Peninsular Rivers are seasonal, because these rivers got water from rainfall.
- (ii) During the dry season, water is reduced even in the large rivers.
- (iii) The Peninsular Rivers are shorter in length and shallower than the Himalayan Rivers.
- (iv) Most peninsular rivers rise from the Western Ghats and flow eastwards and reach into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers make deltas at their mouths.
- (v) The rivers which flow towards west make estuaries.
- (vi) Peninsular rivers have smaller drainage basins than the northern rivers.

or

Explain the important characteristics of the River Brahmaputra.

Ans :

- (i) The source of origin of the Brahmaputra is very close to the sources of the Indus and the Satluj.
- (ii) It is a little longer than the Indus, and large part of its course is located outside India.
- (iii) In Tibet, it flows in a cold and a dry area that's why the amount of water in the river is less and it accumulates less silt there.
- (iv) In India, the river carries a large volume of water and large quantity of silt because it flows through a high rainfall area. In Assam, it has a braided channel which causes the formation of many riverine islands.
- (v) Every year during the rainy season, the river overflows from its banks. It causes floods in Assam and Bangladesh which results in destruction on large scale.
- (vi) As compared to other northern rivers, the Brahmaputra deposits high amount of silt on its bed. It led to the rise in its riverbed. Its channel is also shifted frequently.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows : [3]

Source A - The Outbreak of the Revolution

The representatives of the third estate viewed themselves as spokesmen for the whole French nation. On 20 June they assembled in the hall of an indoor tennis court in the grounds of Versailles. They declared themselves a National Assembly and swore not to disperse till they had drafted a constitution for France that would limit the powers of the monarch. They were led by Mirabeau and Abbe Sieyes.

Source B - Did Women have a Revolution?

About sixty women's clubs came up in different French cities. The Society of Revolutionary and Republican Women was the most famous of them. One of their main demands was that women enjoy the same political rights as men. Women were disappointed that the Constitution of 1791 reduced them to passive citizens. They demanded the right to vote, to be elected to the Assembly and to hold political office. Only then, they felt, would their interests be represented in the new government.

Source C - The Abolition of Slavery

The colonies in the Caribbean - Martinique, Guadeloupe and San Domingo - were important suppliers of commodities such as tobacco, indigo, sugar and coffee. But the reluctance of Europeans to go and work in distant and unfamiliar lands meant a shortage of labour on the plantations. So this was met by a triangular slave trade between Europe, Africa and the Americas. The slave trade began in the seventeenth century.

Source A - The Outbreak of the Revolution

- 23 (1) Who were Mirabeau and Abbé Sieyès ?

Ans :

Mirabeau : Mirabeau was born in a noble family. However, he was determined to end the feudal privilege. He had written a journal on this and gave speeches to the crowds gathered at Versailles.

Abbe Sieyes : Abbe Sieyes was a priest but he rejected the concept of privileges by birth. He wrote an influential pamphlet with the title 'What is the Third Estate' ?

Source B - Did Women have a Revolution ?

- 23 (2) What were the problems of women which they wanted to solve through representation in government ?

Ans :

Women wanted to improve their lives through representation in government. They had following difficulties :

- Most women did not have access to education or job training.
- Their wages were lower than the men.

Source C - The Abolition of Slavery

- 23 (3) Do you think that the Declaration of Man and Citizen adopted by the National Assembly was only meant for French ?

Ans :

Yes, the Declaration of Man and Citizen adopted by the National Assembly was only meant for French. However, long debates were held in the National Assembly on the issue of its extension to all French subjects including those in the colonies. But no law was passed because they had fear of opposition from businessmen whose incomes depended on the slave trade.

24. Discuss the important features of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY). [3]

Ans :

The important features of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) are as follows :

- One core poorest families among the BPL families were identified under this scheme. They were earlier covered under the targeted public distribution system. In August 2004, number of beneficiaries had been increased to 2 crore families.
- The respective state rural development departments identified beneficiaries poor families through a Below Poverty Line (BPL) survey.
- Eligible family provided Twenty-five kilograms of food grains at a highly subsidised rate of 2 per kg for wheat and 3 per kg for rice. This quantity was enhanced from 25 to 35 kg in April 2002.

25. Analyse the relation in economic growth and reduction in poverty. [3]

Ans :

Since 1980s, India has been one of the fastest growing economies in the world. The growth rate accelerated from the average of about 3.5 per cent per year in the 1970s to about 6 per cent during the 1980s and 1990s. Poverty is reduced as a result of the higher economic growth rates. Thus, a strong link between economic growth and poverty reduction was seen. Economic growth creates opportunities and provides the essential resources to invest in human development. Because of economic growth people are encouraged to send their children, including the girl child, to schools. They hope of getting better economic returns from investing in their education. But, the opportunities created by economic growth may have not directly benefitted the poor. Also, expected growth is not seen in the agriculture sector. This has direct bearing on poverty because a large number of poor people live in villages and are dependent on agriculture.

26. While the forest laws deprived tribes of their customary rights to hunt, hunting of big game became a sport. Analyse the statement. [3]

Ans :

While the forest laws deprived tribes of their customary rights to hunt, hunting of big game became a sport. In India, court officials and nobles used to hunt tigers and other animals as a part of their culture for centuries. There are many Mughal paintings which show princes and emperors enjoying a hunt. But under colonial rule animals were hunted on a very large scale. It increased to such an extent that various species became almost extinct. On the other hand

they enacted forest laws which posed restrictions on tribal on their forest activities. Large animals were considered as signs of a wild, primitive and savage society by the British. It was their belief that they would civilise India by killing dangerous animals. They gave rewards for the killing of tigers, wolves and other large animals on the grounds that they posed a threat to cultivators. Between 1875-1925 Over 80,000 tigers, 150,000 leopards and 200,000 wolves were killed for reward. Killing a tiger was seen as a sporting trophy. For example, the Maharaja of Sarguja alone shot 1,157 tigers and 2,000 leopards up to 1957. A British administrator, George Yule, killed 400 tigers. Certain areas of forests were reserved for hunting.

or

Discuss the ways adopted by pastoralists to cope the modern world ?

Ans :

Pastoralists adopted following ways to cope the modern world :

- (i) Some reduced the number of cattle in their herds because there was not enough pasture to feed large numbers.
- (ii) Some discovered new pastures when movement to old grazing grounds became difficult.
- (iii) Over the years, some richer pastoralists began buying land and settling down. They gave up their nomadic life. Some became settled peasants and started cultivating land,
- (iv) Others began more extensive trading.
- (v) Many poor pastoralists borrowed money from moneylenders to survive. With the time, they lost their cattle and sheep and became labourers. They began working on fields or in small towns.

- 27.** What are the different functions performed by the parliament ? [3]

Ans :

Parliament performs the following functions on behalf of the people :

- (i) The power for making laws in any country is vested with Parliament. Parliaments make new laws, do amendment in existing laws, abolish existing laws and make new laws in place of old laws.
- (ii) The Government of any country is usually controlled by the parliaments more or less. In India parliament has direct and full control over the government. The government can take decisions only if it is supported by the parliament.
- (iii) The money possessed by the governments is controlled by the Parliaments. In most countries, without the approval of Parliament the public money cannot be spent.
- (iv) In countries, Parliament works as a highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues and national policy. Parliament can ask for any information on any matter from governments.

or

Discuss the different features of the presidential system of government prevalent in many countries of the world.

Ans :

- (i) In this system of government, the President is both the head of the state and the head of the government. The United States of America, most Latin American countries and many ex-Soviet Union countries follows this model.
- (ii) The people directly elect the President. And the president personally chooses and appoints all Ministers.
- (iii) The legislature makes the law for the country, but the president can veto any law.
- (iv) The president does not need the support of the majority of members in the legislature. He is elected for a fixed tenure and completes it even if his party does not have a majority in the legislature. Also he is answerable to them.

- 28.** What is an unusual achievement of Indian constitution? Explain it. [3]

Ans :

An unusual achievement of Indian constitution is its acceptance by all the people of India. Since the adoption of constitution in India, some provisions of it are questioned by several groups. But the legitimacy of the Constitution is never questioned by any large social group or political party. In many countries of the world, constitution is rewritten afresh because all major social groups or political parties rejected the basic rules provided in it. In some other countries, no one wants to follow the Constitution and its value is reduced to a simple piece of paper. The experience of our Constitution is different. It expresses a broad consensus of its time.

Section C

- 29.** Analyse the level of industrialisation in Russia in early 20th century. [5]

Ans :

The level of industrialisation in Russia in early 20th century :

- (i) Russia was one of the least industrialised nations of Europe in early 20th century. Industry was located in certain areas. St Petersburg and Moscow were important industrial areas.
- (ii) Earlier, most of the industrial production was done by craftsmen. Apart from craft workshops, large factories were also existed. In the 1890s, Russia's railway network was extended and foreign investment in industry increased which facilitated the establishment of many factories. As coal production was doubled, production of iron and steel quadrupled. By the 1900s, factory workers were increased and in some areas they were almost as equal as craftsmen.
- (iii) Most industries were the private property of industrialists. To ensure minimum wages and limited hours of work, government used to supervise large factories. But factories did not follow rules and factory inspectors could not prevent it. In craft units and small workshops, the working day was sometimes 15 hours, compared with 10 or 12 hours in factories. Workers used to live in rooms and dormitories.

- (iv) Socially, workers were not united. Some workers came from villages and had maintained a strong links with the villages. Some were settled in cities permanently. Workers were divided by skill. Metalworkers considered themselves aristocrats among other workers because their occupations demanded more training and skill. Women constitutes 31 percent of the factory labour force by 1914, but they were paid less than men usually between half and three-quarters of a man's wage.

or

Discuss the socialist society made by the Bolsheviks in Russia. Had the socialism solved the problems ?

Ans :

The socialist society made by the Bolsheviks in Russia :

- Bolsheviks nationalised all the industries and banks.
- Peasants were allowed to cultivate the land that had been socialised. On seized land, Bolsheviks helped peasants to understand the collective work.
- Bolsheviks introduced a process of centralised planning. Officials used to assess the potential of economy and set targets for a five-year period i.e. the Five Year Plans.
- All prices were fixed in order to promote industrial growth during the first two 'Plans' (1927-1932 and 1933-1938). Economic growth was seen just because of centralised planning. Industrial production increased (between 1929 and 1933 by 100 per cent in the case of oil, coal and steel).
- New factory cities were developed.
- An extended schooling system was introduced. Arrangements were made for factory workers and peasants to enter universities. Creches were established in factories for the children of women workers.
- Provisions were made to avail cheap public health.
- Model living quarters were built for workers.

Solutions of problems through socialism : No, socialism did not solve all problems.

- There were poor working conditions because of rapid constructions.
- In the city of Magnitogorsk, a steel plant was constructed in three years. Workers lived hard lives and there were 550 stoppages of work in the first year alone.
- In living quarters, it used to be below 40 degrees in winters but people had to climb down from the fourth floor and run across the street in order to go to the toilet'.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows :

[5]

These are the most widespread forests of India. They are also called the monsoon forests and spread over the region receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm. Trees of this forest type shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in dry summer. On the basis of the availability of water, these forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous. The former is found in areas receiving rainfall between 200 and 100 cm. These forests exist, therefore, mostly in the eastern part of the country - northeastern states, along the foothills of the Himalayas, Jharkhand, West Odisha

and Chhattisgarh, and on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats.

- Which type of forests are described in the extract ? Why do trees in these forests shed their leaves ?

Ans :

Tropical Deciduous Forests are described in the extract. Trees in these forests shed their leaves during dry summer to avoid loss of moisture.

- Which common trees you found in this type of forest ?

Ans :

Teak, bamboos, sal, shisham, sandalwood, khair, kusum, arjun, mulberry, are commonly found commercially important trees in Tropical Deciduous Forests. peepal and neem also commonly found here.

- Why have these forests been cut on a large scale in recent times ?

Ans :

These forests have been cut on a large scale in recent times for cultivation.

31. How can farmers produce more from the same piece of land ? [5]

Ans :

Farmers can produce more from the same piece of land by the following ways :

- Irrigation :** Farmers can grow three different crops in a year due to the well-developed system of irrigation. Electricity transformed the system of irrigation. The electric-run tubewells could irrigate much larger areas of land more effectively than non-electric irrigation system. Earlier, Persian wheels were used by farmers to draw water from the wells.
- Multiple cropping :** To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping. This method is most common in increasing production on a given piece of land. Most farmers grow at least two main crops. Some farmers can grow potato as the third crop
- Modern methods :** Modern methods can help in attaining higher yield. Yield is measured as crop produced on a given piece of land during a single season. Farm machineries, like tractors and threshers, can make ploughing and harvesting faster.
- HYV seeds :** Before 1960s, traditional seeds were used in cultivation which used to give low yields. Traditional seeds required less irrigation and cow-dung and other natural manure were used as fertilizers. All these were readily available with the farmers who did not have to buy them. In the late 1960s, high yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds of wheat and rice were introduced to the Indian farmers starting Green Revolution. The HYV seeds help farmers produce much greater amounts of grain on a single plant as compared to the traditional seeds. Now, the same piece of land would produce far larger quantities of food grains than was possible earlier.

32. What is the National human right commission ? Discuss its main functions ? [5]

Ans :

The National Human Rights Commission is an independent commission set up by a law in 1993. The Commission is as independent as judiciary. The Commission is consisted of retired judges, officers and eminent citizens who are appointed by the President. It does not decide court cases but helps the victims secure their human rights. The commission helps in the violation of rights granted to citizens by the Constitution and the rights mentioned in the UN sponsored international treaties signed by India.

Followings are the functions of NHRC :

- (i) The NHRC is responsible to conduct independent and credible inquiry into any case of violation of human rights. It also inquires into cases of abetment of such violation or negligence in controlling it by any government officer. The NHRC is not tasked to punish the guilty. It is the responsibility of courts to give punishments to the guilty.
- (ii) NHRC promote human rights in India and takes required steps to promote human rights.
- (iii) The Commission presents its findings and recommendations to the government or intervene in the court on behalf of the victims.
- (iv) NHRC has wide ranging powers to conduct its inquiry. Like any court it can summon witnesses, question any government official, demand any official paper, visit any prison for inspection or send its own team for on-the-spot inquiry.

- 33.** Analyse the need for educational qualifications for candidates in an election in India. [5]

Ans :

A developed country like India should not have educational qualifications to contest elections because of the following reasons :

- (i) Some kinds of jobs do not required educational qualifications. For example, a player is not selected to the Indian cricket team because of his achievement and educational degrees. He is selected because he can play cricket well. Likewise, understanding people's concerns and representing their interests could be important qualification for being an MLA or an MP. This ability should be examined by lakhs of examiners i.e., their voters after every five years.
- (ii) Moreover, it is better to leave to the people if they consider education an important criterion to select their representative. They may decide it at the time of voting.
- (iii) In India, making a minimum educational qualification compulsory would deny a majority of the country's citizens the right to contest elections. For example, if only graduate or more qualified degree holders B.A., B.com. or B.Sc. were made eligible candidates to contest elections in India then more than 90 per cent of the citizens will become ineligible to contest elections. It would go against the spirit of democracy.

or

Discuss the various steps of elections in India ?

Ans :

The various steps of elections in India are :

- (i) **Preparation of voter list :** In our country, all the citizens aged 18 years and above can vote in an election regardless of his or her caste, religion or gender. Government is responsible to maintain voter's list. In voter's list the names of those persons are added who attain the voting age and changed their residence to that constituency. Names are deleted of those who are dead and those who moved out to another constituency.
- (ii) **Announcement of election :** The dates for polling or casting of votes and counting of votes are announced by the Election Commission of India.
- (iii) **Nomination of candidates :** Any person who is eligible to be a voter and whose age is not less than 25 years can become a candidate in elections. Political parties nominate their candidates who get the party symbol and support. Every person who wishes to contest an election has to fill a 'nomination form' and give some money as 'security deposit'.
- (iv) **Election Campaign :** Election campaigns take place for a two-week period between the announcement of the final list of candidates and the date of polling. During this period the candidates contact their voters, political leaders address election meetings and political parties mobilise their supporters.
- (v) **Polling and counting of votes :** Every person whose name is on the voters list goes to a nearby 'polling booth'. Once the voter goes inside the booth, the election officials identify him/her, put a mark on his/her finger and allow him/her to cast his/her vote. Earlier ballot papers were used. Nowadays electronic voting machines (EVM) are used to record votes.
- (vi) **Announcement of winner:** On a fixed date, all the EVMs are opened and the votes secured by each candidate are counted. The candidate who secures the highest number of votes from a constituency is declared elected. Within a few hours of counting, all the results are declared and it becomes clear that who will form the next government.

- 34.** Describe the regional divisions of the Himalayas. [5]

Ans :

There is regional division of the Himalayas from west to east. These divisions have been demarcated by river valleys. There are regional names also in these broad categories.

Punjab Himalaya : This part of Himalayas is located between the Indus River and the Satluj River. Usually it is known as Punjab Himalaya but it has regional names also. For example, in west it is called Kashmir Himalaya and in east it is Himachal Himalaya.

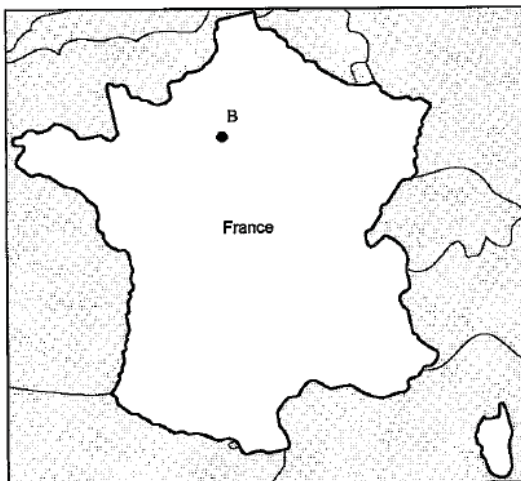
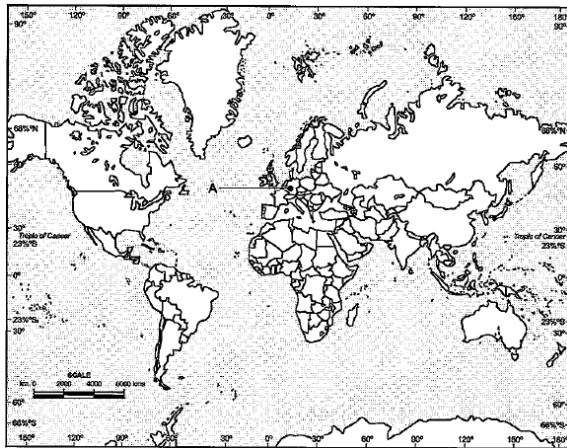
Kumaon Himalayas : Kumaon Himalayas is located between the Satluj river and the Kali river.

Nepal Himalayas : Nepal Himalayas is located between The Kali river and the Teesta river. Assam Himalayas: This part of Himalayas is lying between the Teesta river and the Dihang river.

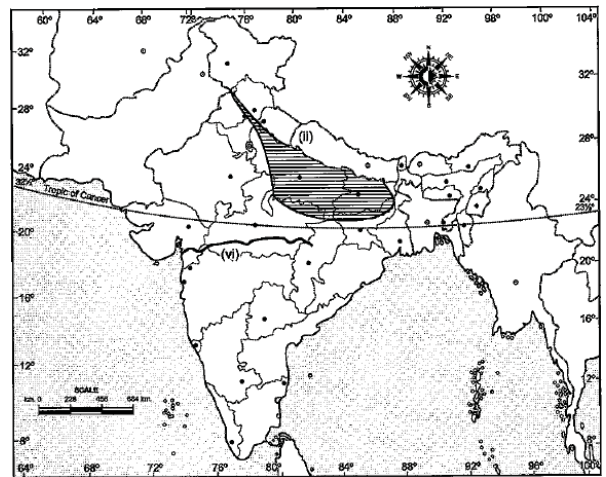
The Purvachal : Ahead of the Dihang River there is the Purvachal or the Eastern hills and mountains. The Brahmaputra River demarcates the eastern-most boundary of the Himalayas. Beyond the Dihang gorge, the Himalayas take a sharp bend to the south and run along the eastern boundary of India. These hills spread in the north-eastern states. They are composed of mainly strong sandstones, a type of sedimentary rocks. They have dense forests cover, parallel ranges and valleys. The hills located in the Purvachal are the Patkai hills, the Naga Hills, the Manipur hills and the Mizo hills.

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of World and France. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. [2]
 (A) Country which fought first world war as central powers.
 (B) A place where the Great Fear was spread.

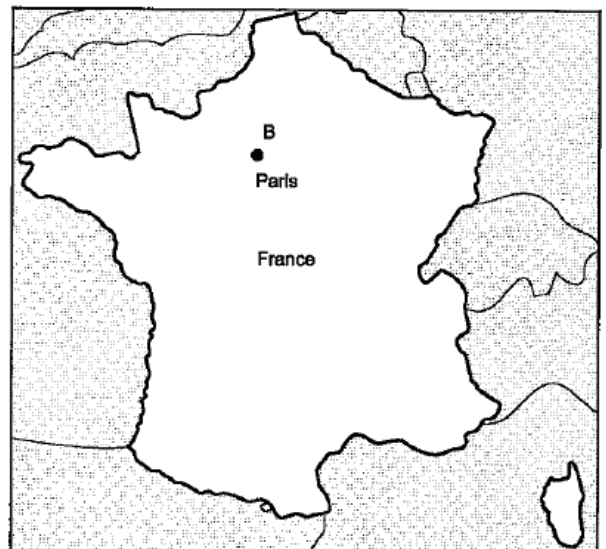
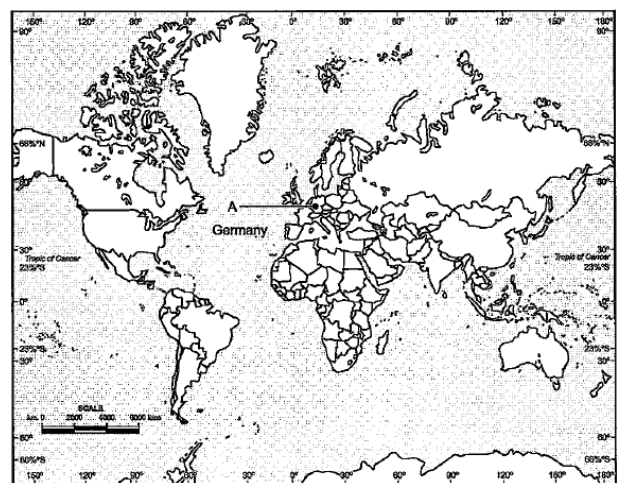


- (b) On the outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols : [4]
 (i) Mountain Range — The Zaskar,
 (ii) Identify the forest type in the shaded area
 (iii) Lakes — Chilika,
 (iv) Capital of state Madhya pradesh
 (v) Largest state according to area
 (vi) Identify river — The Narmada

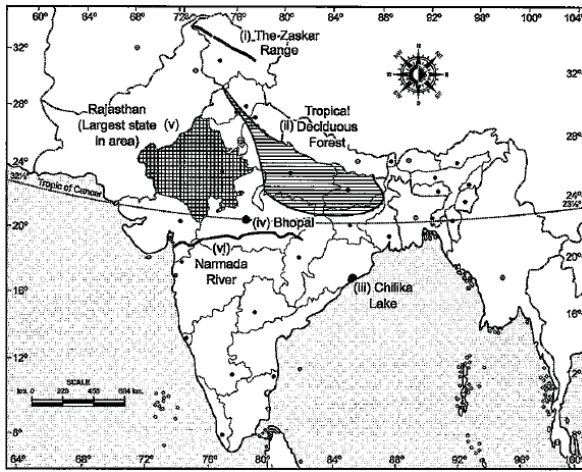


Ans :

- (a) (A) Germany
 (B) Paris



- (b) (i) The Zaskar Range
 (ii) Tropical Deciduous Forest
 (iii) Chilika Lake
 (iv) Bhopal
 (v) Rajasthan
 (vi) Narmada River



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CLASS IX (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-3

Time Allowed : 3 Hours**Maximum Marks : 80****General Instructions :**

- (i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1 to 20** are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **21 to 28** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **29 to 34** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- (vi) Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a.** from History (2 marks) and **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section A

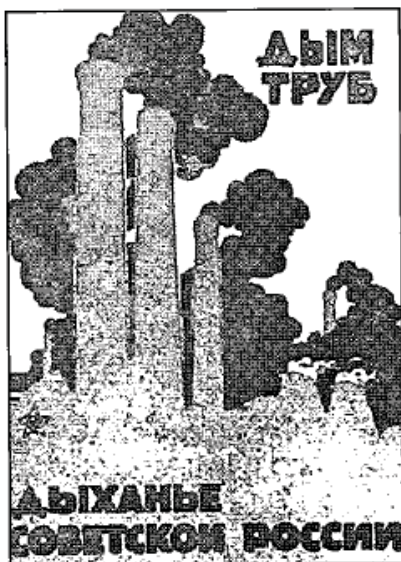
1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [1]

Column A		Column B	
(A)	President	1.	Lower House
(B)	Prime Minister	2.	Upper House
(C)	Lok Sabha	3.	head of the government
(D)	Rajya Sabha	4.	head of the state

Ans : (A) - 4, (B) - 3, (C) - 1, (D) - 2

2. Which of the following was a major impact of First World War in Europe ? [1]
- (a) Soldiers were largely criticised by the Politicians and publicists.
 - (b) European countries which were creditor at a time turned debtors.
 - (c) Popular support grew for democracies.
 - (d) Socialists, Catholics and Democrats were praised.
- Ans :** (b) European countries which were creditor at a time turned debtors.

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows : [1]



Which of the following is best signified by the smoke from chimneys in this image ?

- (a) The sacrifices by the Bolsheviks.
- (b) The breathing of Soviet Russia.
- (c) Progress in Soviet Russia.
- (d) The making of socialist society.

Ans : (b) The breathing of Soviet Russia.

4. How do most small farmers arrange capital for farming ? [1]

Ans :

Most small farmers arrange capital by borrowing money from large farmers, the village moneylenders or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation.

5. Which of the following describes the greater probability of being more adversely affected than other people when bad time comes for everybody ? [1]
- (a) Vulnerability
 - (b) Social exclusion
 - (c) Unemployment
 - (d) Hunger

Ans : (a) Vulnerability

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the river Ganga : [1]

The Ganga	Place of origin	Place where it comes to Plains	Place where it meet with the Yamuna
	Gangotri	?	?

Ans :

The Ganga	Place of origin	Place where it comes to Plains	Place where it meet with the Yamuna
	Gangotri	Haridwar	Allahabad / Paryag Raj

7. Who gave the slogan 'Save Democracy' ? [1]

Ans :

Janata Party gave the slogan 'Save Democracy' under the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan, in the Lok Sabha election held in 1977.

or

Why do agents of each candidate sit inside the polling booth ?

Ans :

Agents of each candidate sit inside the polling booth to ensure that the voting goes on in a fair and fair way.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite [1]
In July 1968, a special stamp entitled 'Wheat Revolution' was released by Lal Bahadur Shastri, the then Prime Minister.

Ans :

In July 1968, a special stamp entitled 'Wheat Revolution' was released by Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister.

or

Employment programmes cannot contribute to food security.

Ans :

Employment programmes contribute to food security by increasing the income of the poor.



The above cartoon was drawn on the celebration of 50 years of independence. Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon ? [1]

- (a) During the 50 years, common man has seen different leaders and prime ministers.
(b) Common man does not care about the achievements of 50 years by Indians.
(c) Common man is tired of listening to the same repeated words by different leaders during 50 years.
(d) During 50 years no leaders has achieved the goal which was set by the constitution makers.

Ans : (c) Common man is tired of listening to the same repeated words by different leaders during 50 years.

10. Minimum wages for farm labourers is decided by [1]

Ans :

Minimum wages for farm labourers is decided by the government.

or

Small scale manufacturing involves

Ans :

Small-scale manufacturing involves very simple production methods.

11. What do you understand by the dependency ratio ? [1]

Ans :

Dependency ratio is the ratio of the working population i.e., 15 to 59 years and dependent population i.e., children aged less than 15 years and elderly people of above 60 years.

or

Which type of migration in India is mostly caused by the "pull" factors ?

Ans :

In India, rural to urban migration is mostly caused by the "pull" factor in urban areas.

12. Which four states have maximum numbers of medical colleges ? [1]

Ans :

Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are the four states which have maximum numbers of medical colleges.

13. Which of the following is a tertiary activity ? [1]

- (a) Tourism (b) Mining
(c) Forestry (d) Dairy

Ans : (a) Tourism

14.program aims at assisting the poor families above the poverty line by organising them into self help groups through bank credit and government subsidy. [1]

Ans : Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

15. Amartya Sen added a new dimension to food security namely : [1]

- (a) Affordability (b) Accessibility
(c) Entitlements (d) Availability

Ans : (c) Entitlements

16. means the head of India is an elected person and not a hereditary position. [1]

Ans : Republic**or**

..... was Law minister in the first cabinet of post-independence India.

Ans : Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

17. What was not the characteristic of members of Jacobin Club ? [1]

- (a) They belonged to the less prosperous section of the society
(b) They used to wear long striped trousers
(c) They were known as the sans-culottes
(d) Women used to wear the red cap that symbolised liberty.

Ans : (d) Women used to wear the red cap that symbolised liberty.

18. Arrange the following information related to the evolution of socialism in Europe in the correct sequence: [1]

- (i) Formation of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party.
(ii) Formation of the Second International.
(iii) The Paris Commune.

(iv) Formation of Labour Party in Britain.

Options:

- (a) i — iv — iii — ii (b) iii — iv — i — ii
(c) iv — i — ii — iii (d) ii — iii — i — iv

Ans : (d) ii — iii — i — iv

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). [1]

Read the statements and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) : Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 is against sustainable development.

Reason (R) : It only focuses on providing employment and people are often employed in polluting manufacturing units.

Options:

- (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.

Ans : (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

20. Rohan was on a school trip to a biosphere reserve located on a river delta. There he saw that Trees have long roots submerged under the water. When he touched a leaf of a tree he felt a powder like substance on it.

Analyse the information given above, identify the forest type and choose one of the following correct option. [1]

- (a) Tropical Evergreen Forests
(b) Tropical Deciduous Forests
(c) Mangrove Forests
(d) Montane Forests

Ans : (c) Mangrove Forests

Section B

21. Differentiate between Market activities and non-market activities. [3]

Ans :

Economic activities have two parts – market activities and non-market activities. Differences between the two are as follows :

S.no.	Market activities	Non-market activities
(i)	Market activities involve activity performed for pay or profit.	Non-market activities are the production for self-consumption.
(ii)	These include production of goods or services, including government service.	These can be consumption and processing of primary product and own account production of fixed assets.

S.no.	Market activities	Non-market activities
(iii)	For example: cultivation of wheat by a rich farmer in his large farm mainly to sell in a market.	For example: cultivation of wheat in a small farm by a poor farmer mainly for the consumption of his family.

22. Discuss the major features of the Apartheid regime in South Africa. [3]

Ans :

The major features of the apartheid regime in South Africa were :

- The apartheid system was oppressive especially for the blacks.
- They could not make homes and live in the white areas.
- Without permit they could not work in white areas.
- There was segregation. Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools and colleges, libraries, cinema halls, theatres, beaches, swimming pools, public toilets, were all separate for the whites and blacks.
- They could not worshipped and visit in the churches of the whites.
- Blacks were not allowed to form associations. They could not protest against the terrible treatment.

or

India's Constitution was written under very difficult circumstances. Analyse.

Ans :

Indian Constitution was written under very difficult circumstances. It can be understood by following facts :

- India is a huge and diverse country. The constitution making for such a country was not simple.
- When constitution was being prepared the people of India were emerging from the status of subjects to the citizens.
- The country was felt a traumatic experience as it was born through a partition on the basis of religious differences.
- There was choice given to the rulers of the princely states by the British to decide about their future i.e., whether they wanted to merge with India or with Pakistan or remain independent. The merger of these princely states was a difficult and uncertain task.
- During the preparation of the constitution its makers were worried about the present and the future of the country as the future of the country did not look as secure as it does today.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows : [3]

Source A — French Society During the Late Eighteenth Century

However, only a small number of them owned the land they cultivated. About 60 per cent of the land was owned by nobles, the Church and other richer members of the third estate. The members of the first two estates, that is, the clergy and the nobility, enjoyed certain privileges by birth.

Source B — France Becomes a Constitutional Monarchy

‘The task of representing the people has been given to the rich ... the lot of the poor and oppressed will never be improved by peaceful means alone. Here we have absolute proof of how wealth influences the law. Yet laws will last only as long as the people agree to obey them. And when they have managed to cast off the yoke of the aristocrats, they will do the same to the other owners of wealth.’

Source C — The Abolition of Slavery

Throughout the eighteenth century there was little criticism of slavery in France. The National Assembly held long debates about whether the rights of man should be extended to all French subjects including those in the colonies. But it did not pass any laws, fearing opposition from businessmen whose incomes depended on the slave trade.

Source A — French Society During the Late Eighteenth Century

23 (1) What were the privileges the clergy and the nobility enjoyed by birth ?

Ans :

The privileges of the clergy and the nobility were as follows :

- (i) They were exempted from paying taxes to the state
- (ii) Lords receive various services rendered by the peasants such as work in their houses and fields, serve in the army, participate in building roads.
- (iii) Church also used to levy tax known as tithe.

Source B — France Becomes a Constitutional Monarchy

23 (2) Do you agree that after the revolution law making was going to be influenced by the wealth ?

Ans :

After the revolution a national assembly was formed which was responsible for making laws.

- (i) The non-wealthy section of the society had no dealing with it. Right to vote was given only to those men who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a labourer's wage.
- (ii) Also, Men who belonged to the group of highest tax payer were eligible to be an elector and then as a member of the Assembly.

Thus, it was true that law making was going to be influenced by the wealth.

Source C — The Abolition of Slavery

23 (3) Who took the decision to abolish the slavery? Was that decision sustained ?

Ans :

The Convention under the Jacobin rule legislated to abolish slavery in 1794. This decision sustained only for 10 years because Napoleon reintroduced slavery in France and its colonies.

24. Explain the distinct features of The Himalayan Mountains. [3]

Ans :

The Himalayan mountains has following distinct features :

- (i) The Himalayan Mountains are geologically young and structurally fold mountains. These are found along the northern borders of India.
- (ii) From the Indus to the Brahmaputra, these mountain ranges run in a west-east direction.
- (iii) The Himalayas represent the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountain barriers of the world.
- (iv) They are in the shape of an arc. It covers a distance of about 2,400 km. They are wider in west than east e.g., 400 km in Kashmir and 150 km in Arunachal Pradesh.
- (v) The eastern half of these mountains have more altitudinal variations than those in the western half.
- (vi) A number of valleys are found between the three parallel ranges of Himalayas.

or

Describe the major features of the Indian desert.

Ans :

The major features of the Indian desert are as follows :

- (i) The Indian desert is an undulating sandy plain covered with sand dunes.
- (ii) This region receives very low rainfall i.e., below 150 mm per year. Climate here is arid and vegetation cover is low.
- (iii) During the rainy season, some streams appear here. But they disappear soon into the sand as they do not have enough water to reach the sea.
- (iv) Luni is the only large river flow here.
- (v) Larger areas of the desert is covered by the Barchans. They are crescent-shaped dunes. However longitudinal dunes found in large numbers near the Indo-Pakistan boundary.

25. Holding elections of any kind is not sufficient in a democracy. Analyse. [3]

Ans :

Holding elections of any kind is not sufficient for democracy.

- (i) There must be real choice between political alternatives in elections. If people want to remove the existing rulers they can use this choice. Thus, in democracy there must be free and fair elections in which those currently in power may lose.
- (ii) China can be seen as example where elections are held regularly after every five years for country's parliament known as Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui or National People's Congress. The power to appoint the President of the country is in the hand of the National People's Congress.
- (iii) To contest in election a candidate requires the approval of the Chinese Communist Party. Only those who are members of the Chinese Communist Party or eight smaller parties allied to it were allowed to contest elections.
- (iv) The Communist Party always forms government. (Any three)

26. What are the different factors of production ? [3]

Ans :

There are four requirements for production of goods and services which are collectively known as factors of production.

- (i) **Land :** The first requirement is land on which production unit can be set up.
- (ii) **Labour :** People involved in the work or production are known as labour. There are some necessary tasks in production activities which can be done by only highly educated workers. Other activities or manual work are usually performed by workers.
- (iii) **Physical capital :** There are various inputs required at every stage during production called physical capital. It is of two types :
 - (a) **Fixed capital :** These are tools and machines. They range from very simple tools such as a farmer's plough to complicated machines such as generators, turbines, computers, etc.
 - (b) **Working capital :** Raw materials such as yarn used by the weaver and the clay used by the potter and money in hand required during production to make payments and buy other necessary items are working capitals.
- (iv) **Human capital :** knowledge and enterprise required to sell the output in the market is Human Capital.

27. What were the important features of liberals in Europe ? [3]

Ans :

The important features of liberals in Europe were as follows :

- (i) Liberals wanted to change the society. Liberals wanted a nation which does not favour any religion and tolerate all. That time European states usually discriminated in favour of one religion or another. For example, Britain favoured the Church of England, Austria and Spain favoured the Catholic Church.
- (ii) Liberals were against the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against governments.
- (iii) They fought for the representative elected parliamentary government, subject to laws interpreted by a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials.
- (iv) Unlike democrats they did not support universal adult franchise. They argued that property holder should have right to vote.
- (v) They opposed the vote for women too.

or

How did USSR inspire the people across the world as a socialist country ?

Ans :

USSR inspired the people across the world as a socialist country in following ways :

- (i) With the inspiration of socialist revolution, people in many countries formed communist parties. For example, the Communist Party of Great Britain.
- (ii) Colonial peoples were encouraged by the Bolsheviks to follow -their experiment.
- (iii) In the Conference of the Peoples of the East ,1920 and the Bolshevik-founded Comintern which was an international union of pro-Bolshevik socialist

parties had many non-Russians participant from outside the USSR.

- (iv) Most people received education in the USSR's Communist University of the Workers of the East.
- (v) It was the time of the outbreak of the Second World War when the USSR had given socialism a global face and world stature.

28. What were the different ways by which the people of Bastar show their gratitude to nature ? [3]

Ans :

There are different ways by which the people of Bastar show their gratitude to nature :

- (i) According to the belief of people of Bastar, the Earth gave its land to each village. In return, people gave offerings to it at each agricultural festival.
- (ii) Apart from the Earth, the spirits of the river, the forest and the mountain are also respected by these people.
- (iii) Each village knows its boundaries and the local people guard all the natural resources within that boundary.
- (iv) Whenever people from a village wanted some wood from the forests of another village, they could do so by paying a small fee called devsari, dand or man in exchange.
- (v) Some villages also protect their forests by engaging watchmen. Each household contributes some grain to pay watchmen.
- (vi) Every year there is one big hunt where the headmen of villages in a pargana or cluster of villages meet and discuss issues of concern, including forests.

or

Differentiate between the pastoral nomads of Mountains and Plains.

Ans :

S. No.	Pastoral nomads of Mountains	Pastoral nomads of Plains
(i)	Their movement from one place to another is caused by winter and summer. They moved annually between their summer and winter grazing grounds. In winter, when the high mountains were covered with snow, they lived with their herds in the low hills. The dry scrub forests are used to feed their herds. With the start of summer, when snow is melted on the mountains, there were abundant food for their herds. By the end of April they used to move north for their summer grazing grounds.	Different from the mountain pastoralists, it was not the cold and the snow but that the alternation of the monsoon and dry season which caused their movement. In the dry season they moved to the coastal tracts, and left when the rains came.

(ii)	They herd goat and sheep as these animals easily scale the mountains.	Most of them were shepherds, some were blanket weavers, and others were buffalo herders.
(iii)	Some used to sell animal product like ghee in low hills. E.g. gujjar bakkarwal, gaddis.	Some of them were engaged in combined cultivation with pastoralism e.g., Raikas.

Section C

29. What are reserved constituencies ? Why does India have reserved constituencies ? [5]

Ans :

Reserved Constituencies : Reserved constituencies are constituencies reserved for people who belong to the Scheduled Castes [SC] and Scheduled Tribes [ST]. In a SC reserved constituency only those candidates who belong to the Scheduled Castes are allowed to contest elections. In the same way from a constituency reserved for ST only those candidates who come from the Scheduled Tribes community can contest election. The reserved seats for SC and ST do not take away the legitimate share of any other social group because the numbers of reserved constituencies in India are proportion to their share in the total population. As present there are 84 seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and 47 for the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha.

Need for reserved constituencies : The Constitution makers had following worries :

- In an open electoral competition, it may be possible that some weaker sections not allowed a good chance to get elected to the Lok Sabha and the state Legislative Assemblies.
- They may lack resources, education and contacts to contest and win elections against others.
- Influential and resourceful candidates may prevent them from winning elections. In that case, our parliament and assemblies would not have representation of a significant section of our population.
- If this happens India would not be fully democratic and representative.

That's why a special system of reserved constituencies for the weaker section has made in the country.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows : [5]

The two major Himalayan Rivers, the Indus and the Brahmaputra originate from the north of the mountain ranges. They have cut through the mountains making gorges. The Himalayan Rivers have long courses from their source to the sea.

They perform intensive erosional activity in their upper courses and carry huge loads of silt and sand. In the middle and the lower courses, these rivers form meanders, oxbow lakes, and many other depositional features in their floodplains. They also have well

developed deltas.

A large number of the Peninsular Rivers are seasonal, as their flow is dependent on rainfall. During the dry season, even the large rivers have reduced flow of water in their channels. The Peninsular Rivers have shorter and shallower courses as compared to their Himalayan counterparts.

- (i) Why do Himalayan Rivers perform intensive erosional activity ?

Ans :

Himalayan Rivers perform intensive erosional activity. They are provided with the water of glaciers located in mountains. Large amount of water is also supplied when there is monsoon rainfall. Thus it is huge amount of water which causes intensive erosional activity.

- (ii) Which river makes largest delta of India as well as of world ?

Ans :

The Ganga river makes largest delta of India as well as of world.

- (iii) How are the west flowing peninsular rivers different from the east flowing peninsular rivers ?

Ans :

The west flowing peninsular rivers are different from the east flowing peninsular rivers as west flowing rivers make estuaries at the mouth of the sea whereas east flowing rivers make delta at the mouth of the sea.

31. Analyse the emergence of scientific forestry in India. [5]

Ans :

Scientific forestry emerged in India during British rule.

- To build ships and expand railways the British needed forests. They were worried by the use of forests by local people and the reckless felling of trees by traders. They thought it would destroy forests. Thus, they invited a German expert, Dietrich Brandis, for advice.
- He was made the first Inspector General of Forests in India. According to Brandis, a proper system was needed to manage the forests and people had to be trained in the science of conservation.
- Brandis set up the Indian Forest Service in 1864. The Indian Forest Act of 1865 was formulated with his help. The Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up at Dehradun in 1906. The system used to be taught here was called 'scientific forestry'.
- According to many people, including ecologists felt this system was not scientific at all.
- Natural forests had lots of different types of trees. Under the scientific forestry they all were cut down. In their place, one type of tree was planted in straight rows. This is called a plantation.
- Survey of the forests was conducted by Forest officials. They estimated the area under different types of trees and made working plans for forest management.
- They planned how much of the plantation area to cut every year. Replantation was done on the area which was cut so that it was ready to be cut again in some years.

or

British officials were suspicious of nomadic people. Analyse.

Ans :

British officials were suspicious of nomadic people.

- (i) Mobile craftsmen and traders who hawked their goods in villages, and pastoralists who changed their places of residence every season, moving in search of good pastures for their herds were not trusted by the British.
- (ii) They wanted to rule over a settled population. They wanted the rural people to live in villages, in fixed places with fixed rights on particular fields. The reason behind this was that they can easily identify and control these populations.
- (iii) British considered settled population as peaceable and law abiding and those who were nomadic were considered to be criminal.
- (iv) In 1871, Criminal Tribes Act was passed by the colonial government in India. By this Act many communities of craftsmen, traders and pastoralists were classified as Criminal Tribes. They were known as criminal by nature and birth.
- (v) As this Act came into effect, these communities were expected to live only in notified village settlements. They were not allowed to move out without a permit. They and their activities were continuously watched by the village police.

32. The government can impose certain reasonable restrictions on our freedoms. Explain with examples. [5]

Ans :

The government can impose certain reasonable restrictions on our freedoms in the larger interests of the society.

- (i) It is known that every citizen has the right to freedom. But, we have to exercise our freedom in such a way that we cannot violate others' right to freedom. We don't have freedom to cause public nuisance or disorder. We are free to do everything at the level where no one injures. Constitution has not given us unlimited licence to do what we want.
- (ii) For instance, we have Freedom of speech and expression. But we cannot use this freedom to start violence against others and provoke people to rebel against government. we cannot defame others by saying false and mean things and cause damage to a person's reputation
- (iii) Similarly, citizens have the freedom to hold meetings, processions, rallies and demonstrations on any issue. But such meetings have to be peaceful. This freedom cannot be used to create public disorder or breach of peace in society. Participants cannot carry weapons with them in these activities and meetings.

33. Who need food security in India ? [5]

Ans :

Following peoples need food security :

- (i) **In Rural areas :** Landless people with little or no land, traditional artisans, providers of traditional services, small self employed workers and destitutes including beggars are needed food security.

- (ii) **In urban areas :** Families whose earning members are usually involved in low-paid occupations and casual labour market. They are largely engaged in seasonal activities with very low wages that just ensure bare survival. These people need food security.
- (iii) **In social section :** The SCs, STs and some sections of the OBCs i.e., lower castes among them, who have poor land-base or very low land productivity are needed food security
- (iv) **Displaced people :** The people affected by natural disasters and the people who have to migrate to other areas in search of work are also among the most food insecure people.
- (v) **Women and children :** There as a high incidence of malnutrition among women. This matter concerns because it can put the unborn baby at the risk of malnutrition. A large proportion of pregnant and nursing mothers and children under the age of 5 years constitute an important segment of the population who needed food insecurity.

or

How do buffer stock and Public Distribution System contributed in attaining the food security in India ?

Ans :

Buffer Stock is the stock of two food grains that is wheat and rice.

- (i) It is procured by the government through the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The farmers in states where there is surplus production sell wheat and rice to the FCI.
- (ii) The farmers sell the foodgrain at a preannounced price for their crops known as Minimum Support Price (MSP) which is declared by the government every year.
- (iii) The purchased food grains are stored in granaries.
- (iv) The stored food grains is distributed in the deficit areas and among the poorer sections of the society at a price lower than the market price also known as Issue Price.
- (v) This Stored foodgrains at granaries will also help in resolving the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during the periods of calamity. The foodgrains procured by the FCI is distributed through government controlled ration shops among the poorer section of the society. This system is called the Public Distribution System (PDS).
- (vi) Ration shops which are also known as Fair Price Shops are available in most localities, villages, towns and cities. There are about 5.5 lakh ration shops all over the country. There is stock of food grains, sugar, and kerosene for cooking in these Ration shops. People can get these items at a price lower than the market price. Any family with a ration card can buy a fixed amount of these items (e.g., 35 kg of grains, 5 litres of kerosene, 5 kgs of sugar etc.) every month from the nearby ration shop.

34. Analyse the Various Factors affecting the natural vegetation of India. [5]

Ans :

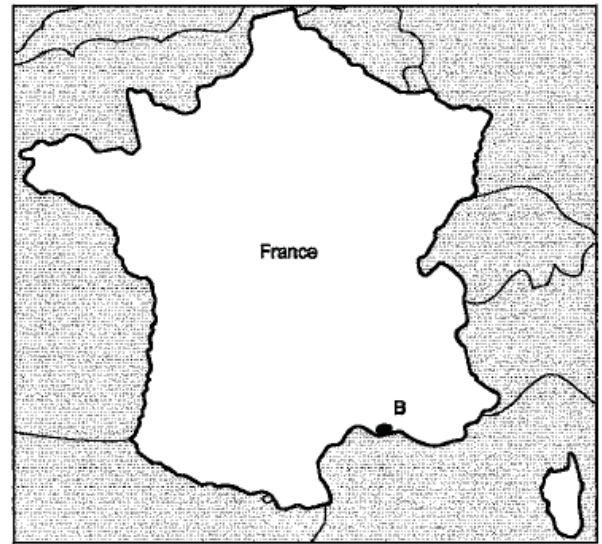
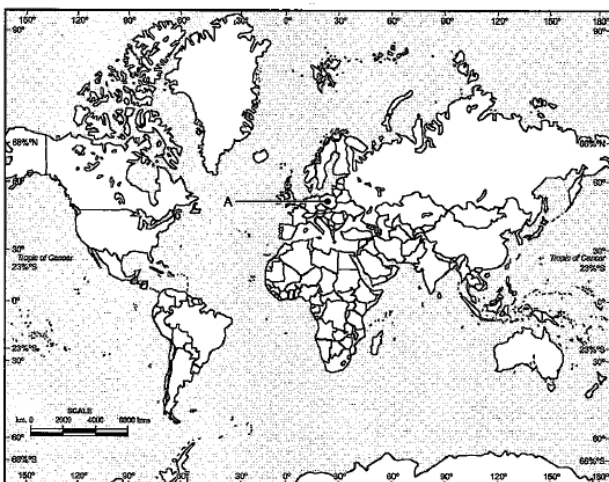
Following factors affect the natural vegetation in India :

- (i) **Land** : Land has direct and indirect effects on the natural vegetation. The nature of land influences the type of vegetation. For example, undulating and rough terrains supports grassland and woodlands.
- (ii) **Soil** : There are different types of soils found on the Earth. Every soil supports different types of vegetation. For example, the sandy soils of the desert support cactus and thorny bushes, while wet, marshy, deltaic soils support mangroves and deltaic vegetation.
- (iii) **Temperature**: Temperature along with humidity in the air, precipitation and soil determines the character and extent of vegetation. In the hilly and mountainous region, at the height of 915 metres and more the fall in the temperature affects the types of vegetation and its growth, and changes it from tropical to subtropical temperate and alpine vegetation. This can be seen on the slopes of the Himalayas and the hills of the Peninsula.
- (iv) **Photoperiod/Sunlight** : Sunlight receiving time is a factor in the growth of plants. Latitude, altitude, season and duration of the day determines the sunlight receiving time. In summer trees grow faster due to longer duration of sunlight.
- (v) **Precipitation** : Areas of heavy rainfall have more dense vegetation as compared to areas of less rainfall. In India, advancing southwest monsoon during June to September and retreating northeast monsoons in winter bring almost the entire rainfall. For example, Western Ghats, northeast India have dense forest whereas in Rajasthan scattered trees are found.

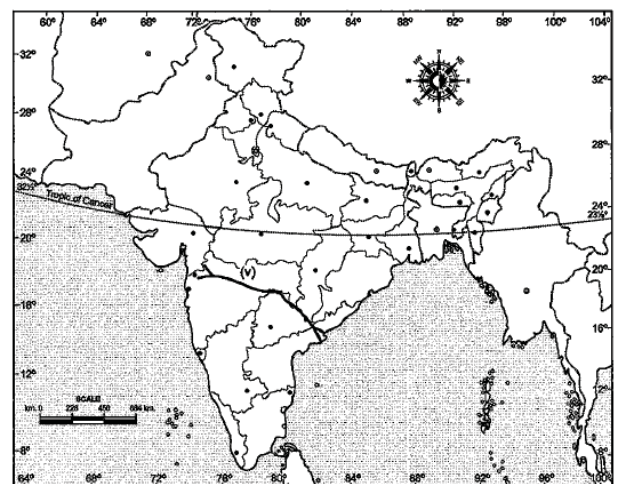
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of World and France. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them : [2]

- (A) Country under Nazi German expansion.
- (B) A place where the Great Fear was spread.

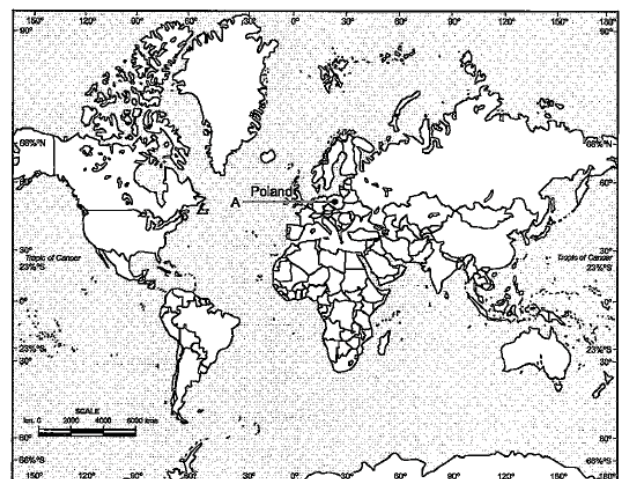


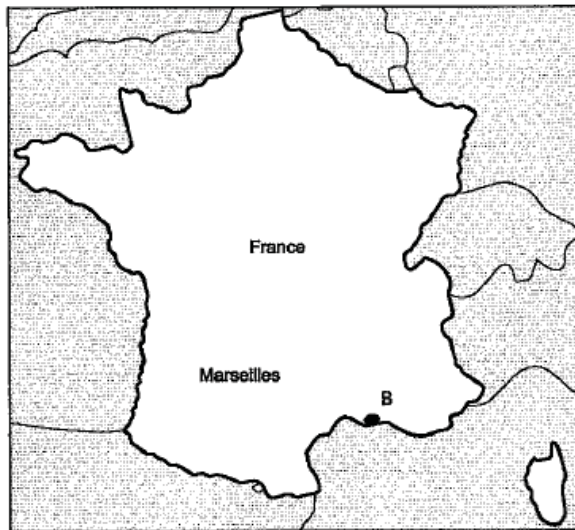
- (b) On the outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols.
- (i) Mountain Peak K2
 - (ii) National Park - Ranthanbor
 - (iii) Lakes- Pulicat
 - (iv) Capital of state Haryana
 - (v) Identify river
 - (vi) The State having highest sex ratio.



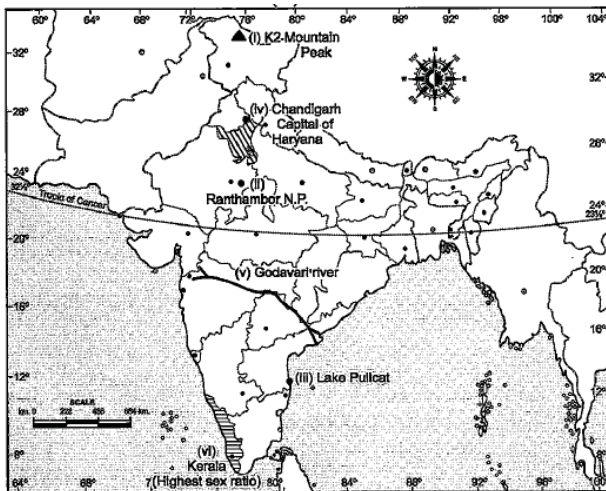
Ans :

- (a) (A) Poland
- (B) Marseilles





- (b) (i) Mountain Peaks — K2
 (ii) National Park — Ranthambor
 (iii) Lakes — Pulicat
 (iv) Chandigarh
 (v) The Narmada River
 (vi) Kerala



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CLASS IX (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-4

Time Allowed : 3 Hours**Maximum Marks : 80****General Instructions :**

- (i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1 to 20** are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **21 to 28** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **29 to 34** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- (vi) Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a.** from History (2 marks) and **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section A

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [1]

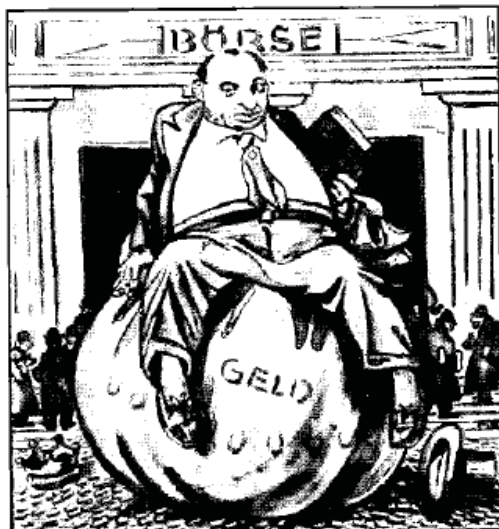
Column A		Column B	
(A)	General election	1.	Elections in Lok Sabha and the state Legislative Assemblies
(B)	By-election	2.	Elections in rural and urban local bodies
(C)	Reservation for women	3.	Elections after every five year term
(D)	Reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	4.	Elections to fill the vacant seat/seats

Ans : (A) - 3, (B) - 4, (C) - 2, (D) - 1

2. State which has highest poverty in India is : [1]
 (a) Bihar (b) Assam
 (c) Karnataka (d) Madhya Pradesh

Ans : (b) Bihar

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows : [1]



Who among the following has shown sitting on the sack of money ?

- (a) Capitalist (b) Jew
 (c) American (d) Communist

Ans : (b) Jew

4. What did enable the farmers of palampur to grow three different crops in a year ? [1]

Ans :

The well-developed system of irrigation enabled the farmers of Palampur to grow three different crops in a year.

5. Which of the following is a tundra vegetation ? [1]
 (a) Silver fir (b) Palm
 (c) Mosses (d) Oak

Ans : (c) Mosses

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to The Indus River : [1]

The Indus River	Enters India in	States located in Indus Basin
	?	?

Ans :

The Indus River	Enters India in	States located in Indus Basin
	Ladakh	Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh

7. How may you define the Coalition government ? [1]

Ans :

Ans : Coalition government is a government formed by an affiance of two or more political parties. It is usually formed when no single party gets majority support of the members in legislature.

or

How are judges of Supreme Court appointed ?

Ans :

Judges of Supreme Court are appointed by the President of India on the recommendation of Prime Minister. President usually appoints the senior most

judge of the Supreme Court as the Chief justice and other judges after the consultation with Chief Justice of Supreme Court.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite : [1]
Japan is rich in natural resources but lacks in human resources.

Ans :

Japan is rich in human resources but lacks in natural resources.

or

Service is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy.

Ans :

Agriculture is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy.



Which one of the following country is shown in this cartoon ? [1]

- (a) Iraq (b) Pakistan
(c) Syria (d) Algeria

Ans : (a) Iraq

10. Preamble in Indian constitution is inspired by the constitution of [1]

Ans : USA

or

..... spent the 28 years in South Africa's prison for opposing apartheid regime.

Ans : Nelson Mandela

11. What was the most revolutionary social reform done during the Jacobin government of France ? [1]

Ans :

Ans : The most revolutionary social reform done during the Jacobin government was the abolition of slavery in French colonies.

or

Under whose regime France helped the thirteen American colonies to gain their independence from Britain ?

Ans :

France helped the thirteen American colonies to gain their independence from Britain under the regime of Louis XVI.

12. Who are not counted as unemployed ? [1]

Ans :

Children whose age is less than 15 years, elderly people whose age is more than 59 years and housewives who are not willing to work for payment are not counted as unemployed.

13. Ration shops in India are regulated by : [1]

- (a) Food Corporation of India
(b) State government
(c) Central government
(d) National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)

Ans : (b) State government

14. helps educated unemployed youth to set up small business and industries in rural areas and small towns. [1]

Ans : Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana

15. What is essential for expansion of non-farm activities ? [1]

- (a) Labour (b) Market
(c) Factories (d) Land

Ans : (b) Market

16. were the representatives of the third estate in estate general of France. [1]

Ans : Prosperous and educated Men

or

The main aim of the Suffragette movement in Europe was to get Right to

Ans : Right to vote for women

17. Which of the following is has never been targeted under Public Distribution System ? [1]

- (a) Indigent senior citizens (b) Backward blocks
(c) Poorest of the poor (d) Schedule Tribes

Ans : (d) Schedule Tribes

18. Arrange the following in the correct sequence : [1]

- (i) Formation of provincial government
(ii) Creation of Duma
(iii) Formation of Petrograd Soviet
(iv) First world war

Options:

- (a) ii—iv—iii—i (b) iii—iv—i—ii
(c) iv—i—ii—iii (d) iii—iv—ii—i

Ans : (a) ii—iv—iii—i

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**. Read the statements and choose the correct option : [1]

Assertion (A) : Since 1980s, India's economic growth has been one of the fastest in the world.

Reason (R) : The poor are not directly benefited from the opportunities created by economic growth.

Options:

- (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.

Ans : (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

- 20.** Amit was studying a book on Himalayan Mountains. He was so amazed when he learnt about the Himalayas. Now he was curious to know whether Himalayas are the only mountain in India or there are others also. He went to his grandfather and asked his question. His grandfather said that the Himalayas are not the mountains in India. There are several other mountains and hills in India. First he told him about a hill range which is located in north-western part of India. He said that it is among the very old hills of the world. These are highly eroded hills and are found as broken hills. Analyse the information given above and identify the hills among one of the following options. [1]

- (a) Western Ghats (b) Eastern Ghats
(c) Aravalli hills (d) Satpura Range

Ans : (a) Western Ghats

Section B

- 21.** Explain the circumstances that led to the collectivization programme in USSR. [3]

Ans :

Circumstances that led to the collectivization programme in USSR were :

- By 1927-1928, there was severe problem of grain supplies in towns of Soviet Russia. The government fixed the selling prices of grain, but the peasants refused to sell their grain to government buyers at these prices. Stalin believed that rich peasants and traders in the rural areas were holding stocks in the hope of higher prices.
- In 1928, the grain-producing areas were toured by the Party members. They supervised compulsory grain collections and raided the wealthy peasants known as 'kulaks'. But problem of shortages was not solved.
- Now, the decision was taken to collectivise farms. It was argued that grain shortages were partly due to the small size of holdings. These small-sized peasant farms could not be modernised. It was decided to establish state-controlled large farms.
- It was only possible by abolishing kulaks and take away land from peasants. These state-controlled farms were to run along industrial lines with machinery. Thus began the Stalin's collectivisation programme kolkhoz.

or

Analyse the disturbances in Russia during 1904 which caused the Bloody Sunday.

Ans :

Followings are the circumstances caused the Bloody Sunday :

- The year 1904 was full of difficulties especially for Russian workers as prices of essential goods became so high that real wages declined by 20 per cent.
- At the Putilov Iron Works, four workers were dismissed. They were also the members of the

Assembly of Russian Workers which was formed in 1904. After their dismissal there was a call for industrial action.

- Within a few days more than 110,000 workers in St. Petersburg went on strike. Their demands include reduction in the working day to eight hours, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions.
- Also a procession of workers led by Father Gapon marched to the Winter Palace. When reached, it was attacked by the police and the Cossacks.

- 22.** What is the difference between weather, climate and seasons ? [3]

Ans :

Differences between the weather, climate and seasons are as follows :

Weather	Climate	Seasons
It is the condition of the atmosphere over an area at any point of time.	It refers to the sum total of weather conditions and variations over a large area for a long period of time usually more than thirty years.	There is some common pattern of weather conditions over a few weeks or months i.e. days are cool or hot, windy or calm, cloudy or bright, and wet or dry. Winter, summer and rainy are examples of seasons.

or

Explain the mechanism of breaks in monsoon rainfall.

Ans :

The mechanism of breaks in monsoon rainfall :

- Monsoon rainfall in India is associated with the breaks or wet and dry spells. In other words, the monsoon rains take place only for a few days at a time. There are rainless days also.
- These breaks in monsoon are caused by the movement of the monsoon trough. The trough and its axis continuously move northward or southward. The spatial distribution of rainfall is controlled by it.
- Various reasons are responsible for its movement. When the axis of the monsoon trough is located over the plains, there is high rainfall in plains. In contrast, when this axis moves near to the Himalayas, there is high rainfall in the mountainous area and rain does not fall in the plains for a longer period.

- 23.** Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow : [3]

Source A — Reconstruction

Japan was expanding its power in the east. It had occupied French Indo-China and was planning attacks on US naval bases in the Pacific. When Japan extended its support to Hitler and bombed the US base at Pearl Harbor, the US entered the Second World War.

Source B — Establishment of the Racial State

Until medieval times Jews were barred from owning land. They survived mainly through trade and money lending. They lived in separately marked areas called ghettos. They were often persecuted through periodic organised violence, and expulsion from the land.

Source C — The Nazi Cult of Motherhood

While boys were taught to be aggressive, masculine and steel hearted, girls were told that they had to become good mothers and rear pure-blooded Aryan children. Girls had to maintain the purity of the race, distance themselves from Jews, look after the home, and teach their children Nazi values. They had to be the bearers of the Aryan culture and race.

Source A — Reconstruction

23. (1) How did US react to the attack on its base at Pearl Harbor

Ans :

The US reacted with dropping an atom bomb on Japanese city Hiroshima.

Source B — Establishment of the Racial State

23. (2) Do you think Nazi's hostility toward Jews was different from medieval times ?

Ans :

During medieval times Jews were seen as killers of Jesus and money lenders who charged excessive interest. Nazis also hated them for same reason but they had different reason also. They saw Jews as inferior race which was needed to be eliminated.

Source C — The Nazi Cult of Motherhood

23. (3) What were the punishments of women who failed to follow the above prescribed role ?

Ans :

Women who failed to follow the prescribed role in Germany were publicly condemned and severely punished.

- (i) Women who maintained contacts with Jews, Poles and Russians were paraded the town with shaved heads. Their faces were blackened and placards hanging around their necks announcing 'I have sullied the honour of the nation'.
- (ii) Many were jailed under criminal offence. They had to lost civic honour as well as their husbands and families for this.

24. Explain right to life as a fundamental right provided by constitution. [3]

Ans :

According to the Constitution no person can be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. It means that if the court has not ordered a death sentence, no person can be killed. It also means that without proper legal justification a government or police officer cannot arrest or detain any citizen. If they do so, some procedures have to be followed :

- (i) A person who is arrested and detained in custody will have to be informed of the reasons for such arrest and detention.
- (ii) A person who is arrested and detained shall be

produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of 24 hours of arrest.

- (iii) Such a person has the right to consult a lawyer or engage a lawyer for his defence.

or

Explain the violation of right to individual life and personal liberty in Kosovo.

Ans :

The violation of right to individual life and personal liberty in Kosovo :

- (i) Kosovo was a province of Yugoslavia before its division. in Kosovo the majority of population was ethnic Albanian. But in the whole country, majority of population was Serbs.
- (ii) A Serb nationalist named Milosevic had won the election and formed government. His government was very hostile to the Kosovo Albanians. He wanted the Serbs to dominate the country.
- (iii) Many Serb leaders thought that Ethnic minorities like Albanians should either leave the country or accept the dominance of the Serb. The army of their own country was involved in the mass killing and working under the direction of a democratic elected leader.

25. What is constitutional amendment? Why it is needed ? [3]

Ans :

Constitutional amendment : A constitutional amendment refers to a change in the constitution.

It is made by the supreme legislative body of a country e.g. by parliament in India.

Need of constitutional amendment :

- (i) Constitution is a very long and detailed document. Therefore, it is needed to be keeping updated and amended quite regularly.
- (ii) Makers of the Indian Constitution felt that it has to be in accordance with people's aspirations and changes in society. They did not see it as a sacred, static and unalterable law. Therefore, they made provisions to addition, removal and changes from time to time.

26. Analyse the importance of French revolution for the freedom of press ? [3]

Ans :

Importance of French revolution for the freedom of press :

- (i) In the Old Regime there was a censorship i.e. all written material and cultural activities such as books, newspapers, plays could be published or performed only after the approval by the censors of the king.
- (ii) After the revolution, the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen declared freedom of speech and expression as a natural right. Newspapers, pamphlets, books and printed pictures flooded the towns of France from where they rapidly reached by the countryside.
- (iii) The events and changes taking place in France all were described and discussed in it. Opposing views of events could be expressed only because of the Freedom of the press.

27. What are the negative effects of unemployment ? [3]

Ans :

Unemployment has following negative effects :

- (i) Unemployment causes wastage of manpower resource. People who are important resources turn into a liability.
- (ii) Unemployment causes feeling of hopelessness and despair come among the youth. People are not able to support their family because they lack enough money.
- (iii) It is a great social waste when educated people who are willing to work are unable to find gainful employment
- (iv) Unemployment causes increase in economic overload. It also increases the dependence of the unemployed people on the working people.
- (v) Unemployment affects the quality of life of an individual as well as of society.
- (vi) There is a general decline in the health status of a family when its earning is of just bare subsistence level. Low earning also increases withdrawal of children from the school.

or

Discuss the importance of Education.

Ans :

Following are the importance of education :

- (i) Education is helpful for a person in getting a good job and salary.
- (ii) Education is an important input for the growth of a person as it opens new horizon for him, provide new aspiration and develop values of life.
- (iii) Apart from that person, education contributes in the growth of society also. It helps in the growth of the national income, cultural richness and increases the efficiency of governance.

28. Who supply grains to the market ? What do they do with their earning ? [3]

Ans :

Suppliers of grains to the market : It is the medium and large farmers who supply grains to the market. The traders at the market buy the grain from these farmers and sell it to shopkeepers in the towns and cities.

Their earning is used in :

- (i) Medium and large farmers put most of their earned money in their bank account. They rise some of the savings for lending to small farmers and others who are in need of a loan.
- (ii) They also use the savings to arrange for the working capital for farming in the next season. Thus, they are able to arrange for the capital for farming from their own savings. They use their earnings to buy new farm machines. New farm machines would increase their fixed capital. Some large and medium farmers use to sell the surplus farm products.
- (iii) Some farmers also use the savings to buy cattle, trucks, or to set up shops. These constitute the capital for non-farm activities.

Section C

29. Compare the Indian and international line of poverty ? Do you think these poverty lines are sufficient in estimating poverty ? [5]

Ans :

Poverty line in India :

- (i) NSSO estimates the poverty line in India. While estimating it, a minimum level of food requirement, clothing, footwear, fuel and light, educational and medical requirement, etc., are determined for subsistence. These physical quantities are multiplied by their prices in rupees.
- (ii) The calorie needs vary depending on age, sex and the type of work that a person does. Calorie requirements in rural areas are considered to be higher than in urban areas.
- (iii) Different poverty lines are estimated for rural and urban areas. Higher amount for urban areas has been fixed because of high prices of many essential products in urban centres.

International poverty line :

- (i) Many international organisations estimates but the World Bank's poverty line is widely used.
- (ii) It uses a uniform standard for the poverty line
- (iii) It is minimum availability of the equivalent of \$1.90 per person per day.

Change required in poverty line :

The official definitions of poverty, captures only a limited part of what people understand from poverty. It is about a "minimum" subsistence level of living rather than a "reasonable" level of living. We must broaden the concept into human poverty. A large number of people may have been able to feed them, but they have not education, shelter, health care, job security and self confidence. They are not free from caste and gender discrimination. The practice of child labour is still common. However, World wide experience shows that with development, the definition of what constitutes poverty also changes.

or

Explain the economic and social cultures factors of poverty in India ?

Ans :

The economic and social cultures factors of poverty in India are :

- (i) **Economic factors :** A reason of high poverty rates has been the huge inequality in incomes. This inequality in incomes is caused by the unequal distribution of land and other resources. Despite formulating many policies, this problem has not solved in a meaningful manner. Most state governments are failed in the implementation of major policy initiatives properly and effectively. For example, land reforms which aimed at redistribution of lands in rural areas have not been implemented properly in most of the states. Lack of land resources has been one of the major causes of poverty in India and land reforms could have improved the life of millions of rural poor.
- (ii) **Socio-cultural factors :** A large segment of Indian population which also includes the very poor

people, spend a lot of money to fulfil social obligations and observe religious ceremonies. Small farmers have to buy agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizer, pesticides etc. and money is needed for this. As poor people do not have any savings, they borrow. Because they are poor they find it difficult to repay and they fall in the web of indebtedness.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows :

[5]

The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India. Note that the Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean, which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it.

- (i) In the mid 19th century a development took place which reduced the distance between India and Europe. What was it ?

Ans :

In 1869, the Suez Canal was opened for oceanic transportation. It reduced the distance between India and Europe by 7,000 km.

- (ii) Before the development of maritime routes, how did India maintain its contact with the world ?

Ans :

Before the development of maritime routes, India maintained its contacts with the World through the land routes. There are numerous passes in the Himalayan Mountains which provided passages to the ancient travellers.

- (iii) What are the benefits of having a long coast line in India ?

Ans :

The benefits of having a long coast line in India are in the following areas :

- (i) Water transportation
- (ii) Tourism
- (iii) Fishing
- (iv) Tidal energy

31. What arguments can you give that consider electoral process in India is democratic ? [5]

Ans :

Followings arguments can be given that consider electoral process in India is democratic :

- (i) **Independent election commission** : In India, an independent and very powerful Election Commission conducts elections. Its independence is same as the judiciary. The President of India appoints the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC). But it is not answerable to the President or the government. It is almost impossible for the ruling party or the government to remove the CEC. If election officials found that polling in some booths

or even an entire constituency were not taken place in free and fair manner, they order a repoll.

- (ii) **Huge voter turnout** : people's huge participation in elections indicates that the elections process is free and fair. In India the turnout has either remained stable or actually gone up. The poor, illiterate and underprivileged people vote in larger proportion as compared to the rich and privileged sections. Common people feel that through elections they can bring pressure on political parties to adopt policies and programmes favourable to them. The interest of voters in election related activities has been increasing over the years.

- (iii) **Acceptance of election results** : Usually, the losing party does not accept the outcome of a manipulated election. But in India, excluding very few disputed elections, the electoral outcomes are usually accepted as 'people's verdict' by the defeated party.

32. Discuss the important natural vegetation belts found in Indian montane forests ? [5]

Ans :

There is a decrease in temperature with the increase in altitude in Mountainous areas. It causes changes in natural vegetation. There is a succession of natural vegetation belts from the tropical to the tundra region as we go up.

- (i) **The wet temperate type of forests** : From a height of 1000 to 2000 metres, the wet temperate type of forests are found. Trees are evergreen and leaves are broad. Oaks and chestnuts are mostly found here.
- (ii) **Temperate forests containing coniferous trees** : Between 1500 and 3000 metres of height, temperate forests are found. Trees are coniferous. Pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce and cedar, are found here. The southern slopes of the Himalayas and places having high altitude in southern and north-east India have these types of forests.
- (iii) **Temperate grasslands** : Between 3000 and 3600 metres of height grasses are common.
- (iv) **Alpine vegetation** : It is found at high altitudes of more than 3,600 metres above the sea level. Silver fir, junipers, pines and birches are found in these forests. As the snow-line approach, trees become short in the height
- (v) **Alpine grasslands** : After shrubs and scrubs, the Alpine grasslands appear. These are used extensively for grazing by nomadic tribes, like the Gujjars and the Bakarwals.
- (vi) **Tundra vegetation** : At higher altitudes, tundra vegetation such as mosses and lichens are found.

33. Discuss the differences between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. [5]

Ans :

Differences between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are :

- (i) **Lok Sabha dominates joint sitting** : Normally, any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the Houses. But if there is a difference between the two Houses on any matter of the law, a joint session take place. The joint session consists of members of both the Houses. They take decision

by sitting together. As the members of Lok Sabha are more in numbers, their decision is likely to prevail in the joint sitting.

- (ii) **Lok Sabha dominates in money related issues :** In the issues of money, Lok Sabha exercises more powers. Only Lok Sabha passes or rejects the budget of the government or any law which is related to money. The Rajya Sabha cannot reject it but has to pass. The Rajya Sabha can only delay it by 14 days or suggest changes in it. The Lok Sabha may or may not accept these changes.
- (iii) **Lok Sabha exercises control over Council of Ministers :** The Lok Sabha exercises the controls over the Council of Ministers. Lok Sabha chooses the Prime Minister by its majority support and he cannot remain on the post if the Lok Sabha withdraws this support. If the majority of the Lok Sabha members say they have 'no confidence' in the Council of Ministers, all ministers including the Prime Minister, have to quit. This power is not exercised by the Rajya Sabha.

or

What are the various functions performed by the judiciary in India ?

Ans :

The functions performed by the judiciary in India are as follows :

- (i) **Judicial administration :** As India has an integrated judiciary, Supreme Court controls the judicial administration in the country. Judicial system in India consists of a Supreme Court at national level, High Courts at state level, District Courts and the courts at local level. Decisions of the Supreme Court are binding on all the courts of the country.
- (ii) **Resolve disputes :** Supreme court resolves the following disputes :
- Between citizens of the country
 - Between citizens and government
 - Between two or more state governments
 - Between central government and state governments.
- (iii) **Highest court of appeal :** In civil and criminal cases, it is the highest court of appeal in India and reviews the decisions of the High Courts.
- (iv) **Interpretation of Indian Constitution :** The Supreme Court along with the High Courts has the power to interpret the Constitution of India.
- (v) **Judicial Review :** Any law passed by the legislature or any order of the central government and the state government can be declared invalid if Supreme Court finds such a law or order is against the Constitution. This function or power is known as the judicial review. This power is also exercised by the High Courts.
- (vii) **Guardian of the Fundamental Rights :** The Supreme Court act as the guardian of the Fundamental Rights. If any fundamental right of the citizen is violated, he has a right to approach the courts to seek remedy.

34. Why was democracy regime in Germany/Weimar republic not received well by its own people ? [5]

Ans :

The Weimar republic was not received well by its own people because

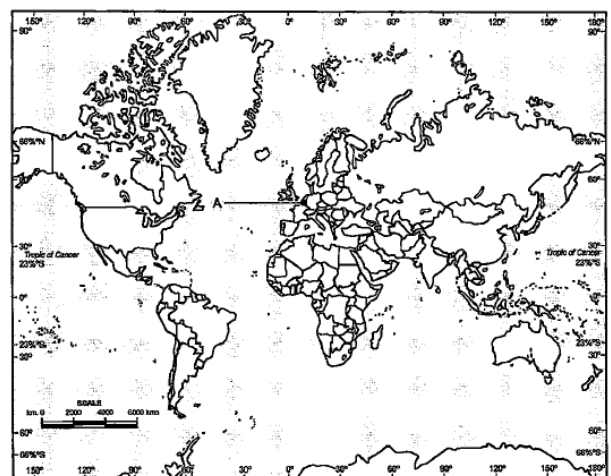
- It was forced to accept the terms after Germany's defeat at the end of the First World War.
- After the defeat of Imperial Germany in the war and the abdication of the emperor, there was an opportunity for the parliamentary parties to change the German polity. A National Assembly met at Weimar and established a democratic constitution with a federal structure. According to this constitution, right to vote was given to all adults including women to elect Deputies or representatives to the German Parliament or Reichstag.
- But common people were thinking different. They considered the peace treaty at Versailles with the Allies harsh and humiliating. Germany lost its overseas colonies, a tenth of its population, 13 per cent of its territories, 75 per cent of its iron and 26 per cent of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania. The Allied Powers demilitarised Germany to weaken its power.
- According the War Guilt Clause Germany was responsible for the war and all the suffering and damages experienced by the Allied countries due to the war. Germany was forced to pay compensation amounting to £6 billion.
- In 1920s, the Allied armies also occupied Germany's resource-rich region Rhineland.
- The new Weimar Republic was held responsible for the defeat in the war as well as the dishonour at Versailles by many Germans.

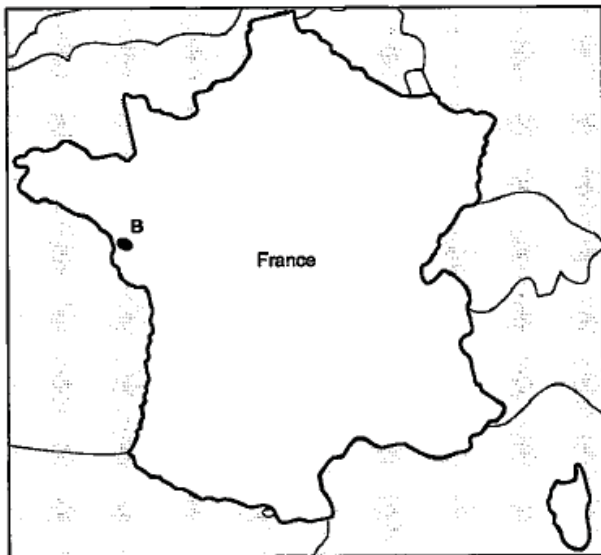
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of Europe and France. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. [2]

History :

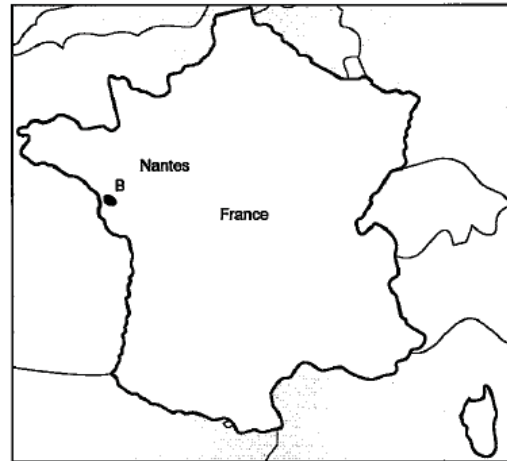
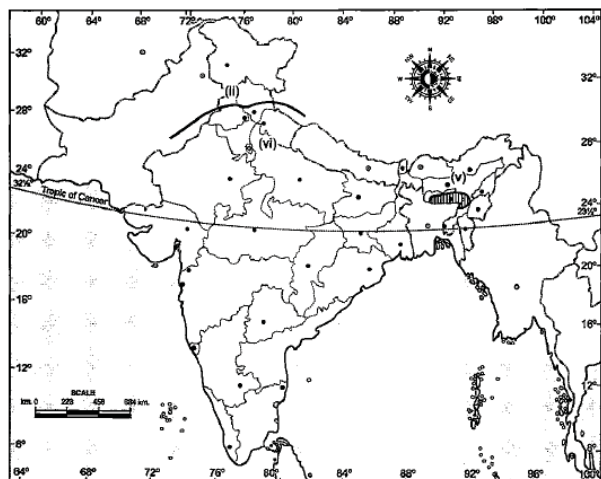
- Country under Nazi German expansion
- Epicentre of main panic movement



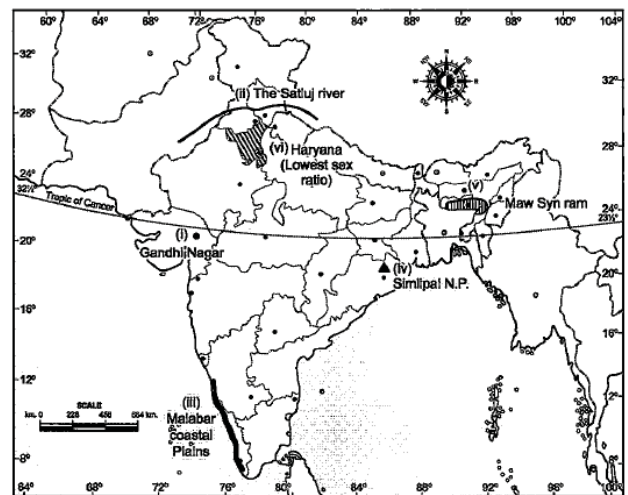


- (b) On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :
Geography : [4]

- (i) Capital of state Gujarat
- (ii) Identify — Himalayan River
- (iii) Coastal plains — Malabar
- (iv) National Park — Simlipal
- (v) Identify Areas receiving rainfall lower 400 cm
- (vi) State having lowest sex ratio



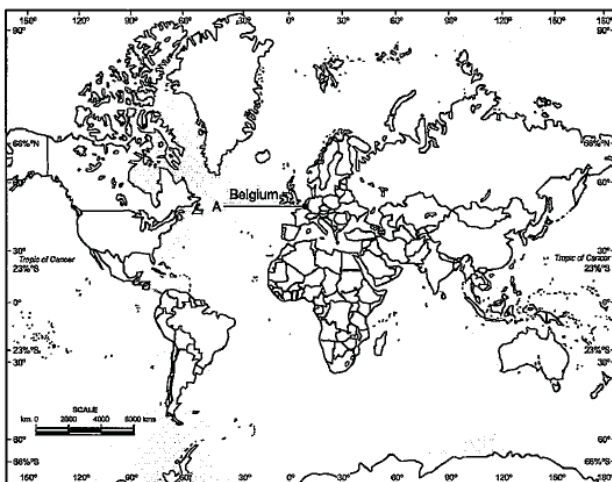
- (b) (i) Gandhinagar
 (ii) Satluj
 (iii) Malabar Coastal plains
 (iv) Simlipal National Park
 (v) Mawsynram
 (vi) Haryana



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Ans :

- (a) (A) Belgium
 (B) Nantes



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CLASS IX (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-5

Time Allowed : 3 Hours**Maximum Marks : 80****General Instructions :**

- (i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1 to 20** are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **21 to 28** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **29 to 34** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- (vi) Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a.** from History (2 marks) and **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section A

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [1]

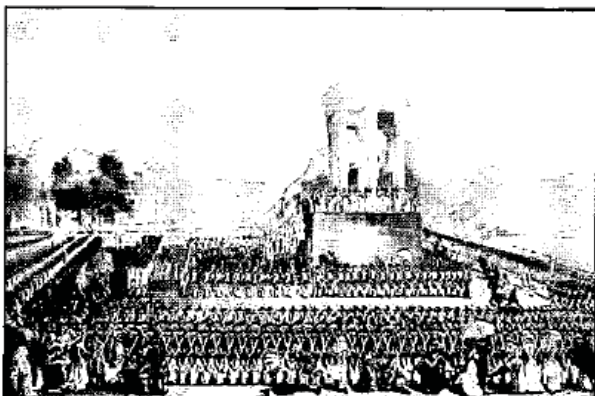
	Column A		Column B
(a)	Poultry	1.	Market activity
(b)	Dress making for children	2.	Primary activity
(c)	Working in a automobile manufacturing unit	3.	Tertiary activity
(d)	Transport	4.	Non - market activity

Ans : (a) - 2, (b) - 4, (c) - 1, (d) - 3

2. What is issue price ? [1]
- (a) Price at which foodgrains are distributed in the deficit areas and among the poorer sections of the society.
 - (b) A preannounced price announced by the government every year and paid to the farmers for their crops.
 - (c) Price at which items are sold to people by ration shops.
 - (d) Price at which items are given to ration shops.

Ans : (a) Price at which foodgrains are distributed in the deficit areas and among the poorer sections of the society.

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows :



Which of the following best signifies the main aim behind the organisation of this festival ? [1]

- (a) Government wanted to preserve the local cultures.
- (b) Government wanted to mobilise the loyalty of its subjects.
- (c) Government wanted to tell people about their ancient Greek and Rome culture.
- (d) Government wanted to strengthen the differentiation among the peoples of society.

Ans : (b) Government wanted to mobilise the loyalty of its subjects.

4. What is the main aim of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 ? [1]

Ans :

The main aim of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 is to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure income security in rural areas.

5. Which of the following is a fixed capital ? [1]

- (a) Wool
- (b) Colours
- (c) Money to make payments
- (d) Machines

Ans : (d) Machines

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the Lakshadweep Islands : [1]

The Lakshadweep Islands	A bird sanctuary	Administrative headquarters	Nearest Indian State
	?	Kavaratti island	?

Ans :

The Lakshadweep Islands	A bird sanctuary	Administrative headquarters	Nearest Indian State
	The Pitti island	Kavaratti island	Kerala

7. At which place of India migratory bird flamingoes come to build nest ? [1]

Ans :

At the Rann of Kachchh flamingoes come to build nest. They build nest from the salty mud and raise their young ones.

or

In which type of forests you may find the trees of Silver fir, junipers, pines and birches ?

Ans :

The trees of Silver fir, junipers, pines and birches are found in the Montane Forests.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite :
Multiple cropping method has caused the loss of soil fertility. [1]

Ans :

Green Revolution has caused the loss of soil fertility.

or

Non-farm activities require more land as compared to farming activities.

Ans :

Non-farm activities require less land as compared to farming activities

9.



Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon ? [1]

- (a) Prime minister is powerful in party meetings.
(b) Prime minister is powerful in cabinet meetings.
(c) Cabinet ministers have no value in parliamentary democracy
(d) Prime Minister of coalition government often neglects the other parties of coalition.

Ans : (b) Prime minister is powerful in cabinet meetings.

10. Sarve Shiksha Abhiyan aims to _____. [1]

Ans :

Sarva Siksha Abhiyan aims to provide elementary education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years.

or

In disguised a unemployment _____. [1]

Ans :

In disguised unemployment more people are involved in the work than actually requires.

11. What is Amnesty International ? [1]

Ans :

Amnesty International is an international organisation of volunteers who campaign for human rights.

12. Most of Indonesia's forests are located in islands like Sumatra, Kalimantan and West Irian. But the Dutch began their 'scientific forestry' in Java. Why ? [1]

Ans :

Most of Indonesia's forests are located in islands like Sumatra, Kalimantan and West Irian. But the Dutch began their 'scientific forestry' in Java because it was richly covered with teak which is highly valuable.

or

What do you understand by the Bugyal ?

Ans :

Bugyal is the vast grazing land in the high mountains of the Himalayas.

13. Who were known as whites in Russia ? [1]

- (a) Pro-Tsarist
(b) Bolsheviks
(c) Socialist Revolutionaries
(d) Democrats

Ans : (a) Pro-Tsarist

14. The average calorie requirement in rural India is _____ calories per person per day. [1]

Ans : 2400

15. Which country has successfully reduced poverty from 88.3 per cent in 1981 to 0.7 per cent in 2015 ? [1]

- (a) China (b) Bangladesh
(c) Pakistan (d) USA

Ans : (a) China

16. Election held to fill the vacancy caused by death or resignation of a member of legislature is known as _____. [1]

Ans : By-election

or

One-third of the seats are reserved for _____ in rural and urban local bodies.

Ans : Women

17. Who among the following was not known as 'November criminals' in Germany ? [1]

- (a) Socialists (b) Catholics
(c) Conservatives (d) Democrats

Ans : (c) Conservatives

18. Arrange the following states bordering Myanmar from north to south in the correct sequence — [1]

- (i) Manipur
(ii) Nagaland
(iii) Mizoram
(iv) Arunachal Pradesh

Options :

- (a) (i)—(iv)—(iii)—(ii) (b) (iii)—(iv)—(i)—(ii)
(c) (iv)—(ii)—(i)—(iii) (d) (iii)—(iv)—(ii)—(i)

Ans : (c) (iv)—(ii)—(i)—(iii)

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option : [1]

Assertion (A) : In the urban areas, casual labourers are most food insecure.

Reason (R) : Their works are largely seasonal and provide them very low wages.

Options :

- (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

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

20. There is a country named P which has some distinct political features. The rulers of the country are elected by its people. Elections are held after every five years according to the rules mentioned in the constitution. Rulers also work according to the constitution. The country has an independent judiciary which interferes whenever government try to misuse its power. The country has many communities. The constitution has granted the citizenship only to the majority population. Other communities living in the country are considered as second class citizen. They cannot vote in elections and do not enjoy many rights which are available to the majority. They are regarded as the inferior population by the constitution.

Analyse the information given above and consider which one of the following condition is unavailable in the country to be called as a democratic : [1]

- (a) Major decision are not taken by the elected ruler
- (b) Free and fair elections
- (c) Right to equality
- (d) Respect for rights

Ans : (c) Right to equality

Section B

21. Discuss the pattern of population density in India. [3]

Ans :

In 2011, the population density of India was 382 persons per sq km. Densities were as high as 1,102 persons per sq km in Bihar and as low as only 17 persons per sq km in Arunachal Pradesh.

States with low density : Rough terrain and harsh climatic conditions are major reasons for sparse population in these areas. Most of the Himalayan states are included in the states which have low density of population

States with moderate density : Hilly, dissected and rocky nature of the terrain, moderate to low rainfall, shallow and less fertile soils are major factors for moderate population densities in these areas. Assam and most of the Peninsular states have moderate population densities.

States with high density : Flat plains with fertile soils and abundant rainfall are reasons for the high to very high population densities in the Northern plains and Kerala in the south.

or

What do you understand by the Adolescent Population ? Discuss their major problems.

Ans :

Adolescent population : Adolescent population is composed of the young population aged between 10 to 19 years.

Their problems in India are as follows :

- (i) They require higher nutrition than a normal child or adult. Lack of proper nutrition can cause deficiency and stunted growth in them. The diet available to adolescents in India is not sufficient of all nutrients.
- (ii) Anaemia is a problem found in a majority of adolescent girls. Their problems have not received adequate attention in the process of development. The adolescent girls have to be sensitised to the problems they confront.
- (iii) There is need to spread awareness among them about their problems and solutions. It can be happened through the spread of literacy and education.

22. Napoleon saw his role as a moderniser of Europe. Analyse. [3]

Ans :

Napoleon saw his role as a moderniser of Europe. He took various steps to modernise the area he had conquered.

- (i) He conquered neighbouring European countries. He removed the dynasties from power and created kingdoms where he placed members of his family.
- (ii) He introduced many laws such as the protection of private property. He adopted a uniform system of weights and measures provided by the decimal system.
- (iii) He adopted many measures that had the revolutionary ideas of liberty and modern laws and spread these ideas to other parts of Europe. These measures impacted the life of people after a long time of leaving the Napoleon.

or

Who was Olympe de Gouges ? What were her complaints from the National Assembly and later Jacobin government ?

Ans :

Olympe de Gouges was an important politically active women in revolutionary France. During Jacobin government she was tried by the National Convention and charged her with treason. She was executed after this trial.

Her complaints from the National Assembly : When the Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen were included in the Constitution by the National Assembly she protested because they excluded women from basic rights which were entitled to each human being. In 1791, she wrote a Declaration of the Rights of Woman and Citizen, and addressed it to the Queen and to the members of the National Assembly. She demanded the action of the National Assembly or the Queen on these.

Her complaint from the Jacobin Government : In 1793, when the Jacobin government forcibly closed women's clubs, she criticised the decision.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows : [3]

Source A — Nazism and the Rise of Hitler

At the end of the war, an International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg was set up to prosecute Nazi war criminals for Crimes against Peace, for War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity. Germany's conduct during the war, especially those actions which came to be called Crimes Against Humanity, raised serious moral and ethical questions and invited worldwide condemnation.

Source B — Political Radicalism and Economic Crises

The political atmosphere in Berlin was charged with demands for Soviet-style governance. Those opposed to this – such as the socialists, Democrats and Catholics – met in Weimar to give shape to the democratic republic. The Weimar Republic crushed the uprising with the help of a war veterans organisation called Free Corps.

Source C — Ordinary People and the Crimes Against Humanity

'1930s offered a glimmer of hope, not just for the unemployed but for everybody far we all felt downtrodden. From my own experience I could say salaries increased and Germany seemed to have regained its sense of purpose. I could only say for myself, I thought it was a good time. I liked it.'

Source A — Nazism and the Rise of Hitler

- 23 (1) What were the Crimes Against Humanity committed by Nazis ?

Ans :

During the Second World War, Germany under the Nazis had killed selected innocent civilians of Europe on a large scale. Around 6 million Jews, 2 lakh Gypsies, 1 million Polish civilians, 70,000 mentally and physically disabled Germans and countless political opponents were killed.

Source B — Political Radicalism and Economic Crises

- 23 (2) Which organisation led the uprising ?

Ans :

Spartacist League led that uprising. Spartacist League wanted the uprising on the pattern of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. It also established Soviets of workers and sailors in many cities.

Source C — Ordinary People and the Crimes Against Humanity

- 23 (3) Do you think that Nazis had support of common Germans ?

Ans :

Not all common people had supported the Nazis. Some people organised active resistance to Nazism without fearing police and death. But, a large section of the Germans were scared to act, to differ, to protest. They had chosen to look away.

24. The judiciary has the power to interpret the Constitution of the India. Explain. [3]

Ans :

In India, the Supreme Court and the High Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution of India. If

they find any law or order is against the Constitution they can declare that law of the legislature or the order of the executive invalid. They can declare both Union level or at the state level law or order invalid when it is challenged before them. This power to decide the Constitutional validity of any legislation or action of the executive is known as the judicial review. The Supreme Court of India has also given an order according to which the Parliament cannot change the core or basic principles of the Constitution.

or

Discuss the various authorities which are involved in the decision making in India.

Ans :

Authorities which are involved in a decision making :

- (i) **President :** The President of India is involved in two ways
 - (a) In address to the Parliament he/she announces the intention of the government to making a decision.
 - (b) A bill passed by the parliament is enacted after his/her ascent.
- (ii) **Prime minister and cabinet :** The Cabinet under the chairmanship of Prime Minister takes a formal decision on the implementation of a decision or moving a bill in the parliament.
- (iii) **Parliament :** The two house of Parliament discuss and pass a law.
- (iv) **Ministries and Departments :** The decision of the Cabinet or law passed by the parliament is sent to the concerned Department of concerned ministry. The senior officers of the Department draft an order in line with the Cabinet decision and took the minister's approval. An officer signs the order on behalf of the Government.

25. Distinguish between radical and conservatives. [3]

Ans :

S. No.	Radical	Conservatives
(i)	Radicals wanted a nation in which government was based on the majority of a country's population.	Conservatives opposed to the idea of any change.
(ii)	They were against the privileges of great landowners and wealthy factory owners.	They believed that the past had to be respected.
(iii)	They were against the concentration of property in the hands of a few. However they never opposed the existence of private property.	They were the supporters of private property.

26. What are the different arguments given by the critics of democracy ? [3]

Ans :

Followings are the arguments given by the critics of democracy :

- (i) Democracy causes political instability because Leaders are often changed.
- (ii) Democracy lacks morality because it is all about political competition and power play.
- (iii) Democracy can cause delays in decision making as there are many people who are needed to be consulted.
- (iv) Elected leaders do not know the best interest of the people. It leads to bad decisions.
- (v) Democracy leads to corruption as it is based on electoral competition.
- (vi) Ordinary people don't know what is good for them and they should not decide anything.

27. How can social exclusion lead to poverty ? [3]

Ans :

According to social exclusion, poor are forced to live only in a poor surrounding with other poor people. Poor are excluded from enjoying social equality of wealthier people in better surroundings. Social exclusion can be both a cause as well as a consequence of poverty in the usual sense. Social exclusion cannot enable individuals or groups to enjoy facilities, benefits and opportunities that others enjoy. Because of Social exclusion a person suffers from poverty but it can cause other damages also. An example is the working of the caste system in India in which people belonging to certain castes are excluded from equal opportunities.

or

How is British colonial government responsible for poverty in India ?

Ans :

There was low level of economic development under the British colonial administration which is responsible for poverty in India. Colonial government made policies to ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged development of textile industries. This low level growth rate continued after the independence and ended in the 1980s. Their policies failed to create job opportunities and increase in incomes. Along with this there was a high growth rate of population. The combination of these two i.e., low economic growth rate and high population growth rate resulted into the very low per capita income. Colonial government did not pay attention to both the problems and a cycle of poverty remained.

28. Analyse the problems being faced by small farmers ? [3]

Ans :

The problems being faced by the small farmers are :

- (i) Small farmers own small piece of land. As convention in India they divide this piece of land to their sons, which further makes the land smaller. Even with improved irrigation and modern farming method, the heirs of the small lands are not able to make a living from their land. They have to look for additional work during part of the year.

- (i) To arrange for the capital most small farmers borrow money. They borrow from large farmers, the village moneylenders or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation. They have to pay a very high rate of interest on such loans. They bear great suffering to repay the loan.
- (iii) Small farmers have little surplus production because their total production is small. From this production they retain a substantial share for their own family needs. By farming they cannot make profit.

Section C

29. Analyse the role of cooperatives in ensuring food security in India. [5]

Ans :

Different cooperatives are playing an important role in ensuring food security in India particularly in the southern and western parts of the country. The cooperative societies set up shops to sell low priced goods to poor people.

- (i) Around 94 per cent of all fair price shops running in Tamil Nadu are working under the cooperatives.
- (ii) In Delhi, Mother Dairy is providing milk and vegetables to the consumers at controlled rate decided by Government of Delhi.
- (iii) Amul from Gujarat is another success story of cooperatives in milk and milk products. It owns the credit to bring the White Revolution in the country.
- (iv) Academy of Development Science (ADS) has set up grain banks in different regions of Maharashtra, through a network of NGOs. ADS provides training and capacity building to NGOs by organising programmes on food security. ADS helps to set up Grain Banks, to facilitate replication through other NGOs and to influence the Government's policy on food security. The ADS Grain Bank programme has got a recognition of a successful and innovative food security intervention method. These are a few examples as more cooperatives are running in different parts of the country ensuring food security of different sections of society.

or

Analyse the different problems being faced by the Public Distribution System in India ?

Ans :

Public Distribution System in India is facing following problems :

- (a) Granaries are overflowing and still cases of hunger are seen. FCI godowns are full with grains. Some of it is rotting away and some is being eaten by rats.
- (b) Current level of buffer stocks of foodgrains is very high which is undesirable and can be wasteful. Such massive storage of food stocks has caused high carrying costs by FCI.
- (c) MSPs are frequently raised. Leading foodgrain producing states, such as Punjab, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh exert pressure to procure more food grains at enhanced MSP. Apart from it, the procurement is concentrated in a few prosperous

regions such as Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and to a lesser extent in West Bengal and mainly of two crops i.e., wheat and rice.

- (d) Farmers, especially in surplus states are diverting land from production of coarse grains, to the production of rice and wheat because of increase in MSP. Coarse grains are staple food of the poor.
- (e) The over exploitation of water in the cultivation of rice has also caused problems such as environmental degradation and fall in the water level. It created a problem to the sustainability of the agricultural development in these states.
- (f) There are some PDS dealers found involving in malpractices such as diverting the grains to open market to get better margin, selling poor quality grains at ration shops, irregular opening of the shops, etc.
- (g) The TPDS has three different prices and very little discount is offered to any family above the poverty line at the ration shop. They get ration at almost as high as open market price, so there is little incentive for them to buy these items from the ration shop.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows : [5]

The Ganga is joined by many tributaries from the Himalayas, a few of them being major rivers, such as the Yamuna, the Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi. The river Yamuna rises from the Yamunotri Glacier in the Himalayas. It flows parallel to the Ganga and as a right bank tributary meets the Ganga at Allahabad.

The Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi rise in the Nepal Himalaya. They are the rivers, which flood parts of the northern plains every year, causing widespread damage to life and property, whereas, they enrich the soil for agricultural use.

The main tributaries, which come from the peninsular uplands, are the Chambal, the Betwa and the Son. These rise from semi-arid areas, have shorter courses and do not carry much water in them.

- (i) There are many rivers like the Ganga which originates from the Himalayas. What similarities you may find in these rivers ?

Ans :

Apart the Ganga river, there are many rivers such as the Indus, the Chenab, the Yamuna the Brahmaputra which originate from Himalayan mountains. These rivers have following similarities :

- (a) They are perennial i.e. they flow all over the year.
- (b) In monsoon they cause flood in their catchment areas.
- (c) They cause high erosion in their upper parts.
- (ii) What is the important step taken by the government for the conservation of the river Ganga ?

Ans :

The important step taken by the government for the conservation of the river Ganga is The Namami Gange Programme. It is an Integrated Conservation Mission launched by the Union Government in June 2014. Its aims to effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of the river Ganga.

- (iii) By which name the Ganga River is known in Bangladesh ?

Ans :

The Ganga River is known as Meghna in Bangladesh.

31. What is secularism? Discuss the important features of a secular state ? [5]

Ans :

Secularism : Secularism means that the state is concerned only with relations among human beings, and not with the relation between human beings and God.

The important features of a secular state are :

- (i) A secular state does not establish any one religion as official religion. Indian secularism follows an attitude of a principled and equal distance from all religions. In dealing with all religions, a state has to be neutral and impartial.
- (ii) A secular state does not grant any privilege or favour on any particular religion. Also it does not punish or discriminate against people on the basis of religion they follow.
- (iii) The government cannot force any person to pay any taxes for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious institution.
- (iv) Government cannot issue any religious instruction in the educational institutions. In educational institutions managed by private bodies no person shall be forced to take part in any religious instruction or to attend any religious worship.

or

What are fundamental rights and human rights ?
What kind of rights many people see as standard rights ?

Ans :

- (i) **Fundamental rights :** Fundamental rights are fundamental to our life. They are given a special status i.e. these rights are mentioned in the Constitution. These rights are provided to every citizen and ensure that they have equality, liberty and justice. Fundamental Rights are protected by judiciary. If any fundamental right of citizen is violated, they may go to court for the enforcement of that right and court must punish the accused.
- (ii) **Human rights :** These are universal moral claims. These may or may not have been recognised by law.
Human right activists all over the world see the rights recognised by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as a standard of human rights. However, this covenant has not become an international treaty. That's why these are not included directly in the constitution of many countries. These rights are :
 - (i) Right to work, that means there should be availability of opportunities to everyone so that they can earn income by working.
 - (ii) Right to safe and healthy working conditions, fair wages which are needed for a decent standard of living for the workers and their families.
 - (iii) Right to adequate standard of living which includes sufficient food, clothing and housing.

- (iv) Right to social security and insurance.
- (v) Right to health, that means medical care during illness, special care for women during childbirth and prevention of epidemics.
- (vi) Right to education i.e., free and compulsory primary education, equal access to higher education.

32. Discuss the achievements of elections and challenges to the electoral system in India ? [5]

Ans :

The achievements of elections in Indian are :

- (i) Parties which are in power, both at the national and state level often lose elections in India. During last 25 years, the ruling party lost in every two out of the three elections.
- (ii) In India about half of the sitting MPs or MLAs lose elections.
- (iii) Those Candidates often lose elections who use money power and buy votes or have criminal connections.
- (iv) Except very few disputed elections, the electoral outcomes are usually accepted by the defeated party calling it 'people's verdict'. (Any two)

Following are challenges to the electoral system in India :

- (i) Candidates and parties with a lot of money however may not win but because of them winning chances of smaller parties and independents becomes less.
- (ii) In some parts of the India, candidates with criminal connection successfully push others out of the electoral race and secure a 'ticket' from major parties.
- (iii) Some political parties are dominated by some families. They influence the party to distribute the tickets to their relatives.
- (iv) Usually, ordinary citizens do not have choice in elections because the policies and practice of all the major parties are somewhat similar to each other.
- (v) Bigger parties have huge advantages over smaller parties and independent candidates. (Any three)

33. Give a brief description of various divisions of Deccan Plateau. [5]

Ans :

The Deccan plateau consists of the following divisions and an extension of it in north-east which are described as follows :

- (i) **Central Highlands :** The Central Highlands namely part of the Peninsular plateau is located to the north of the Narmada river. It covers a major area of the Malwa plateau. It has many hill ranges. The Vindhyan range in north and the Satpura range in the south are parallel running ranges. The Aravalis is located in the north-west. The westward extension of the plateau gradually merges with the sandy and rocky desert of Rajasthan. The Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa and the Ken are the important rivers draining this region. These rivers flow from south-west to north-east, which indicate its slope. The Central Highlands are wider in the west but narrower in the east. The eastward extensions of this plateau

are locally known as the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. The Chhotanagpur plateau is the eastward extension of this plateau. It is drained by the Damodar river.

- (ii) **The Deccan Plateau :** The Deccan Plateau is a triangular landmass which is located to the south of the river Narmada. The Satpura range marks its northern boundary. This plateau also has several hill ranges. The Mahadev, the Kaimur hills and the Maikal range. The Deccan Plateau is higher in the west and comparatively lower in east.
- (iii) **The Meghalaya, Karbi-Anglong Plateau and North Cachar Hills :** It is the extension of the peninsular plateau located in the north-east. A fault separates it from the Chhotanagpur Plateau.

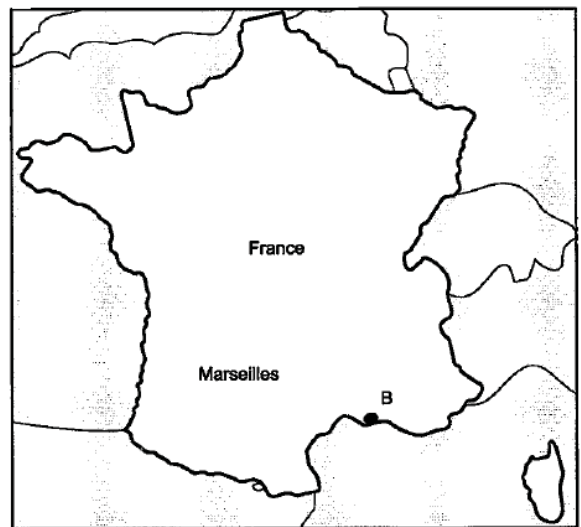
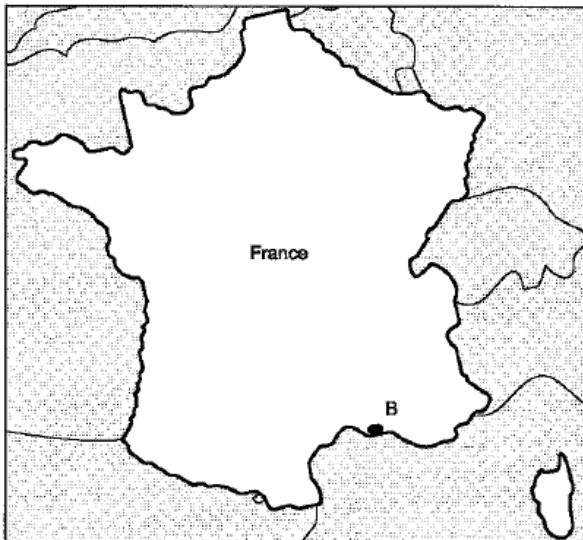
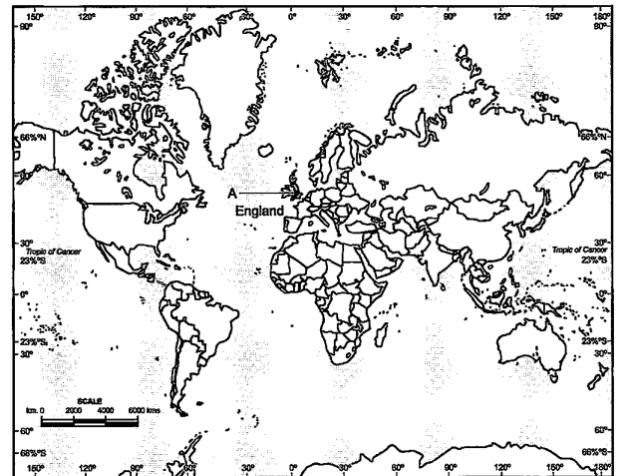
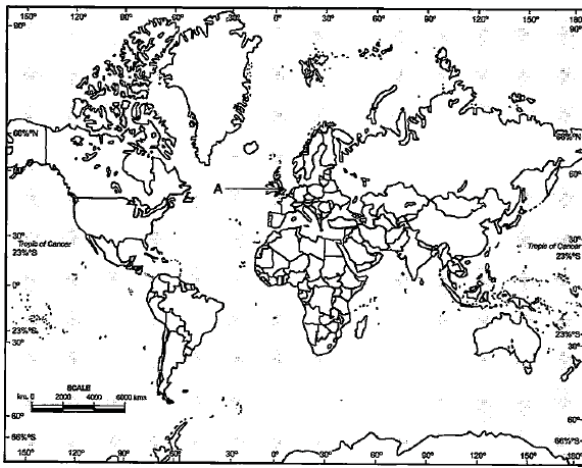
34. How was the French society organised in the eighteenth century ? [5]

Ans :

- (i) French society in the eighteenth century was divided into three estates known as the Society of Estates. Its root was in the middle ages and was part of the feudal system.
- (ii) The First Estate was clergy, The Second Estate was nobility and the Third Estate was comprised of big businessmen, merchants, court officials, lawyers etc., Peasants and artisans, small peasants, landless labour, servants.
- (iii) Within the Third Estate some were rich and others were poor. Peasants constituted about 90 per cent of the total population. However, mostly were landless and only a small number of them were landowner.
- (iv) The nobles, the Church and other richer members of the third estate possessed almost 60 per cent of the land. The clergy and the nobility had certain privileges by birth. These privileges allowed them to exempt from paying taxes to the state.
- (v) Again the nobles had feudal privileges. These included feudal dues, in which the peasants were obliged to provide some services to the lord such as, work in his house and fields, serve in the army or to participate in building roads.
- (vi) The burden of financing activities of the state through taxes was on the shoulder of the third estate alone.

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

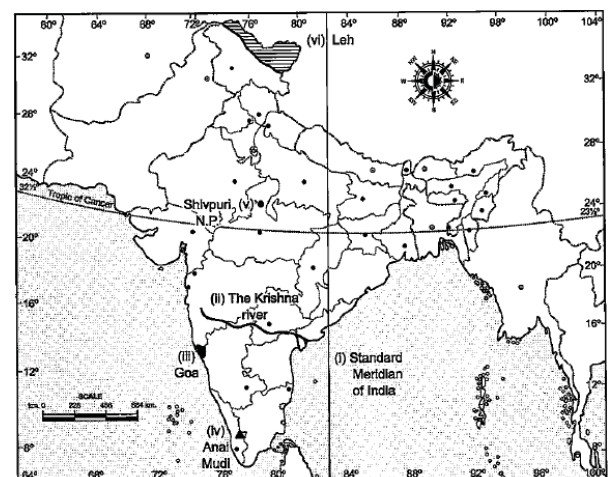
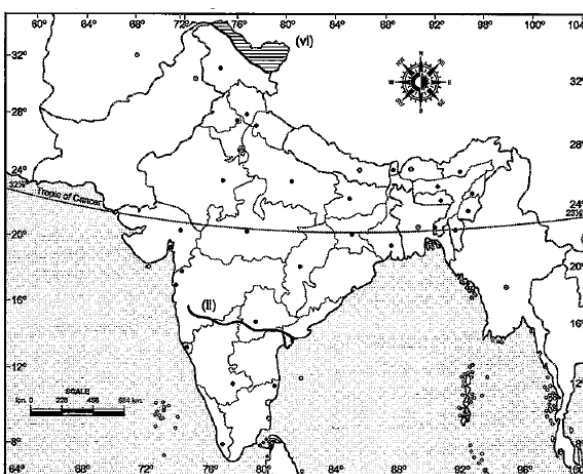
- 35.** (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of World and France. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them . [2]
- (A) Country which fought First World War as allied powers.
 - (B) A place where the Great Fear was spread.



- (b) On the outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. [4]
- Standard meridian of India
 - Identify — peninsular river
 - The smallest state in India according to area
 - Mountain Peak — Anai Mudi
 - National Park — Shivpuri,
 - Identify — Area receiving rainfall less than 20 cm

Ans :

- (b) (i) Standard meridian of India
 (ii) The Krishna
 (iii) Goa
 (iv) Mountain Peak-Anai Mudi
 (v) National Park-Shivpuri,
 (vi) Leh



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Ans :

- (a) (A) England
 (B) Marseilles

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CLASS IX (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-6

Time Allowed : 3 Hours**Maximum Marks : 80****General Instructions :**

- (i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1 to 20** are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **21 to 28** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **29 to 34** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- (vi) Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a.** from History (2 marks) and **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section A

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [1]

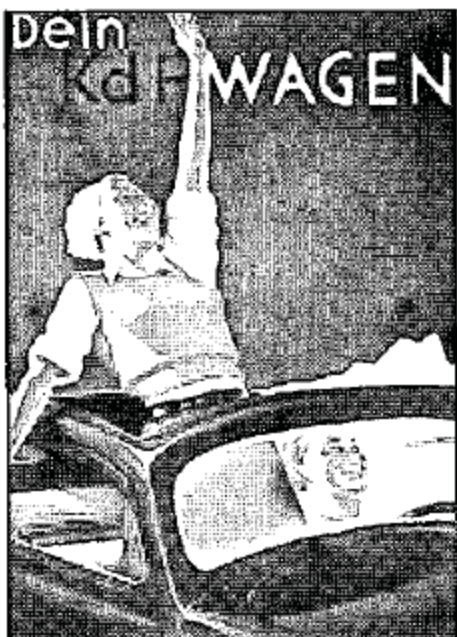
Column A		Column B	
(A)	Minimum Support Price	1.	Food Corporation of India
(B)	Buffer Stock	2.	Ration cards
(C)	Public Distribution System	3.	Government
(D)	BPL and APL	4.	Fair Price Shops

Ans : (A) — 3, (B) — 1, (C) — 4, (D) — 2

2. The Second International was : [1]
- (a) A socialist organisation
 - (b) A capitalists organisation
 - (c) A pro-monarch organisation
 - (d) An industrial workers organisation

Ans : (a) A socialist organisation

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows :



Which of the following aspect best signifies this poster announcing 'Your Volkswagen' ? [1]

- (a) Own a made in Germany car to make German economy strong
- (b) Own a car made by German workers
- (c) Own a car which Hitler also used
- (d) Owning a car was no longer a dream for an ordinary worker

Ans :

Owning a car was no longer a dream for an ordinary worker.

4. When does the by election occur ? [1]

Ans :

When vacancy occurs for one constituency caused by death or resignation of a member, election becomes necessary and it is called as by election.

5. Which of the following is a fixed capital in the production of newspaper ? [1]
- (a) Paper
 - (b) Printing machine
 - (c) Ink
 - (d) Money

Ans : (b) Printing machine

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to Himachal or lesser Himalaya : [1]

Himachal or lesser Himalaya	Altitude range	Width	Longest mountain range
	3,700 to 4,500 metres	?	?

Ans :

Himachal or lesser Himalaya	Altitude range	Width	Longest mountain range
	3,700 to 4,500 metres	50 km	Pir Panjal range

7. What do you understand by the 'mahawat' ? [1]
- Ans :**

Mahawat is the total amount of rainfall in the cold weather season that is the winter season which is

caused by the western cyclonic disturbances in the north and north-western part of India.

or

By what the western cyclonic disturbances experienced in the north and north-western parts of India are brought ?

Ans :

The western cyclonic disturbances experienced in the north and north-western parts of India are brought by the subtropical westerly jet streams.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite : [1]
Mahatma Gandhi gave the speech to the Constituent Assembly at the stroke of midnight on 15 August 1947.

Ans :

Jawaharlal Nehru gave the speech to the Constituent Assembly at the stroke of midnight on 15 August 1947.

or

Indian Constitution begins with WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA which means people have supreme right to make decisions on internal as well as external matters. No external power can dictate the government of India.

Ans :

Indian Constitution begins with WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA which means the constitution has been drawn up and enacted by the people through their representatives and not handed down to them by a king or any outside powers.

9.



Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon ? [1]

- (a) Parliamentarians want to know about the bill which going to be presented in next session of parliament.
- (b) Politicians want to know whether their name is in the list of the investigation agencies.
- (c) Politicians want to know whether they would get a berth in Prime Minister's Council of ministers.
- (d) Politicians want to know whether they are in the list of the party candidates in next election.

Ans : (c) Politicians want to know whether they would get a berth in Prime Minister's Council of ministers.

10. Developing the existing human resource by providing more education and health services, is called [1]

Ans : Human capital formation

or

..... activities involve the production for self-consumption.

Ans : Non-market

11. Why did people hate the Bastille ? [1]

Ans :

People hate the Bastille because it stood for the despotic power of the king.

or

Who composed the song of Marseillaise ?

Ans :

The song of Marseillaise was composed by the poet Roget de L'Isle.

12. In which part of the world poverty has been seen recently where officially it was non-existent earlier ? [1]

Ans :

In the former socialist countries like Russia poverty has been seen where officially it was non-existent earlier.

13. Which type of unemployment exists in urban areas ? [1]

- (a) Disguised unemployment
- (b) Seasonal unemployment
- (c) Educated unemployment
- (d) There is no unemployment found in urban areas

Ans : (c) Educated unemployment

14. Cutting natural forest and replacing it with one type of tree in straight rows is called [1]

Ans : Plantation

15. The minimum wages for a farm labourer set by the government is : [1]

- (a) ₹ 500 per day
- (b) ₹ 300 per day
- (c) ₹ 100 per day
- (d) ₹ 250 per day

Ans : (b) ₹ 300 per day

16. The word democracy is derived from theword. [1]

Ans : Greek

or

..... is the party that led the freedom struggle and Its leader, Robert Mugabe, ruled Zimbabwe since independence.

Ans : ZANU-PF

17. Find the Incorrect option : [1]

- (a) Poverty line is minimum level of income or consumption, necessary to fulfil the basic needs.
- (b) A person is poor if his/her income or consumption is less than poverty line
- (c) Poverty line may differ for each country
- (d) World Bank's poverty line is \$1.90 per person per day for developing country and \$5.50 per person per day for developed countries.

Ans : (d) World Bank's poverty line is \$1.90 per person per day for developing country and \$5.50 per person per day for developed countries.

18. Arrange the following states in the correct sequence of population in descending order : [1]

- (i) Bihar
(ii) Maharashtra
(iii) Uttar Pradesh
(iv) West Bengal

Options –

- (a) iii—ii — i— iv (b) iii —iv —i—ii
(c) iv —i—ii—iii (d) iii—iv—ii—i

Ans : (a) iii—ii — i— iv

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**. Read the statements and choose the correct option: [1]

Assertion (A) : Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out the modern farming methods in India.

Reason (R) : Farmers of these states were easily trained to use modern farming methods.

Options :

- (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.

Ans : (c) A is correct, but R is wrong.

20. Raghu lives in a slum in Kanpur. He has a wife and two children. He works as an agricultural labour. He earns less than 1900 per month. However, with the help of a govt. scheme he manages to get 13 kg of foodgrains at the rate of ₹2 per kg wheat and ₹3 per kg rice. [1]

Analyse the information given above and identify which one of the following Scheme has assisted Raghu :

- (a) BPL Ration Card (b) APL Ration Card
(c) Antyodaya Card (d) Food for Work

Ans : (c) Antyodaya Card

Section B

21. Differentiate between the Presidential System and the parliamentary system of government. [3]

Ans :

S. No.	The Presidential System	The Parliamentary System
(i)	In this system, the President is both the head of the state and the head of the government.	In this system, the President is only the head of the state and the head of the government is Prime Minister.
(ii)	President is directly elected by the people.	President is directly elected by the people.

(iii)	President personally chooses and appoints all Ministers.	President appoints the Prime Minister who chooses all Ministers among the legislature.
(iv)	The law making is still done by the legislature, but the president can veto any law.	The president can veto some law only after the recommendation of cabinet.
(v)	The president does not need the support of the majority of members in the legislature and neither he is answerable to them. He has a fixed tenure and completes it even if his party does not have a majority in the Congress.	Prime Minister needs the support of the majority of members in the legislature and he is answerable to them. He has to resign if his party does not have a majority in the parliament.

22. What are the benefits you see in India by investing in healthcare services ? [3]

Ans :

Over the last five decades, India has built a vast health infrastructure. Followings are the benefits of the investment made in the healthcare services

- (i) It has developed the manpower required at primary, secondary and tertiary sector in government, as well as, in the private sector.
(ii) These measures have increased the life expectancy to over 68.3 years in 2014. Increase in longevity of life is an indicator of good quality of life marked by self-confidence.
(iii) Infant mortality rate (IMR) has come down from 147 in 1951 to 34 in 2016. Crude birth rates have dropped to 20.4 and death rates to 6.4 within the same duration of time. Reduction in infant mortality means the protection of children from infection, ensuring the nutrition of both the mother and the child, and childcare.
(iv) Increase in life expectancy and improvement in childcare are useful in assessing the future progress of the country.

or

What are the provisions made under the 12th five year plan to improve the education services in India ?

Ans :

Followings are the provisions made under the 12th five year plan to improve the education services in India :

- (i) The 12th five year plan endeavoured to raise the country's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in the age group of 18 to 23 years to 25.2% by 2017-18 and to reach the target of 30% by 2020-21, which would be broadly in line with world average.
(ii) The strategy focuses on increasing access, quality, adoption of state-specific curriculum, modification, vocationalisation and networking on the use of information technology.

- (iii) The plan also focuses on distance education, convergence of formal, non-formal, distance and IT education institutions.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows : [3]

Source A – Birth of the Weimar Republic

All joined the war enthusiastically hoping to gain from a quick victory. Little did they realise that the war would stretch on, eventually draining Europe of all its resources. Germany made initial gains by occupying France and Belgium. However the Allies, strengthened by the US entry in 1917, won, defeating Germany and the Central Powers in November, 1918.

Source B – The Years of Depression

The German economy was the worst hit by the economic crisis. By 1932, industrial production was reduced to 40 percent 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'.

Source C – The Nazi World view

'In an era when the earth is gradually being divided up among states, some of which embrace almost entire continents, we cannot speak of a world power in connection with a formation whose political mother country is limited to the absurd area of five hundred kilometers.' Hitler, Mein Kampf, P. 644.

Source A – Birth of the Weimar Republic

23 (1) What was the important political consequence of the defeat of Germany in the First World War?

Ans :

The important political consequence of the defeat of Germany in the First World War was the abdication of the emperor. It provided an opportunity to parliamentary parties to recast German polity.

Source B – The Years of Depression

23 (2) Why was the German economy affected worst by the economic crisis ?

Ans :

After the First World War USA supported the German economy by providing short term loans to it. When the Wall Street Exchange of USA crashed in 1929, a recession in the US economy started and its affects were felt worldwide especially in Germany. Its investments and industrial recovery were totally dependent on the USA provided short-term loans.

Source C – The Nazi Worldview

23 (3) Analyse the Hitler's imperial ambition ?

Ans :

Hitler's imperial ambitions are shown in his concept of Lebensraum, or living space. It is the geopolitical concept of Hitler's ideology. He believed that new territories had to be acquired for settlement. This would enhance the area of the mother country, while enabling the settlers on new lands to retain an intimate link with the place of their origin. It would

also enhance the material resources and power of the German nation.

24. How did the port cities of France owe their economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade ? [3]

Ans :

- (i) The French colonies in the Caribbean - Martinique, Guadeloupe and San Domingo - were important suppliers of commodities such as tobacco, indigo, sugar and coffee. But the reluctance of Europeans to go and work in distant and unfamiliar lands meant a shortage of labour on the plantations. So this was met by a triangular slave trade between Europe, Africa and the Americas.
- (ii) The slave trade began in the seventeenth century. French merchants sailed from the ports of Bordeaux or Nantes to the African coast, where they bought slaves from local chieftains. Branded and shackled, the slaves were packed tightly into ships for the three-month long voyage across the Atlantic to the Caribbean. There they were sold to plantation owners.
- (iii) The exploitation of slave labour made it possible to meet the growing demand in European markets for sugar, coffee, and indigo. Port cities like Bordeaux and Nantes owed their economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade.

or

Discuss the different ideas of a society based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all put forward by the philosopher ? How these ideas generated anger and protest against the system of privileges among the people ?

- (i) Ideas envisaging a society based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all were put forward by philosophers such as John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau. Locke in his Two Treatises of Government, sought to disprove the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch. Rousseau carried the idea forward, proposing a form of government based on a social contract between people and their representatives. In The Spirit of the Laws, Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.
- (ii) The ideas of these philosophers were discussed intensively in salons and coffee-houses and spread among people through books and newspapers. These were frequently read aloud in groups for the benefit of those who could not read and write. The news that Louis XVI planned to impose further taxes to be able to meet the expenses of the state generated anger and protest against the system of privileges.

25. What is famine ? Explain when a calamity may turn into famine. [3]

Ans :

- (i) **Famine :** A Famine is characterised by wide spread deaths due to starvation and epidemics caused by forced use of contaminated water or decaying food and loss of body resistance due to weakening from starvation.

- (ii) **Turning of a calamity into famine :** When there is a natural calamity, e.g. drought, total production of food grains decreases. It creates a shortage of food in the affected areas. Due to shortage of food, the prices go up. At the high prices, some people cannot afford to buy food. If such calamity happens in a very wide spread area or is stretched over a longer time Period, it may cause a situation of starvation. A massive starvation might take a turn of famine.

26. How were various forest products used by people ? [3]

Ans :

- (i) In forest areas, people use various forest products such as roots, leaves, fruits, and tubers for various purposes. Fruits and tubers are nutritious to eat, especially during the monsoons before the harvest has come in. Herbs are used for medicine, wood for agricultural implements like yokes and ploughs, bamboo makes excellent fences and is also used to make baskets and umbrellas. A dried scooped-out gourd can be used as a portable water bottle.
- (ii) Almost everything is available in the forest is used. Leaves can be stitched together to make disposable plates and cups, the siadi or Bauhinia vahlii creeper can be used to make ropes, and the thorny bark of the semur or silk-cotton tree is used to grate vegetables. Oil pressed from the fruit of the mahua tree is used for cooking and to light lamps.

or

Discuss pastoral nomadism in mountain areas.

Ans :

- (i) Pastoral nomads of mountains such as the Gujjar Bakarwals of Jammu and Kashmir, the Gaddi shepherds of Himachal Pradesh, Bhotiyas, Sherpas and Kinnauris are great herders of goat and sheep. They used to move annually between their summer and winter grazing grounds.
- (ii) In winter, when the high mountains were covered with snow, they lived with their herds in the low hills of the Himalaya. The dry scrub forests here provided pasture for their herds. By the end of April they began their northern march for their summer grazing grounds. They crossed the passes and entered the valley. With the onset of summer, the snow melted and the mountainsides were lush green. The variety of grasses that sprouted provided rich nutritious forage for the animal herds.
- (iii) By end September they were on the move again to journey downward, back to their winter base. All of them had to adjust to seasonal changes and make effective use of available pastures in different places. This continuous movement allowed the pastures to recover it and prevented their overuse.

27. What are the differences between the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats ? [3]

Ans :

The differences between the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats are as follows :

S.no.	The Western Ghats	The Eastern Ghats
(i)	The Western Ghats are higher than the Eastern Ghats. Their average elevation is 900 – 1600 metres.	Their average elevation is 600 metres. Thus they are lower than the western Ghats.
(ii)	The Western Ghats are continuous and regular as most of the peninsular rivers originate from here and flow eastwards	The Eastern Ghats are discontinuous and irregular and dissected by rivers draining into the Bay of Bengal.
(iii)	The Western Ghats cause orographic rain by facing the rain bearing moist winds to rise along the western slopes of the Ghats.	The Eastern Ghats do not cause orographic rain as monsoon winds blow parallel to it.

or

Discuss the important features of the Shiwaliks.

Ans :

Followings are the important features of the Shiwaliks

- The Shiwaliks are the outer-most range of the Himalayas.
- Their width varies from 10km to 50 Km.
- Their height is between 900 to 1100 metres.
- These ranges are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers from the Himalayan ranges located farther north.
- Valleys located in Shiwaliks are covered with thick gravel and alluvium.
- The longitudinal valley located between lesser Himalaya and the Shiwaliks are known as Duns. Dehra Dun, Kotli Dun and Patli Dun are some of the well-known Duns.

28. What is the simple definition of democracy? Analyse its utility and limitation. [3]

Ans :

Simple definition of democracy : Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people.

Utility : This definition allows us to separate democracy from forms of government that are clearly not democratic. For example, the army rulers of Myanmar were not elected by the people. Those who happened to be in control of the army became the rulers of the country. People had no say in this decision. Similarly, Dictators like Pinochet (Chile) are not elected by the people. This also applies to monarchies. The kings of Saudi Arabia rule not because the people have chosen them to do so but because they happen to be born into the royal family.

Limitation : Every government in contemporary world wants to be called a democracy, even if it is not so. That's why they regularly hold some of elections. If we use this definition in an unthinking manner, we would end up calling almost every government that holds an election a democracy.

Section C

29. What are the demerits of electoral competition ? Were the constitution makers aware about it ? [5]

Ans :

An electoral competition has following demerits :

- (i) It creates a sense of disunity and 'factionalism' in every locality. People often complaint of 'party-politics' in their areas.
- (ii) Different political parties and leaders often make allegations against one another. Parties and candidates of en use dirty tricks to win elections.
- (iii) The pressure to win electoral fights does not allow sensible long-term policies to be formulated.
- (iv) Some good people who may wish to serve the country do not enter this arena. They do not like the idea of being dragged into unhealthy competition.
- (v) Political leaders all over the world, like all other professionals, are motivated by a desire to advance their political careers. They want to remain in power or get power and positions for themselves. They may wish to serve the people as well, but they see it risky to depend entirely on their sense of duty.
- (vi) Even when they wish to serve the people, they may not know what is required to do or their ideas may not match what the people really want. Our Constitution makers were aware of these problems. However they opted for free competition in elections as the way to select our future leaders because this system works better in the long run.

or

Popular participation helps us in assessing progress of democratic elections. Analyse in the context of India.

Ans :

Popular participation helps us in assessing progress of democratic elections. If the election process is not free or fair, people will not continue to participate in the exercise. People participate in it with enthusiasm only if it is free and fair.

- (i) People's participation in election is usually measured by voter turnout figures. Turnout refers to the percent of eligible voters who actually cast their vote. Over the last fifty years, the turnout in Europe and North America has declined. In India the turnout has either remained stable or gone up.
- (ii) In India the poor, illiterate and underprivileged people vote in larger proportion as compared to the rich and privileged sections. This is in contrast to western democracies. For example in the United States of America, poor people, African Americans and Hispanics vote much less than the rich and the white people.
- (iii) Common people in India attach a lot of importance to elections. They feel that through elections they can bring pressure on political parties to adopt policies and programmes favourable to them. They also feel that their vote matters for the country.
- (iv) The interest of voters in election related activities has been increasing over the years. During the

2004 elections, more than one-third voters took part in a campaign-related activities. More than half of the people identified themselves as being dose to one or the other political party. One out of every seven voters is a member of a political party.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows : [1+2+2=5]

The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30°. Despite this fact, the east-west extent appears to be smaller than the north-south extent. From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, there is a time lag of two hours. Hence, time along the Standard Meridian of India (82°30'E) passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the standard time for the whole country. The latitudinal extent influences the duration of day and night, as one moves from south to north. The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India.

- (i) Name the northern-most and southern most latitude of India.

Ans :

Northern-most latitude of India is 8°4'N.

Southern-most latitude of India is 37°6'N.

- (ii) Why is there a standard meridian needed for India ?

Ans :

The longitude of 82°30'E passing through Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh is selected as the Standard Meridian of India. It is almost middle of the longitudinal extent of India. That means it represents average time for whole India. Thus, Standard meridian helps India to have a uniform Time Zone through-out the country.

- (iii) What is the benefit of having a central location in Asia for India ?

Ans :

The central location is beneficial for India as it allows making contact carrying out trade and do trade both sides of Asia i.e. West Asia, Africa and Europe on one side and east Asian countries, Australia and pacific nations on the other side.

31. What was Apartheid ? How did it come to end ? [5]

Ans :

Apartheid : Apartheid was the system of racial discrimination in South Africa by white Europeans. The system of apartheid divided the people on the basis of their skin colour and labelled them as whites, blacks and coloured. The native people of South Africa are black in colour. They made up about three fourth of the population and were called 'blacks'. Besides these two groups, there were people of mixed races who were called 'coloured' and people who migrated from India. The white rulers treated all non-whites as inferiors. The non-whites did not have voting rights.

Apartheid came to end : Since 1950, the blacks, coloured and Indians fought against the apartheid system. They launched protest marches and strikes. The African National Congress (ANC), the umbrella

organisation which included many workers' unions and the Communist Party led the struggle against the policies of segregation. Many sensitive whites also joined the ANC to oppose apartheid and played a leading role in this struggle. Several countries denounced apartheid as unjust and racist. But the white racist government continued to rule by detaining, torturing and killing thousands of black and coloured people.

As protests and struggles against apartheid had increased, the government realised that they could no longer keep the blacks under their rule through repression. The white regime changed its policies. Discriminatory laws were repealed. Ban on political parties and restrictions on the media were lifted. Finally, at the midnight of 26 April, 1994 the new national flag of the Republic of South Africa was unfurled marking the newly born democracy in the world. The apartheid government came to an end, paving way for the formation of a multi-racial government.

32. Explain the distinct features of the monsoon season in India. [5]

Ans :

The monsoon season in India has following distinct features :

- Monsoon winds are strong and blow at an average velocity of 30 km per hour.
- With the exception of the extreme north-west, the monsoon winds cover the country in about a month.
- The inflow of the south-west monsoon into India brings about a total change in the weather.
- The maximum rainfall of this season is received in the north-eastern part of the country. Mawsynram in the Khasi Hills receives the highest average rainfall in the world.
- Rainfall in the Ganga valley decreases from the east to the west. Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat get scanty rainfall.
- Another phenomenon associated with the monsoon is its tendency to have 'breaks' in rainfall. Thus, it has wet and dry spells. In other words, the monsoon rains take place only for a few days at a time. They are interspersed with rainless intervals. These breaks in monsoon are related to the movement of the monsoon trough. For various reasons, the trough and its axis keep on moving northward or southward, which determines the spatial distribution of rainfall.
- The frequency and intensity of tropical depressions too, determine the amount and duration of monsoon rains. These depressions form at the head of the Bay of Bengal and cross over to the mainland. The depressions follow the axis of the "monsoon trough of low pressure".
- The monsoon is known for its uncertainties. The alternation of dry and wet spells vary in intensity, frequency and duration. While it causes heavy floods in one part, it may be responsible for droughts in the other. It is often irregular in its arrival and its retreat. Hence, it sometimes disturbs the farming schedule of millions of farmers all over the country.

33. Analyse the trend of poverty in different parts of the world. [5]

Ans :

- On the basis of the World Bank definition of international poverty line i.e., population living on less than \$ 1.90 per day, the proportion of people in different countries living in extreme economic poverty has fallen from 36 percent in 1990 to 10 percent in 2015.
- Although there has been a substantial reduction in global poverty, it is marked with great regional differences. Poverty declined substantially in China and south-east Asian countries as a result of rapid economic growth and massive investments in human resource development. Number of poor in China has come down from 88.3 percent in 1981 to 14.7 percent in 2008 to 0.7 percent in 2015.
- In the countries of South Asia i.e. India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan the decline has also been rapid as it was 34 percent in 2005 which came down to 16.2 percent in 2013. With decline in the percentage of the poor, the number of poor has also declined significantly from 510.4 million in 2005 to 274.5 million in 2013. Because of different poverty line definition, poverty in India is also shown higher than the national estimates.
- In Sub-Saharan Africa, poverty is declined from 51 percent in 2005 to 41 percent in 2015. In Latin America, the ratio of poverty has also declined from 10 percent in 2005 to 4 percent in 2015.
- Poverty is now seen in some of the former socialist countries like Russia, where officially it was non-existent earlier.

or

Which groups are vulnerable to poverty in India ?

Ans :

The proportion of people below poverty line is not same for all social groups and economic categories in India. Some social groups are more vulnerable to poverty than others. Social groups, which are most vulnerable to poverty are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households.

Similarly, among the economic groups, the most vulnerable groups are the rural agricultural labour households and the urban casual labour households. The average for people below poverty line for all groups in India is 22 percent. However, different social groups have different percentage of their population below poverty line. For example, 43 percent people belonging to Scheduled Tribes are not able to meet their basic needs. Similarly, 34 percent of casual workers in urban areas and almost same percentage i.e., about 34 percent of casual labour farm working in rural areas are below poverty line. 29 percent of Scheduled Castes are also poor.

The double disadvantage of being a landless casual wage labour household in the socially disadvantaged social groups of the scheduled caste or the scheduled tribe population highlights the seriousness of the problem.

Some recent studies have shown that except for the scheduled tribe households, all the other three groups i.e., scheduled castes, rural agricultural

labourers and the urban casual labour households have seen a decline in poverty in the 1990s. Apart from these social groups, there is also inequality of incomes within a family. In poor families all suffer, but some suffer more than others. In some cases women, elderly people and female infants are denied equal access to resources available to the family.

34. Explain the various aspects of Nazi ideology. [5]

Ans :

Nazi ideology was synonymous with Hitler's world view and its various aspects are as follows:

- According to Nazis there was no equality between people, but only a racial hierarchy. In this view blond, blue-eyed, Nordic German Aryans were at the top, while Jews were located at the lowest rung.
- Jews were regarded as an anti-race, the arch-enemies of the Aryans. All other coloured people were placed in between depending upon their external features.
- Hitler's racism borrowed from thinkers like Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer. Darwin's ideas were used by racist thinkers and politicians to justify imperial rule over conquered peoples.
- The Nazi argument was simple: the strongest race would survive and the weak ones would perish. The Aryan race was the finest. It had to retain its purity, become stronger and dominate the world.
- The other aspect of Hitler's ideology related to the geopolitical concept of Lebensraum, or living space. He believed that new territories had to be acquired for settlement. This would enhance the area of the mother country, while enabling the settlers on new lands to retain an intimate link with the place of their origin. It would also enhance the material resources and power of the German nation.
- Hitler intended to extend German boundaries by moving eastwards, to concentrate all Germans geographically in one place.

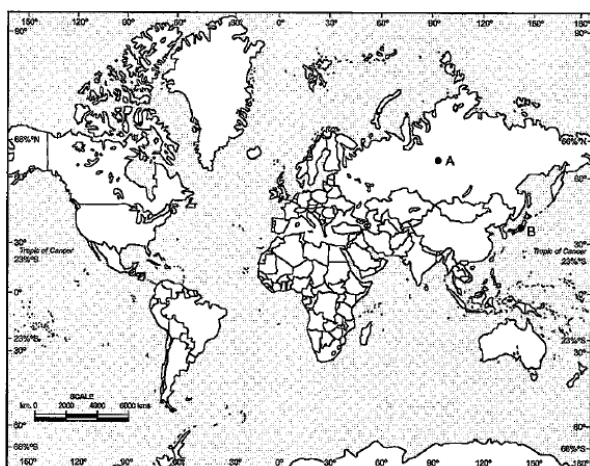
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of world. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

History:

- Country which fought first world war as allied power.
- Country which fought second world war as axis power.

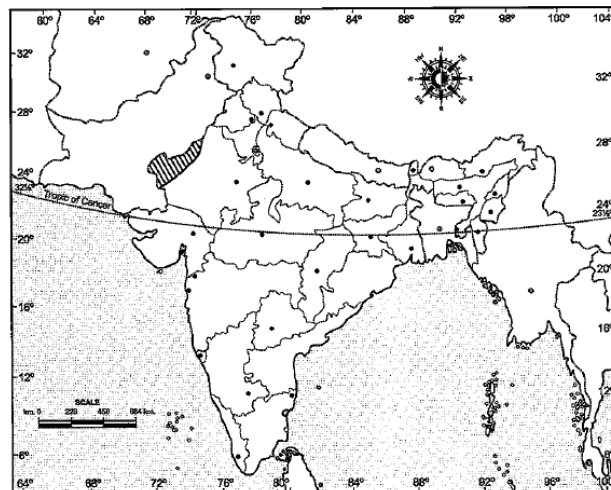
[2]



(b) On the outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols : [4]

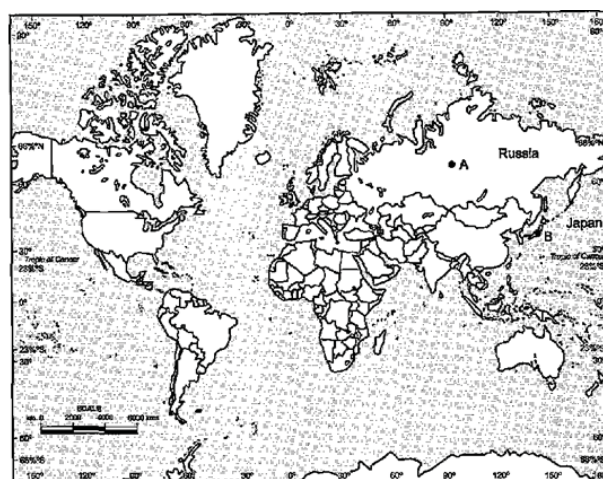
Geography

- Chhota Nagpur Plateau
- Sambhar Lake
- Capital of state Maharashtra
- Wild Life Sanctuary—Dachigam
- Smallest state of India according to area
- Identity area receiving rainfall less than 20 cm

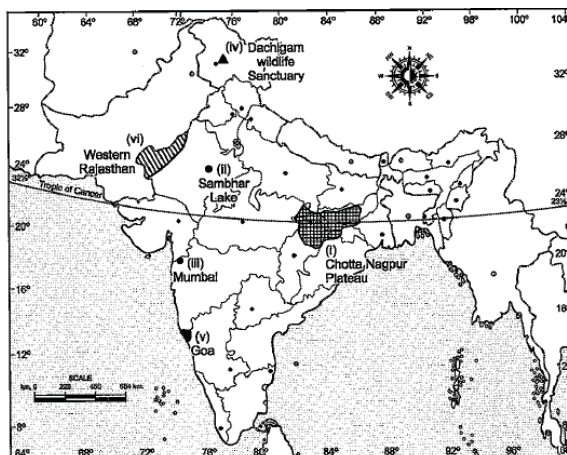


Ans :

- (A) Russia
- (B) Japan



- Chhota Nagpur Plateau
- Sambhar Lake
- Mumbai
- Wild Life Sanctuary — Dachigam
- Goa
- Western Rajasthan



CLASS IX (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-7

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1 to 20** are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **21 to 28** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **29 to 34** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- (vi) Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a.** from History (2 marks) and **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section A

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [1]

Column A		Column B	
(A)	Garibi Hatao	(1)	N. T. Rama Rao
(B)	Save Democracy	(2)	Indira Gandhi
(C)	Land to the Tiller	(3)	Janata Party
(D)	Protect the Self-Respect of the Telugu's	(4)	Left Front

Ans : (A)-2, (B)-3, (C)-4, (D)-1

2. Which of the following country has the largest single concentration of the poor in the world ? [1]
- (a) Pakistan
 - (b) China
 - (c) India
 - (d) Bangladesh

Ans : (c) India

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows [1]



Which of the following is shown in the picture ?

- (a) Celebration after the demolition of Bastille
- (b) The Reign of Terror
- (c) The Tennis Court Oath
- (d) Declaration of The revolutionary wars

Ans : (c) The Tennis Court Oath

4. Why literacy rate is high among the males of India ? [1]

Ans :

Literacy rate is high among the males of India because females are deprived of education and supposed to do household works.

5. The Lok Sabha or Vidhan Sabha stands 'dissolved' when : [1]

- (a) Chief minister dies in office
- (b) Chief minister wishes
- (c) Election commission wishes
- (d) the term of all the elected representatives comes to an end

Ans : (d) The term of all the elected representatives comes to an end.

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to The Krishna river : [1]

The Krishna river	Place of origin	Reaches the
	?	?

Ans :

The Krishna river	Place of origin	Reaches the
	Mahabaleshwar	Bay of Bengal

7. Where do people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote ? [1]

Ans :

In Estonia, people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite : [1]

Antyodaya Anna Yojana aims for food and nutritional security life at affordable prices and enables people to live a life with dignity.

Ans :

The National Food Security Act provides food and nutritional security for life at affordable prices and enables people to live a life with dignity.

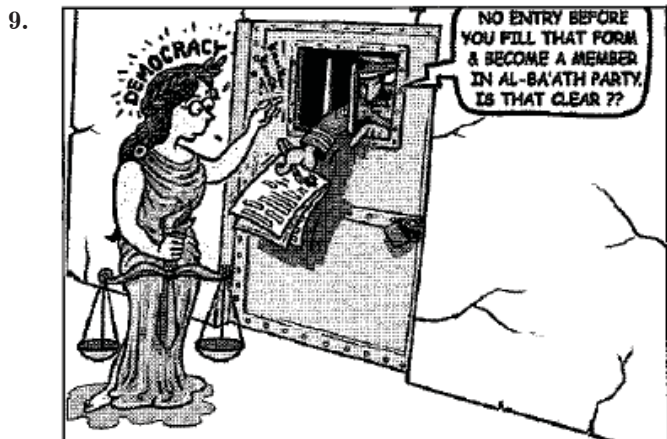
or

Correct the following statement and rewrite :

In Gujarat, Amul has facilitated a network of NGOs for setting up grain banks in different regions.

Ans :

In Maharashtra, Academy of Development Science (ADS) has facilitated a network of NGOs for setting up grain banks in different regions.



Which one of the following country is represented in this cartoon ? [1]

- (a) Pakistan (b) Syria
(c) Brazil (d) Myanmar

Ans : (b) Syria

10. Wall Street Exchange is located in [1]

Ans : USA

or

..... was trying to revolt in the Weimar Republic on the pattern of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.

Ans : Spartacist League

11. Define annual growth rate of population. [1]

Ans :

The rate or the pace of population increase per annum is referred to as the annual growth rate of population.

or

What is meant by population density ?

Ans :

Population density refers to the number of persons per unit area.

12. Why did Dutch follow the scorched earth policy in Java ? [1]

Ans :

When Japanese attacked the Java, the Dutch followed 'a scorched earth' policy, destroying sawmills, and burning huge piles of giant teak logs so that they would not fall into Japanese hands.

or

What was the main aim of the Criminal Tribes Act passed by the British govt. ?

Ans :

The main aim of the Criminal Tribes Act passed in 1871 by the colonial government in India was to classify many communities of craftsmen, traders and

pastoralists as Criminal Tribes. They were not allowed to move out without a permit.

13. What was the major difference between Russia and other European countries at the beginning of the twentieth century ? [1]

- (a) Communist party was legal in Russia whereas in Europe it was illegal.
(b) Majority of Russian population was agrarian whereas in Europe it was industrial worker.
(c) Russian had a constitution whereas in Europe nationalists were trying to draft the constitution for their people.
(d) Russia was under the influence of Roman Catholic Church whereas in Europe Orthodox Church was influential.

Ans : (b) Majority of Russian population was agrarian whereas in Europe it was industrial worker.

14. refers to a situation in which people who are willing to work at the going wages cannot find jobs. [1]

Ans : Unemployment

15. Who was the Coverage target group under PDS ? [1]

- (a) Poorest of poor
(b) Universal
(c) People of BPL and APL
(d) Backward blocks

Ans : (b) Universal

16. seeds give more agriculture production. [1]

Ans : HYV (High Yielding Variety)

or

..... could irrigate much larger areas of land more effectively. It could increase agriculture production.

Ans : Electric-run tubewells

17. Which of the following state does not share border with Pakistan ? [1]

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Punjab
(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Rajasthan

Ans : (c) Himachal Pradesh

18. Arrange the following states with highest poverty ratio in the descending order : [1]

- (i) Assam
(ii) Bihar
(iii) Madhya Pradesh
(iv) Odisha

Options:

- (a) i—iv—iii—ii (b) ii—iv—i—iii
(c) iii—iv—i—ii (d) i—ii—iii—iv

Ans : (b) ii—iv—i—iii

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**.

Read the statements and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) : the government declares the Minimum Support Price every year before the sowing season.

Reason (R) : Minimum Support Price provide incentives to farmers for raising the production of these crops. [1]

Options:

- (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.

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

- 20.** Rajat works in a textile factory. There, he dyes the fabric. Other workers are also engaged in different activities. Some workers spin the yarn, while some workers weave cloths. Some other workers like Rajat dye the fabric.

Analyse the information given above and consider which one of the following factors of production is talked about : [1]

- (a) Fixed capital
- (b) Human capital
- (c) Working capital
- (d) None of the above

Ans : (c) Working capital

Section B

- 21.** Sometimes, it is necessary to regulate campaigns to ensure that every political party and candidate gets a fair and equal chance to compete. Analyse the statement in the context of India. [3]

Ans :

In a democracy it is best to leave political parties and candidates free to conduct their election campaigns the way they want to. However it is necessary to regulate campaigns to ensure that every political party and candidate gets a fair and equal chance to compete. In India, influential party or candidate usually found involve in :

- (i) Bribe or threaten voters
 - (ii) Appeal to vote in the name of caste or religion
 - (iii) Use government resources for election campaign
 - (iv) Spend a lot of money to win an election.
- That's why, election law is formulated. If they violate the law, their election can be rejected by the court even after they have been declared elected.

or

How do we distinguish democratic elections from any other election ? [3]

Ans :

Following are the conditions to distinguish democratic elections from any other election

- (i) **Everyone should be able to choose :** This means that everyone should have one vote and every vote should have equal value.
- (ii) **There should be something to choose from :** Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections and should offer some real choice to the voters.
- (iii) **The choice should be offered at regular intervals :** Elections must be held regularly after every few years.
- (iv) The candidate preferred by the people should get

elected.

- (v) Elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner where people can choose as they really wish.

- 22.** Give a brief description of division of the northern plains on the basis of rivers draining it. [3]

Ans :

The Northern Plain is broadly divided into three sections on the basis of rivers draining it :

- (i) **Punjab Plains :** The Western part of the Northern Plain is referred to as the Punjab Plains. It is formed by the Indus and its tributaries i.e. the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas and the Satluj which originate in the Himalaya. The larger part of this plain lies in Pakistan. This section of the plain is dominated by the doabs.
- (ii) **The Ganga plain :** It extends between Ghaggar and Teesta rivers. It is spread over the states of North India, Haryana, Delhi, U.P., Bihar and partly Jharkhand.
- (iii) **Brahmaputra plain :** West Bengal to its East, particularly in Assam lies the Brahmaputra plain.

or

Describe the Andaman and Nicobar Islands group of India.

Ans :

- (i) Andaman and Nicobar islands are elongated chain written points of islands located in the Bay of Bengal extending from north to south. They are bigger in size than Lakshadweep islands and are more numerous and scattered.
- (ii) The entire group of islands is divided into two broad categories – The Andaman in the north and the Nicobar in the south. It is believed that these islands are an elevated portion of submarine mountains.
- (iii) The island groups are considered of the great strategic importance for the country. There is great diversity of flora and fauna in this group of islands. As these islands are close to equator, they experience equatorial climate. There are thick forest cover in the islands.

- 23.** Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows : [3]

Source A – Support for Socialism

Workers in England and Germany began forming associations to fight for better living and working conditions. They set up funds to help members in times of distress and demanded a reduction of working hours and the right to vote. In Germany, these associations worked closely with the Social Democratic Party (SPD) and helped it win parliamentary seats. By 1905, socialists and trade unionists formed a Labour Party in Britain and a Socialist Party in France.

Source B – A Turbulent Time : The 1905 Revolution

When four members of the Assembly of Russian Workers, which had been formed in 1904, were dismissed at the Putilov Iron Works, there was a call for industrial action. Over the next few days over 110,000 workers in St. Petersburg went on strike demanding a reduction in the working day to eight

hours, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions. When the procession of workers led by Father Gapon reached the Winter Palace it was attacked by the police and the Cossacks. Over 100 workers were killed and about 300 wounded. The incident, known as Bloody Sunday.

Source C – The February Revolution in Petrograd

Demonstrators returned in force to the streets of the left bank on the 26th. On the 27th, the Police Headquarters were ransacked. The streets thronged with people raising slogans about bread, wages, better hours and democracy. The government tried to control the situation and called out the cavalry once again. However, the cavalry refused to fire on the demonstrators.

Source A – Support for Socialism

23 (1) Do you agree that before the socialists, workers' problems were not addressed by any party ?

Ans :

It is not true that before the socialists, workers' problems were not addressed by any party. Liberals and Radicals were aware about the problems created by the industrialisation. However, Liberals did not want the right to vote for workers.

Source B — A Turbulent Time : The 1905 Revolution

23 (2) What is the significance of this incident

Ans :

This incident is significant as this started a series of events that became known as the 1905 Revolution.

Source C — The February Revolution in Petrograd

23 (3) Why did the demonstrators choose the left bank to demonstrate against the government ?

Ans :

Demonstrators choose the left bank to demonstrate against the government because there were the fashionable areas, the Winter Palace, and official buildings, including the palace where the Duma met. There was no shortage of foodgrains in the Left Bank.

24. Discuss the various problems which were being faced by the women in France. [3]

Ans :

Following were the problems being faced by the women in France :

- Most women of the third estate had to work for a living. Their wages were lower than those of men.
- Most women did not have access to education or job training. Only daughters of nobles or wealthier members of the third estate could study at a convent, after which their families arranged a marriage for them.
- Women were disappointed that the Constitution of 1791 reduced them to passive citizens.
- During the Reign of Terror, the new government issued laws ordering closure of women's clubs and banning their political activities. Many prominent women were arrested and a number of them executed.

or

What was Estate General ? Who walked out of Estate General called by Louis XVI

Ans :

Estate General : The Estates General was a political body to which the three estates sent their representatives. It was a platform to discuss important issues such as of new taxes. However, the monarch alone could decide when to call a meeting of this body.

Walk out of the representatives of third estate : On 5 May 1789, Louis XVI called together an assembly of the Estates General to pass proposals for new taxes. Voting in the Estates General in the past had been conducted according to the principle that each estate had one vote. This time too Louis XVI was determined to continue the same practice. But members of the third estate demanded that voting now be conducted by the assembly as a whole, where each member would have one vote. When the king rejected this proposal, members of the third estate walked out of the assembly in protest

25. A simple definition of democracy is not adequate. Analyse. [3]

Ans :

According to the simple definition, a democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people. However, a simple definition of democracy is not adequate. It reminds us that democracy is people's rule. But if we use this definition in an unthinking manner, we would end up calling almost every government that holds an election a democracy. That would be very misleading. Every government in contemporary world wants to be called a democracy, even if it is not so. Non-democratic governments also hold some kind of elections. That is why we need to carefully distinguish between a government that is a democracy and one that pretends to be one. We can do so by understanding the features of a democratic government.

26. Discuss the division of labour in family. [3]

Ans :

Due to historical and cultural reasons there is a division of labour between men and women in the family. Women generally look after domestic responsibilities and men work for earning. Women cook food, clean utensils, wash clothes, clean the house and look after the children. Men earn money for the family by works such as cultivating the field, selling the produce in the market. Women are not paid for the services delivered for upbringing of the family. Money earned by men, which they spend on rearing his family. Women are not paid for their service delivered in the family. The household work done by women is not recognised in the National Income. Some women also earn an income by market works. Thus women are paid for their work when they enter the labour market. Their earning like that of their male counterpart is determined on the basis of education and skill.

27. There has been a substantial shift in the understanding of food security. Analyse. [3]

Ans :

- There has been a substantial shift in the understanding of food security. Earlier in the 1970s, food security was understood by the UN as

the availability at all times of adequate supply of basic foodstuffs.

- (ii) Later, Amartya Sen added a new dimension to food security and emphasised the “access” to food through what he called ‘entitlements’. It is a combination of what one can produce, exchange in the market along with state or other socially provided supplies.
- (iii) After this in the 1995 World Food Summit declared, “Food security at the individual, household, regional, national and global levels exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”. The declaration further recognises that “poverty eradication is essential to improve access to food”.

or

What is food security ? Why we need it ?

Ans :

Food Security : Food security means availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all people at all times. It depends on the Public Distribution System (PDS) and government vigilance and action at times, when availability of food is threatened. The poor households are more vulnerable to food insecurity whenever there is a problem of production or distribution of food crops.

Need of Food Security : The poorest section of the society might be food insecure most of the times while persons above the poverty line might also be food insecure when the country faces a national disaster or calamity like earthquake, drought, flood, tsunami, widespread failure of crops causing famine, etc. Thus, to avoid unavailability of food at bad times food security is needed.

28. How Nazis implemented their ideology in schools ? [3]

Ans :

- (i) Nazis implemented their ideology of racism in all German schools. All schools were ‘cleansed’ and ‘purified’. This meant that teachers who were Jews or seen as ‘politically unreliable’ were dismissed. Children were first segregated. Germans and Jews could not sit together or play together.
- (ii) Subsequently, ‘undesirable children’ which are Jews, the physically handicapped, Gypsies were thrown out of schools. And finally in the 1940s, they were taken to the gas chambers.
- (iii) ‘Good German’ children were subjected to a process of Nazi schooling, a prolonged period of ideological training. School textbooks were rewritten. Racial science was introduced to justify Nazi ideas of race. Stereotypes about Jews were popularised even through maths classes. Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews, and worship Hitler. Even the function of sports was to nurture a spirit of violence and aggression among children.

Section C

29. What do you understand by green revolution? Discuss its merits and demerits. [5]

Ans :

Green Revolution refers to the increased production of food grains with the help of HYV seeds during late 1960s.

Merits of the Green Revolutions : Green Revolution has following merits :

- (i) **Higher yield :** HYV seeds promised to produce much greater amounts of grain on a single plant. As a result, the same piece of land would now produce far larger quantities of food grains than was possible earlier.
- (ii) **Adoption of modern farming methods by farmers :** Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out the modern farming method in India. The farmers in these regions set up tubewells for irrigation, and made use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers and pesticides in farming. Some of them bought farm machinery, like tractors and threshers, which made ploughing and harvesting faster.

Demerits of the green revolutions : Green Revolution has following demerits :

- (i) **Over exploitation of ground water and other resources :** Scientific reports indicate that the modern farming methods have overused the natural resource base. In many areas, Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilisers. Also, continuous use of groundwater for tubewell irrigation has led to the depletion of the water-table. Environmental resources, like soil fertility and groundwater, are built up over years. Once destroyed it is very difficult to restore them.
- (ii) **Pollution :** Chemical fertilisers provide minerals which dissolve in water and are immediately available to plants. But these may not be retained in the soil for long. They may escape from the soil and pollute groundwater, rivers and lakes. Chemical fertilizers can also kill bacteria and other microorganisms in the soil. Sometime after their use, the soil will be less fertile than ever before.
- (iii) **Rising cost of farming :** The consumption of chemical fertilizers in Punjab is highest in the country. The continuous use of chemical fertilizers has led to degradation of soil health. Punjab farmers are now forced to use more and more chemical fertilizers and other inputs to achieve the same production level. As a result cost of cultivation is rising very fast.

or

What are the common non-farm activities in which villagers are involved in production ?

Ans :

Following are the common non-farm production activities in which villagers are involved in production :

- (i) **Dairy :** Dairy is a common activity where many families are involved. People feed their milch animals on various kinds of grass, jowar and bajra

that grown during the rainy season. The milk is sold in the nearby large village and town. In town traders used to set up collection cum chilling centres from where the milk is transported to far away towns and cities.

(ii) **Small-scale manufacturing** : Unlike the manufacturing that takes place in the big factories in the towns and cities, manufacturing in villages involves very simple production methods and are done on a small scale. They are carried out mostly at home or in the fields with the help of family labour. Rarely are labourers hired.

(iii) **Shops** : Usually, People involved in trade or exchange of goods are rarely found in villages. The traders of villages are shopkeepers who buy various goods from wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the village. Small general stores in the village selling a wide range of items like rice, wheat, sugar, tea, oil, biscuits, soap, toothpaste, batteries, candles, notebooks, pen, pencil, even some cloth can be seen. A few of the families whose houses are close to the bus stand or road have used a part of the space to open small shops.

(iv) **Transport** : There are varieties of vehicles on the road connecting villages to nearby towns. Rickshawallahs, tongawallahs, jeep, tractor, truck drivers and people driving the traditional bullock cart and bogey are people in the transport services. They ferry people and goods from one place to another, and in return get paid for it.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows : [1+2+2=5]

The pressure and wind conditions over India are unique. During winter, there is a high-pressure area north of the Himalayas. Cold dry winds blow from this region to the low-pressure areas over the oceans to the south.

In summer, a low-pressure area develops over interior Asia, as well as, over northwestern India. This causes a complete reversal of the direction of winds during summer.

Air moves from the high-pressure area over the southern Indian Ocean, in a south-easterly direction, crosses the equator, and turns right towards the low-pressure areas over the Indian subcontinent. These are known as the Southwest Monsoon winds. These winds blow over the warm oceans, gather moisture and bring widespread rainfall over the mainland of India.

(i) Why does air crossing the equator turn right ? (1)

Ans :

Air crossing the equator turns right due to the Coriolis force.

(ii) Evaluate the role played by the Himalayas in influencing the climate of India ? (2)

Ans :

The Himalayas prevent the cold winds from Central Asia from entering the subcontinent. It is because of these mountains that this subcontinent experiences comparatively milder winters as compared to central Asia. These mountains also act as barrier to south-west monsoon winds causing rainfall in the northern plains.

(iii) Why does a complete reversal of the direction of winds take place in India ? (2)

Ans :

A complete reversal of the direction of winds takes place in India because of the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ). The Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) is a broad trough of low pressure in equatorial latitudes. This is where the northeast and the southeast trade winds converge. This convergence zone lies more or less parallel to the equator but moves north or south with the apparent movement of the sun. In winter, the ITCZ is south to India and northeast trade winds blows over India whereas in summer it is over the Ganga plain and south-west monsoon winds blow over India.

31. Just because we claim something it does not become our right. Analyse the statement with examples. [5]

Ans :

Just because we claim something it does not become our right. If we want to call any claim a right, it has to have these three qualities: It has to be reasonable it has to be recognised by society and it has to be sanctioned by law.

(i) **Reasonability** : The claims we make should be reasonable. They should be such that can be made available to others in an equal measure. Thus, a right comes with an obligation to respect other rights.

(ii) **Recognition by society** : Right has to be recognised by our societies. Rights acquire meaning only in society. Every society makes certain rules to regulate our conduct. They tell us about the right and wrong. Something recognised by the society as rightful becomes the basis of rights. That is why the notion of rights changes from time to time and society to society. For example, Two hundred years ago anyone who said that women should have right to vote would have sounded strange. Today not granting them vote in Saudi Arabia appears strange.

(iii) **Sanction by law** : When the socially recognised claims are written into law they acquire real force. Otherwise they remain merely as natural or moral rights. For example, the prisoners in Guantanamo Bay had a moral claim not to be tortured or humiliated. But they could not go to anyone to enforce this claim. When law recognises some claims they become enforceable. We can then demand their application. When fellow citizens or the government do not respect these rights we call it violation or infringement of our rights. In such circumstances citizens can approach courts to Protect their rights.

32. Describe the richness of wildlife in India. [5]

Ans :

(i) Wildlife in India is very rich and diverse. Nearly 90,000 animal species are found here. The country has about 2,000 species of birds which is 13% of the world's total. There are 2,546 species of fish, which account for nearly 12% of the world's stock. It also shares between 5 and 8 percent of the world's amphibians, reptiles and mammals.

- (ii) Elephants and One-homed rhinoceroses are the two big animals found in India. The elephants are found in the hot wet forests of Assam, Karnataka and Kerala. One-horned rhinoceroses live in swampy and marshy lands of Assam and West Bengal.
- (iii) Arid areas of the Rann of Kachchh and the Thar Desert are the habitat for wild ass and camels respectively. Indian bison, nilgai or blue bull, chousingha or four-homed antelope, gazel and different species of deer are some other animals found in India. There are several species of monkeys.
- (iv) The Himalayas harbour a hardy range of animals, which survive in extreme cold. Ladakh's freezing high altitudes are a home to yak, the shaggy horned wild ox weighing around one tonne, the Tibetan antelope, the bharal or blue sheep, wild sheep, and the Hang or Tibetan wild ass. Moreover, the ibex, bear, snow-leopard and rare red panda are found in certain areas of Himalaya.
- (v) In the rivers, lakes and coastal areas, turtles, crocodiles and gharials are found. Gharials are the only representative of a variety of crocodile, found in the world today. Bird life in India is colourful. Peacocks, pheasants, ducks, parakeets, cranes and pigeons are some of the birds inhabiting the forests and wetlands of the country.

33. What is executive ? Why are some executives more powerful than other ? [5]

Ans :

All those functionaries are collectively known as the executive who take day-to-day decisions at different levels of any government but do not exercise supreme power on behalf of the people. They are called executive because they are in charge of the 'execution' of the policies of the government. That's why, when we talk about 'the government' we usually mean the executive. In any democratic country, there are two categories make up the executive.

- (i) **Political executives** : they are elected by the people for a specific period. Political leaders who take the big decisions fall in this category.
- (ii) **Permanent executive** : they are appointed on a long-term basis. This is also called the civil services. Persons working in civil services are called civil servants. They remain in office even when the ruling party changes. These officers work under political executive and assist them in carrying out the day-to-day administration.

Political executive is made to be more powerful than Permanent executive in all democratic countries. In a democracy the will of the people is supreme. The minister is an elected representative of the people and thus empowered to exercise the will of the people on their behalf. They are finally answerable to the people for all the consequences of their decision. That is why the minister takes all the final decisions. The minister decides the overall framework and objectives in which decisions on policy should be made. The minister is not, and is not expected to be, an expert in the matters of her ministry. The minister takes the advice of experts on all technical matters.

or

Implementing the recommendations of the Mandal Commission by the Indian Government was the most hotly debated issue in the country. Analyse.

Ans :

Implementing the recommendations of the Mandal Commission by the Indian Government was the most hotly debated issue in the country. Newspapers and magazines were full of different views and opinions on this issue. It led to widespread protests and counter protests, some of which were violent. People reacted strongly because this decision affected thousands of job opportunities.

Arguments in support of the decision : Followings are the arguments of the supporters of the decision :

- (i) They felt that existence of inequalities among people of different castes in India necessitated job reservations.
- (ii) This would give a fair opportunity to those communities who so far had not adequately been represented in government employment.

Arguments against the decision : Followings are the arguments of those who were against the decision :

- (i) They felt that this was unfair as it would deny equality of opportunity to those who did not belong to backward communities.
- (ii) They would be denied jobs even though they could be more qualified.
- (iii) Some felt that this would perpetuate caste feelings among people and hamper national unity.

Some persons and associations opposed to this order filed a number of cases in the courts. They appealed to the courts to declare the order invalid and stop its implementation. The Supreme Court of India bunched all these cases together. This case was known as the 'Indira Sawhney and others Vs Union of India case'. Eleven judges of the Supreme Court heard arguments of both sides. By a majority, the Supreme Court judges in 1992 declared that this order of the Government of India was valid. At the same time the Supreme Court said that well-to-do persons among the backward classes should be excluded from getting the benefit of reservation.

34. What are the changes made by the Bolsheviks after the October revolution ? [5]

Ans :

Followings were the changes made by the Bolsheviks after October revolution :

- (a) Most industry and banks were nationalised in November 1917. This meant that the government took over ownership and management.
- (b) Land was declared social property and peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility.
- (c) In cities, Bolsheviks enforced the partition of large houses according to family requirements.
- (d) They banned the use of the old titles of aristocracy.
- (e) New uniforms were designed for the army and officials following a clothing competition organised in 1918. The Soviet hat or budeonovka was also chosen during competition.
- (f) The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)

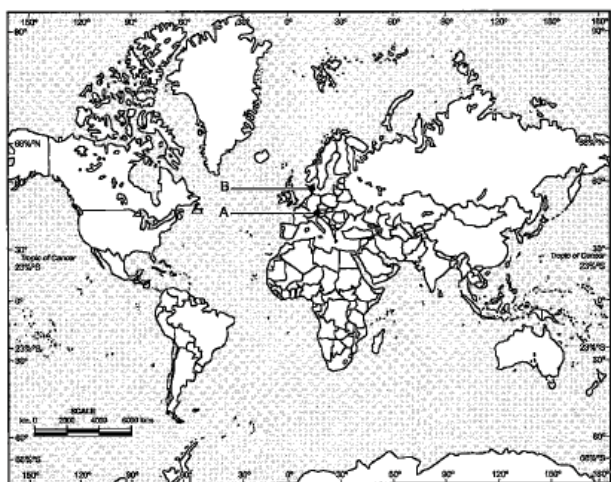
- (g) In March 1918 despite opposition by their political allies, the Bolsheviks made peace with Germany—at Brest Litovsk.
- (h) The All Russian Congress of Soviets became the Parliament of the country. Lenin thought the All Russian Congress of Soviets was more democratic than an assembly elected in uncertain conditions.
- (i) Russia became a one-party state.
- (j) Trade unions were kept under party control.

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of World. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

History :

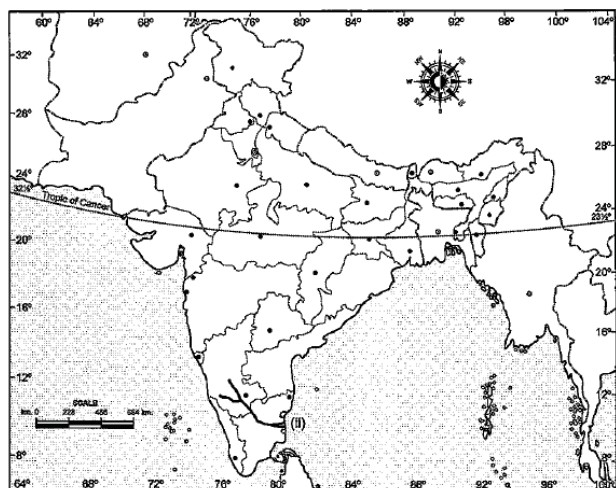
- (A) Country which fought First World War as central power.
- (B) Country under German expansion (Nazi Power).



- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols. [4]

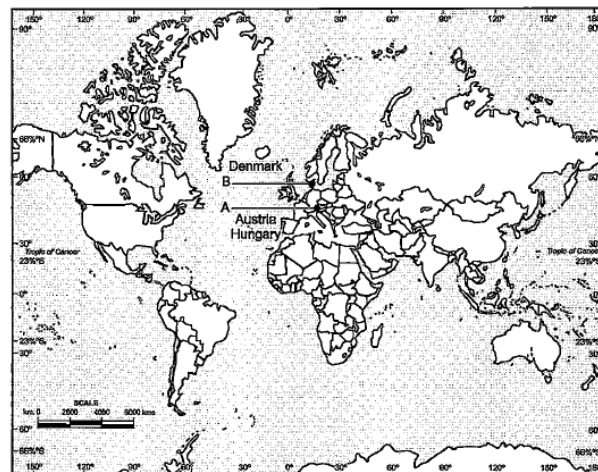
Geography:

- (i) National park—Kaziranga.
- (ii) Identify— peninsular river.
- (iii) State having highest density of population.
- (iv) Coastal Plain – Konkan
- (v) Capital of state – Rajasthan
- (vi) Mountain Range : The Karakoram

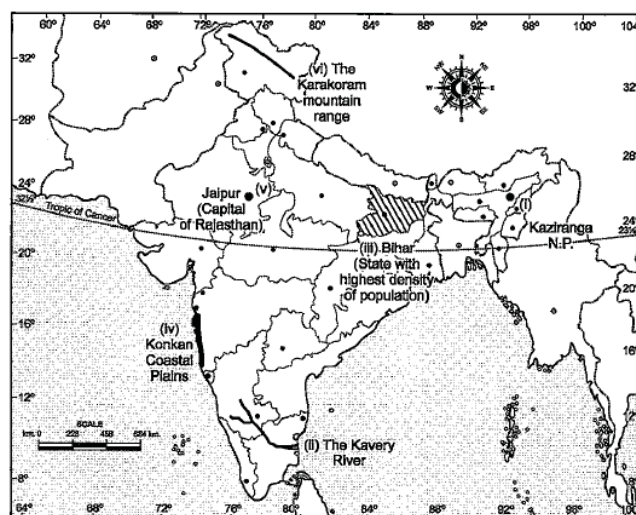


Ans :

- (a) (A) Austria-Hungry
- (B) Denmark



- (b) (i) National park Kaziranga
- (ii) Kaveri
- (iii) Bihar
- (iv) Konkan
- (v) Jaipur
- (vi) The Karakoram



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CLASS IX (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-8

Time Allowed : 3 Hours**Maximum Marks : 80****General Instructions :**

- (i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1 to 20** are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **21 to 28** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **29 to 34** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- (vi) Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a.** from History (2 marks) and **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section A

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [1]

Column A		Column B	
(A)	Active citizens	1.	Tax levied by the church
(B)	Feudal privileges	2.	Society of France before 1789
(C)	Old Regime	3.	Entitled to vote
(D)	Tithe	4.	Services by peasants to lords

Ans : (A) — 3, (B) — 4, (C) — 2, (D) — 1

2. What was the Comintern ? [1]
- (a) Bolshevik-founded international union of pro-Bolshevik socialist parties.
 - (b) USSR's Communist University.
 - (c) Collective farms in USSR.
 - (d) Term refers to non-Russian communities in USSR
- Ans :** (a) Bolshevik-founded international union of pro-Bolshevik socialist parties.

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows : [1]



Which of the following aspect best signifies this image?

- (a) Russian soldiers of First world war.
- (b) A meeting of Bolshevik Party.
- (c) A meeting of the Petrograd Soviet.
- (d) A meeting of elected members of Duma.

Ans : (c) A meeting of the Petrograd Soviet

4. Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir ? [1]

Ans :

The difference between the durations of day and night is hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir because Kanyakumari is located close to the equator whereas Kashmir is located far from the equator.

5. Who chaired the drafting committee of Indian constitution ? [1]

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Vallabhbhai Patel

Ans : (b) B.R. Ambedkar

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to The Thorn Forests and Scrubs: [1]

The Thorn Forests and Scrubs	Areas receiving Rainfall	Characteristic of Roots	Characteristic of leaves
	?	long roots penetrating deep into the soil	?

Ans :

The Thorn Forests and Scrubs	Areas receiving Rainfall	Characteristic of Roots	Characteristic of leaves
	Less than 70 cm	long roots penetrating deep into the soil	mostly thick and small to minimise evaporation

7. From which language is the word democracy derived ? [1]

Ans :

The word democracy is derived from Greek language's word Demokratia.

or

How is electoral system in Fiji non-democratic ?

Ans :

Electoral system in Fiji is non-democratic as the vote of an indigenous Fiji has more value than that of an Indian-Fijian.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite : [1]
Literacy rate among females is higher than males.

Ans :

Literacy rate among males is higher than females.

or

The workforce population includes people from 25 years to 45 years.

Ans :

The workforce population includes people from 15 years to 59 years.

9.



Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon ? [1]

- (a) Some families tend to dominate political parties and tickets are distributed to relatives from these families.
- (b) Relatives of politicians are often dragged into politics.
- (c) Politicians should not talk about their families in public.
- (d) Politicians are often accused of providing benefits to their relatives.

Ans : (a) Some families tend to dominate political parties and tickets are distributed to relatives from these families.

10. The work done by women is not recognised in the National Income. [1]

Ans : household

or

Vocational streams have been developed

Ans :

Vocational streams have been developed to equip large number of high school students with knowledge and skills.

11. What is the objective of subsidy ? [1]

Ans :

Subsidies are given with the objective to keep consumer prices low while maintaining a higher income for domestic producers.

or

What is the main function of Food Corporation of India ?

Ans :

The main function of Food Corporation of India is the purchasing of wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production and create buffer stock.

12. What are the modern farming methods ? [1]

Ans :

HYV seeds, electric run tubewells and farm machineries such as tractor, thrasher are modern farming methods.

13. Which of the following crop is grown during kharif season ? [1]

- (a) Wheat
- (b) Sugarcane
- (c) Jowar
- (d) Potato

Ans : (c) Jowar

14. The British government gave the sole right to trade in the forest products of particular areas to [1]

Ans :

Large European trading firms

or

Movement of the Gaddi shepherds is decided by the

Ans : Monsoon

15. Which of the following state is among the low poverty ratio ? [1]

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Odisha

Ans : (c) Kerala

16. In Delhi, is providing milk and vegetables to the consumers at controlled rate decided by Government of Delhi. [1]

Ans : Mother Dairy

17. Which of the following is not a reason for poverty in India ? [1]

- (a) British colonial administration.
- (b) Large Population.
- (c) Unequal distribution of land and other resources.
- (d) Green revolution.

Ans : (d) Green revolution.

18. Arrange the following hill ranges from north to south in the correct sequence : [1]

- (i) Mahadeo range
- (ii) Vindhya range
- (iii) Aravali hills
- (iv) Satpura Range

Options:

- (a) i—iv—iii—ii (b) iii—iv—i—ii
(c) iv—i—ii—iii (d) iii—ii—iv—i

Ans : (d) iii—ii—iv—i

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**. Read the statements and choose the correct option : [1]

Assertion (A) : Poverty is reduced in China and South-east Asian countries.

Reason (R) : These countries have changed the definition of poverty for their country.

Options:

- (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.

Ans : (c) A is correct, but R is wrong.

20. Anthony lives in a country in Africa. His country is ruled by a military general. He also selects persons among the military who manage various departments like Finance, Defence, Industry etc. The General and the appointed military persons enact laws and set rules for the country in meetings. There are various organisations that oppose this and demand a constitution and parliament. Over the years, many people associated with these organisations are mysteriously become unseen. People accuse that the ruler are behind these incidents. Supreme Court of the country has not done anything about this.

Analyse the information given above, considering one of the following correct option. [1]

- (a) Right to freedom
(b) Right against exploitation
(c) Rule of law
(d) Elections

Ans : (c) Rule of law

Section B

21. Why is it important to study about the population ? [3]

Ans :

Study about the population is important because :

- (i) The people are important to develop the economy and the society. The people make resources and use it. Instead, they are themselves important resources with varying quality. For example, Coal is a piece of rock lying beneath the earth surface. But it is a resource because human invented technology to obtain it and use it.
(ii) All the elements are observed and they derive significance and meaning because of the population. 'Resources', 'calamities' and 'disasters' are all meaningful only when they are related to human beings.
(iii) The numbers, distribution, growth and characteristics or qualities of population are important conditions for understanding and appreciating all aspects of the environment.

- (iv) The number, place of living, causes for increase or decrease in the numbers and the characteristics of the population are important to know because the production and consumption of earth's resources are ultimately dependent on these people.

or

What are the differences you may found in the occupational structure of a developed country and a developing country ? Check India's development trend with respect to its occupational structure.

Ans :

There are differences in the occupational structure of a developed country and a developing country. Developed and developing countries account different proportion of their people working in different activities. There are high proportions of people found to be involved in secondary and tertiary activities in developed nations. On the other hand, developing countries have a higher proportion of their working population involved in primary activities. India being a developing country shows the same tendency as its approximately 64 percent of the population do the only agriculture and allied works. The proportion of population dependent on secondary sectors is about 13 percent and for tertiary sectors it is about 20 percent. However, industrialisation and urbanisation has grown in recent times and it witnessed an occupational shift in favour of secondary and tertiary sectors.

22. Explain the Inter-State Disparities in poverty in India. [3]

Ans :

There is Inter-State Disparities in poverty in India that means, the proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. From early seventies, every state in India has experienced a decline in poverty, but the success rate of reducing poverty is not same in every state. The all India Head Count Ratio (HCR) or proportion of poor in total population was 21.9 percent in 2011-12. However at the same time, states like Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha had more poverty than all India poverty level. Bihar and Odisha have been the two poorest states of India. Bihar accommodates 33.7 percent of poors in its total population whereas it is 32.6 percent for Odisha. Rural poverty and urban poverty both are high in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

or

What are the different indicators used to study poverty ? Explain any one common indicator which is widely used.

Ans :

Poverty has many facets that's why social scientists use a variety of indicators to study it. The levels of income and consumption related indicators were mostly used earlier. But now poverty is being studied through other social indicators like illiteracy level, lack of general resistance due to malnutrition, lack of access to healthcare, lack of job opportunities, lack of access to safe drinking water, sanitation etc. The common indicator which is widely used to analysis the poverty is social exclusion

Social Exclusion : social exclusion is a concept to study poverty in terms of the surrounding of the poor. Sometimes poor are forced to live only in a surrounding with other poor people. They are denied social equality of better-off people in better surroundings. Individuals or groups are barred from having facilities, benefits and opportunities that others enjoy. The working of the caste system in India can be seen as an example where people belonging to certain castes are excluded from equal opportunities. Having a very low income does not cause as much negative effect as Social exclusion.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows : [3]

Source A – The Effects of the War

Germany retaliated with passive resistance and printed paper currency recklessly. With too much printed money in circulation, the value of the German mark fell. In April the US dollar was equal to 24,000 marks, in July 353,000 marks, in August 4,621,000 marks and at 98,860,000 marks by December, the figure had run into trillions. As the value of the mark collapsed, prices of goods soared.

Source B – Reconstruction

The Soviet Red Army inflicted a crushing and humiliating defeat on Germany at Stalingrad. After this the Soviet Red Army hounded out the retreating German soldiers until they reached the heart of Berlin, establishing Soviet hegemony over the entire Eastern Europe for half a century thereafter.

Source C – Youth in Nazi Germany

All boys between the ages of six and ten went through a preliminary training in Nazi ideology. At the end of the training they had to take the following oath of loyalty to Hitler: 'In the presence of this blood banner which represents our Fuhrer I swear to devote all my energies and my strength to the saviour of our country, Adolf Hitler. I am willing and ready to give up my life for him, so help me God.' From W Shirer, The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich

Source A – The Effects of the War

- 23 (1) Why did Germany print so much paper currency ?

Ans :

Germany was not in the condition to pay war compensation and ultimately refused to pay in 1923. In response, France occupied its leading industrial area Ruhr. In order to show in resistance Germany printed paper currency recklessly.

Source B – Reconstruction

- 23 (2) What was the aim of the Hitler behind the attack on Soviet Russia ?

Ans :

Behind the conquering Eastern Europe or Russia Hitler had a long-term aim. He wanted a regular supply of food grains for German citizens as well as living space.

Source C – Youth in Nazi Germany

- 23 (3) Analyse the motive behind the trainings and oath.

Ans :

Hitler wanted to make a strong Nazi society. He felt that this could be possible only by teaching children Nazi ideology. This required a control over the child both inside and outside school.

24. Who are minorities ? Discuss their rights provided by the Indian constitution. [3]

Ans :

Minorities : Minorities are the group of citizens that have distinct language, culture and religion.

Rights of minorities under constitution : Followings are the cultural and educational rights of the minorities provided by the Indian constitution :

Any section of citizens with a distinct language or culture have a right to conserve it. Admission to any educational institution maintained by government or receiving government aid cannot be denied to any citizen on the ground of religion or language. All minorities have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

or

Discuss the right to profess, practice and propagate the religion.

Ans :

According to the Indian Constitution, every person has a right to profess, practice and propagate the religion he or she believes in. Every religious group or sect is free to manage its religious affairs.

However, right to propagate one's religion does give any person a right to force another person to convert his religion by means of force, fraud, inducement or allurement. It is on that person to change his/her religion on his/her own will.

Similarly, Freedom to practice religion does not give any person a freedom to do whatever he wants in the name of religion. For example, sacrificing animals or human beings as offerings to supernatural forces or gods is not freedom to practice religion. Also, all those religious practices are not allowed which treat women as lower or infringe women's freedom. For example, a widow cannot be forced to shave head or wear white clothes.

25. Differentiate between parliamentary constituencies, assembly constituencies and wards. [3]

Ans :

Differences between parliamentary constituencies, assembly constituencies and wards are as follows :

	Parliamentary constituencies	Assembly constituencies	Wards
(i)	For Lok Sabha elections, the country is divided into 543 constituencies.	Each state is divided into a specific number of Assembly constituencies.	For Panchayat and Municipal elections. Each village or town is divided into several 'wards'

(ii)	The representative elected from each Parliamentary constituency is called a Member of Parliament or an MP	The elected representative from each Assembly constituency is called the Member of Legislative Assembly or an MLA.	Each ward elects one member of the village or the urban local body.
(iii)	An MP may become prime minister or a minister in Central government.	An MLA may become a Chief Minister or a minister in State government.	Member of the village or the urban local body may become a sarpanch or mayor.

26. Where do farmers get labour for agricultural production ? [3]

Ans :

Farmers involved in agricultural production are small, medium and large. Their labour requirement for farm fulfil in following ways :

- (i) **Small farms :** Small farms are mostly owned by the small farmers. These farmers work themselves in the fields along with their families.
- (ii) **Medium and large farmers :** They hire farm labourers to work on their fields. Farm labourers who work in their farms are landless people and farmers who have small plots of land. Farm labourers cannot claim right over the crops grown on the land where they work. In its place, owner of the farm pays the farm labourers wages. Wages are paid in cash or in commodities such as crop. They are also provided meals. Wages differ from region to region, from crop to crop. Wages also differ from one farm activity to another like sowing and harvesting. The duration of employment is also differs. A farm labourer does work on a daily basis, or for one particular farm activity like harvesting. He may also be hired for the whole year.

27. Discuss the effects of First World War on industries of Russia. [3]

Ans :

The effects of First World War had a severe impact on Russian industry.

- (i) War led to the shortage of industrial goods. Russia's own industries were few in number and when German gain the control of the Baltic Sea, the country was cut off from other suppliers of industrial goods.
- (ii) Rate of disintegration of Industrial equipment was more in Russia than other parts of Europe. For example, railway lines began to break down by 1916.
- (iii) There was a labour shortage as healthy men were called up to the war. It led to the closure of small workshops producing essentials goods.
- (iv) In the cities, bread and flour became limited for the people because large supplies of grain were

sent to cater the need of the army. Riots at bread shops were common during the winter of 1916.

or

Discuss the civil war in Russia. Who succeed in this war and why ?

Ans :

The civil war was fought between the Bolsheviks and Non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy. After the October revolution, the Bolsheviks declared the Russia a socialist and one party country. This Bolshevik uprising was disapproved by Non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy. Their leaders moved to south Russia and organised troops to fight the Bolsheviks (the 'reds'). A large part of the Russian empire during 1918 and 1919 was under the control of the 'greens' (Socialist Revolutionaries) and 'whites' (pro-Tsarists). They had support of the French, American, British and Japanese troops. They were worried by the growth of socialism in Russia. These troops and the Bolsheviks fought a civil war. Looting, banditry and famine were common during the civil war.

Bolsheviks were succeeded in this civil war. By January 1920, the Bolsheviks controlled most of the former Russian empire.

They succeeded due to cooperation with non-Russian nationalities and Muslim jadidists

28. How Nazis used the ideas of thinkers to justify their views on racism ? [3]

Ans :

Ideas of the thinkers like Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer were used to justify Hitler's view on racism. Darwin, a natural scientist, perpetuated the concept of evolution and natural selection in which he tried to explain the creation of plants and animals. Later Herbert Spencer in this concept added the idea of survival of the fittest. According to this idea, only those species survived on earth that could adapt themselves to changing climatic conditions. According to Darwin, the process of selection was a purely natural and he refrained human from intervention. But racist thinkers and politicians used his ideas to justify imperial rule over conquered peoples. According to Nazis, the strongest race would survive and the weak ones would perish. The Aryan race was considered finest by Nazis which had to preserve its purity, become stronger and dominate the world.

Section C

29. What had helped Indian constitution makers to draft the constitution ? [5]

Ans :

Following was helpful for Indian constitution makers to draft the constitution of India :

- (i) **Documents prepared by the congressmen :**
In 1928, a constitution is drafted by Motilal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders for India. In 1931, a resolution was adopted at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress which was focused on what independent India's

constitution should contain. The inclusion of universal adult franchise, right to freedom and equality and to protecting the rights of minorities in the constitution of independent India were the major commitment of these two documents. Thus there was an acceptance on some basic values by all leaders much before the formation of the Constituent Assembly.

(ii) **Colonial laws :** The constitution makers were familiar with the political institutions under the colonial rule. It helped them developing an agreement over the institutional design in independent India. In 1937 they also experienced the election process when elections were held to Provincial Legislatures and Ministries all over British India with voting right available only to few people. These Legislatures and Ministries made Indian leaders aware about the working of the legislative institutions and helped the country in setting up its own institutions and working in them.

(iii) **Constitution of other countries :** The ideals of French Revolution, the practice of parliamentary democracy in Britain and the Bill of Rights in the US inspired many Indian leaders. A system based on social and economic equality was the outcome of the inspiration from the socialist revolution in Russia. But, instead of copying the provisions, at each step they were questioning whether these things would suit India.

or

Discuss the making of constitution in South Africa.

Ans :

- (i) After the emergence of the new democratic South Africa, it was accepted that a new constitution would be drawn up by sitting together. The party that ruled through oppression and brutal killings and the party that led the freedom struggle decided both had to play important roles in this political work.
- (ii) Equality was the major issue between the oppressor and the oppressed in this new democracy who planned to live together. But both sides did not trust each other. Every side wanted to safeguard their interests.
- (iii) The democratic principle of majority rule was the main demand of the black majority and they did not want to compromise. They wanted substantial social and economic rights. Protection of privileges and property was the major demand of the white minority. After long negotiations both parties agreed to a compromise.
- (iv) The principle of majority rule and that of one person one vote was accepted by the whites. They also agreed to accept some basic rights for the poor and the workers. The blacks agreed that majority rule would not be absolute. They agreed that the majority would not take away the property of the white minority. But because they did not trust each other it was decided to write down the principle or rules which were going to be followed by both sides in the constitution.

- (v) The principles in constitution have to decide about the elections. The constitution would decide the powers of elected governments. Constitution would decide the rights of the citizen. The rulers don't have the power to repeal constitution. It was one of the finest constitutions the world which was drafted after two years of discussion and debate.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows: [1+2+2=5]

As these winds blow over warm oceans, they bring abundant moisture to the subcontinent. These winds are strong and blow at an average velocity of 30 km per hour. With the exception of the extreme north-west, the monsoon winds cover the country in about a month. The inflow of the south-west monsoon into India brings about a total change in the weather. Early in the season, the windward side of the Western Ghats receives very heavy rainfall, more than 250 cm. The Deccan Plateau and parts of Madhya Pradesh also receive some amount of rain in spite of lying in the rain shadow area. The maximum rainfall of this season is received in the north-eastern part of the country.

- (i) What is the direction of the monsoon winds when they come over the India and when they move back ? (1)

Ans :

The direction of the monsoon winds when they come over the India is south-west and their direction when they move back is north-east.

- (ii) What do you understand by the windward side and rain shadow area ? (2)

Ans :

When an obstruction or barrier such as mountain comes in the way of the moisture bearing winds, the wind start moving upward and rainfall is started. Moving upward the wind reaches at the height where it can cross the obstacle and move ahead. After crossing the obstacle, wind comes down. Now, the wind does not contain moisture and rain does not fall on crossing the obstacle. The area where rain is fall railed windward side and side where rain does not fall is called rain shadow area.

- (iii) What are the changes brought by the monsoon winds ? (2)

Ans :

The changes brought by the monsoon winds are :

- (i) Change in temperature
- (ii) Snowfall in mountainous area and Heavy Rainfall in other parts of the country.
- (iii) Strong winds blow
- (iv) Tropical cyclones in Bay of Bengal

31. Discuss the concept of rationing in Indian context. [5]

Ans :

- (i) Rationing in India was introduced in 1940s after the starvation deaths due to the famine in Bengal. During the 1960s the system was revived in the wake of a severe food shortage. It was before the Green Revolution. In the mid-1970s, the high incidences of poverty levels were reported by the NSSO. It led to introduce three important

food intervention programmes namely, Public Distribution System (PDS) for food grains, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Food-for-Work (FFW).

- (ii) To ensuring food security, Public Distribution System (PDS) is the most important step taken by the Government of India. In the beginning, the coverage of PDS was universal. All the ration card holders received the ration and, there was no discrimination between the poor and the non-poor.
- (iii) Over the years, the policy related to PDS has been revised to make it more efficient and targeted. In 1992, Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was introduced in 1,700 blocks in the country. The main aim of the RPDS was to provide the benefits of PDS to remote and backward areas.
- (iv) From June 1997, in a renewed attempt, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was introduced. Its objective was to target the 'poor in all areas. It has two prices one for poor and another for non-poor. This differential price policy was adopted for first time.
- (v) Again it was revised in 2000 and two special schemes namely Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Annapurna Scheme (APS) were launched. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was introduced to target 'poorest of the poor' and Annapurna Scheme (APS) was launched for the 'indigent senior citizens'. The functioning of these two schemes was linked with the existing network of the PDS.

32. Sometimes we use word democracy for organisations other than the government. Examine. [5]

Ans :

- (i) Sometimes we use word democracy for organisations other than the government. We use the word to its basic sense of a method of taking decisions. A democratic decision involves consultation with and consent of all those who are affected by that decision. Those who are not powerful have the same say in taking the decision as those who are powerful. This can apply to a government or a family or any other organisation. Thus democracy is also a principle that can be applied to any sphere of life.
- (ii) For example we use the word democracy for a family, where a decision is taken after sitting down all the members and arriving at a consensus. In that family son's opinion matters as much as father's. We use the word democracy for school when a student doesn't like those teachers who do not allow students to speak and ask questions in the class. We often use the word democracy talking about a political party where one leader and his family members decide everything in the party and they talk of democracy ?"
- (iii) Sometimes we use the word democracy not to describe any existing government but to set up an ideal standard that all democracies must aim to become. For example we talk about a hunger free country would have true democracy and when no one goes hungry to bed. Similarly we see a true democracy where every citizen must be able to play equal role in decision making. For

this they need just an equal right to vote, equal information, basic education, equal resources and a lot of commitment.

33. Describe the different divisions of northern plains on the basis of variations in relief features [5]

Ans :

On the basis of the variations in relief features, the Northern plains can be divided into four regions.

- (i) **Bhabar** : It is a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width. It lies parallel to the slopes of the Shiwaliks where rivers after coming from the Himalaya Mountains deposit pebbles. In this area all the streams disappear.
- (ii) **Terai** : It is located to the south of the bhabar belt. The streams and rivers which disappear in Bhabar re-emerge here and create a wet, swampy and marshy region. Once this was a thickly forested region full of wildlife but now, forests have been cleared. It was done for the expansion of agriculture and to settle migrants from Pakistan after partition.
- (iii) **Bhangar** : This is the largest part of the northern plain. It is formed of older alluvium. It is a terrace like feature located above the floodplains of the rivers. Calcareous deposits, locally known as kankar are found in the soil of this region.
- (iv) **Khadar** : khadar are the newer and younger deposits of the floodplains. This region is very fertile because it renewed almost every year. It is good for intensive agriculture.

or

Give a brief description of the two islands groups of India.

Ans :

There are two islands groups of India the Lakshadweep Islands group and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands group.

- (i) **The Lakshadweep Islands group** : It is located close to the Malabar Coast of Kerala. The Lakshadweep Islands are made up of the small coral. Until 1973, they were known as Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive. In 1973, their name were changed and they collectively called Lakshadweep. It covers small area of 32 sq km. The administrative headquarters of Lakshadweep is located in Kavaratti Island. A great diversity of flora and fauna is found in these islands. There is also a bird sanctuary located in the Pith Island, which is uninhabited.
- (ii) **The Andaman and Nicobar Islands group** : They are seen as the elongated chain of islands located in the Bay of Bengal extending from north to south. In size they are bigger than the Lakshadweep Islands and also more numerous and scattered than the later. The islands are divided into two broad categories i.e., the Andaman in the north and the Nicobar in the south. These islands are believed to be an elevated portion of submarine mountains. According to the strategic point of view these island groups are of great importance for India. Flora and fauna is also diverse in this group of islands. These islands experience

equatorial climate and has thick forest cover because of their proximity to equator. Barren Island, the only active volcano of India is found in Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands.

34. Why is the period from 1793 to 1794 in French History termed as the Reign of Terror ? [5]

Ans :

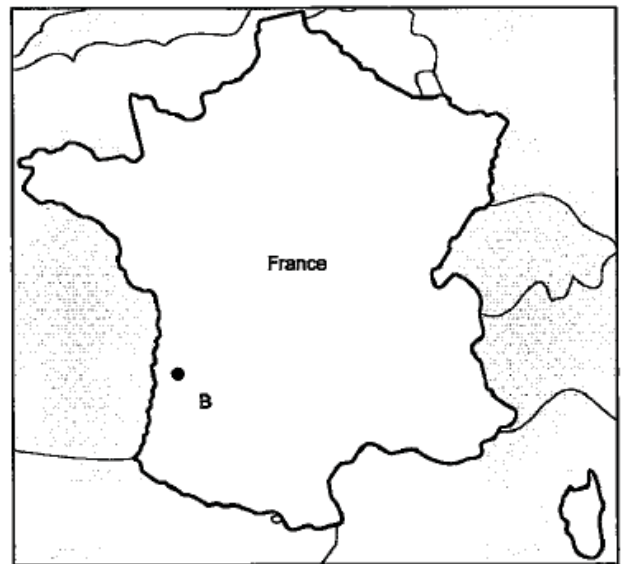
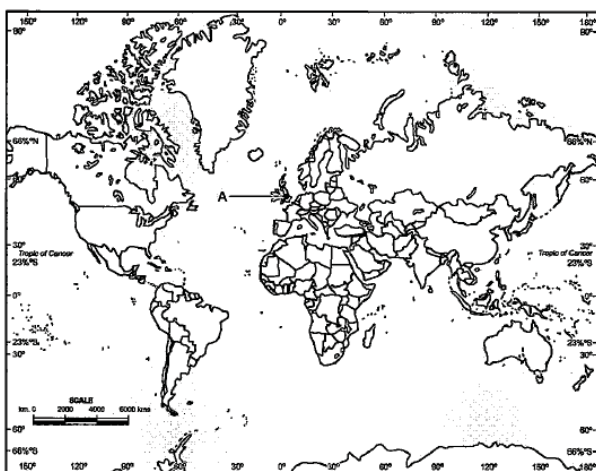
- (i) The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the Reign of Terror in French history because of the policy of severe control and punishment by the Robespierre's Government.
- (ii) Ex-nobles and clergy, members of other political parties, even members of his own party who did not agree with his methods were seen as the 'enemies' of the republic. They were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary tribunal. They were guillotined if the court found them 'guilty'.
- (iii) Laws were issued to place a maximum ceiling on wages and prices by the government. Rationing was done for Meat and bread. Government told the peasants to transport their grain to the cities and sell it at the fixed prices.
- (iv) There was a ban on the use of more expensive white flour. Equality was practiced in every sphere. All citizens were required to eat the pain d'egalite or equality bread. It is a loaf made of wholewheat.
- (v) Equality was also sought to be practised through forms of speech and address. Use of the traditional Monsieur i.e., Sir and Madame i.e., Madam were prohibited. Now all French men and women were Citoyen and Citoyenne i.e., Citizen. Churches were dosed and their buildings were used for different purposes such as barracks or offices. There was a demand of moderation and even among his supporters were worried because Robespierre followed his policies very relentlessly.

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of World and France. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

History :

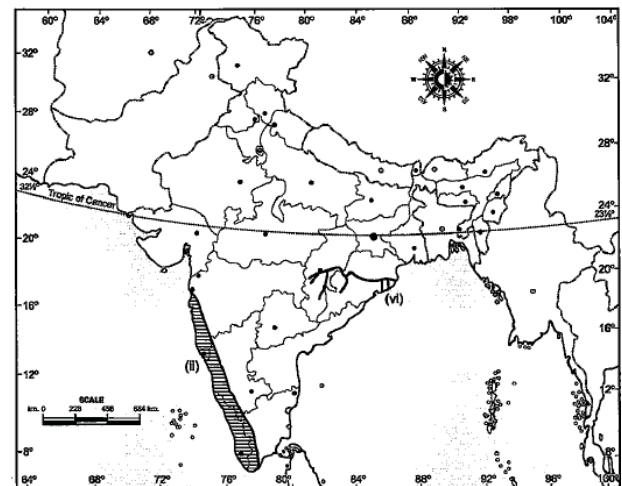
- (A) A country which fought First World War against central powers.
- (B) A region which was not affected by the Great Fear. [2]



- (b) On the outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols : [4]

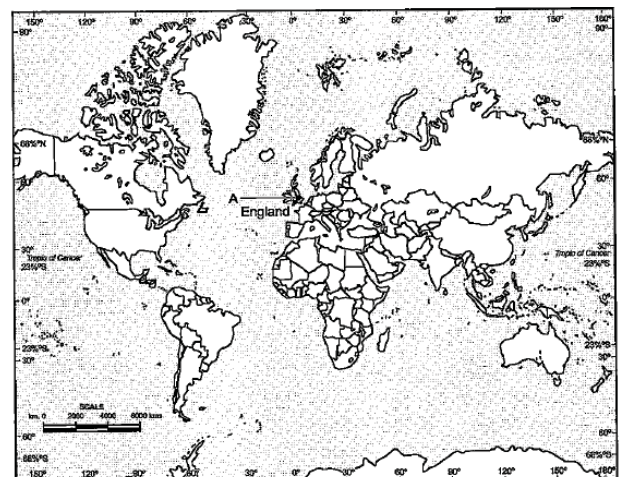
Geography :

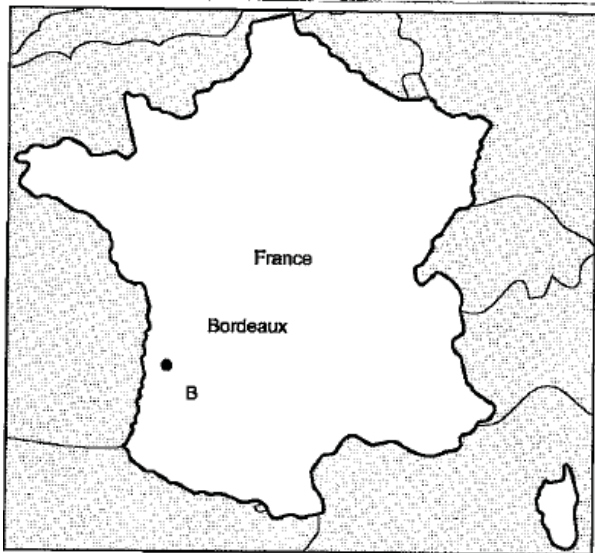
- (i) Capital of Jharkhand
- (ii) Identify – Vegetation Type
- (iii) The Coastal Plains
- (iv) Lakes – Pulicat
- (v) The state having lowest density of population
- (vi) Identify the Peninsular river



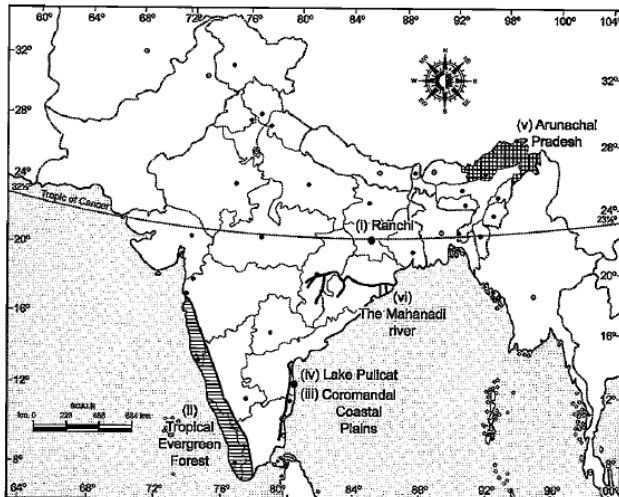
Ans :

- (a) (A) England
- (B) Bordeaux





- (b) (i) Ranchi
 (ii) Tropical evergreen Forest
 (iii) The Coromandal Coast
 (iv) Lake- Pulicat
 (v) Arunachal Pradesh
 (vi) The Mahanadi



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CLASS IX (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-9

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1 to 20** are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **21 to 28** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **29 to 34** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- (vi) Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a.** from History (2 marks) and **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section A

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [1]

Column A		Column B	
(A)	Right to Equality	1.	Secularism
(B)	Right to Constitutional Remedies.	2.	Prohibition on begar
(C)	Right to Freedom	3.	Rule of law
(D)	Right against Exploitation	4.	Public Interest Litigation

Ans : (A)-3, (B)-4, (C)-1, (D)-2

2. Why was an International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg set up ? [1]
- (a) To prosecute Nazi war criminals.
 - (b) To prosecute first world war criminals.
 - (c) To prosecute Jews of the Germany.
 - (d) To prosecute axis powers after their defeat in the second world war.

Ans : (a) To prosecute Nazi war criminals.

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows :



Which of the following aspect best signifies this image ? [1]

- (a) A riot for bread and foodgrains in Paris.
- (b) A military revolt in Paris.
- (c) Peasants are beating Lord's official on the demanding tax.
- (d) Town council of Paris is taken over by a 'peoples' government'.

Ans : (d) Town council of Paris is taken over by a 'peoples' government'.

4. What is the standard unit of measuring land ? [1]

Ans : The standard unit of measuring land is hectare.

5. What does influence the duration of day and night ? [1]

- (a) The latitudinal extent
- (b) The longitudinal extent
- (c) Coastal boundary
- (d) Land boundary

Ans : (a) The latitudinal extent

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to montane forests : [1]

Montane forest	Name of the vegetation belt	Found at the height of	Important characteristic of trees
	?	Between 1000 and 2000 metres	?

Ans :

Montane forest	Name of the vegetation belt	Found at the height of	Important characteristic of trees
	Wet temperate forests	Between 1000 and 2000 metres	are broad Trees leaves

7. By what name the Second Backward Classes Commission is popularly known ? [1]

Ans :

The Second Backward Classes Commission is popularly known as the Mandal Commission.

or

How does Prime Minister of India take most of the decisions?

Ans :

Prime Minister of India takes most of the decisions in the Cabinet meetings.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite : [1]
'Availability of food' dimension of food security means an individual has enough money to buy sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet one's dietary needs.

Ans :

'Availability of food' dimension of food security means food production within the country, food imports and the previous year's stock stored in government granaries.

or

Inability to buy food even for survival causes seasonal hunger.

Ans :

Inability to buy food even for survival causes chronic hunger.



Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon ? [1]

- (a) Voters are greedy.
- (b) Most voters vote only those who fulfil promises.
- (c) Most voters vote on the name of promises made by politicians whether it is true or false.
- (d) Politicians try to attract voter by making promises during elections.

Ans : (d) Politicians try to attract voter by making promises during elections.

10. Issue price is the price [1]

Ans :

Issue Price is the price at which food grains are distributed in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata of the society.

or

Targeted Public Distribution system (TPDS) was the revised PDS programme introduced to adopt

Ans :

Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was the revised PDS programme introduced to adopt the principle of targeting the poor in all areas :

11. What are corals ? [1]

Ans :

Coral polyps are short-lived microscopic organisms, which live in colonies. The coral secretion and their skeletons form coral deposits in the form of reefs.

or

What do you understand by the Deccan Trap ?

Ans :

The black soil area of the Peninsular plateau is known as Deccan Trap.

12. Name the nomad group of India which combined cultivation with pastoralism. [1]

Ans :

Raikas combined cultivation with pastoralism.

13. Which of the following is a non-market activity ? [1]

- (a) Working in a factory
- (b) Writing books
- (c) Cooking food for dinner
- (d) Teaching

Ans : (c) Cooking food for dinner

14. Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 one-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for [1]

Ans : women

15. Who are the beneficiaries of BPL ration cards ? [1]

- (a) People whose earning is less than the poverty line.
- (b) People whose earning is more than the poverty line.
- (c) People whose age is more than 60.
- (d) People belonging to Scheduled Tribe community.

Ans : (a) People whose earning is less than the poverty line.

16. is considered as the soul of Indian constitution. [1]

Ans : Preamble

or

..... were the rulers of South Africa during Apartheid regime.

Ans : White minorities

17. Which of the following is not related to poverty ? [1]

- (a) Parents are not able to send their children to school
- (b) Lack of clean water and sanitation facilities.
- (c) Lack of money to buy a new car.
- (d) Lack of regular job at a minimum decent level.

Ans : (c) Lack of money to buy a new car.

18. Arrange the following incidents of French Revolution in the correct chronological sequence : [1]

- (i) The Tennis Court Oath
- (ii) Louis XVI called an assembly of the Estates General
- (iii) Louis XVI accorded recognition to the National Assembly
- (iv) The crowd stormed and destroyed the Bastille

Options:

- (a) i — iv — iii — ii
- (b) iii — iv — i — ii
- (c) ii — i — iv — iii
- (d) iii — iv — ii — i

Ans : (c) ii — i — iv — iii

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). [1]

Read the statements and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) : Within a poor family women, elderly people and female infants suffer more than others.

Reason (R) : They are denied equal access to resources available to the family.

Options:

- (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.

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

20. Ahmad lives in a village of Hisar in Haryana. He has small farm of 2 hectare. He himself, his wife and his elder son Asif, do all the farm related work like tilling, sowing the seed and manuring. For irrigation, he is dependent on rainfall. Every year, most of his crop fails. One day, his friend suggested him to use a special type of seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. He followed friend's suggestion. He took agriculture loan and arranged the aforesaid items. This time his crops not failed. Moreover his production is increased.

Analyse the information given above and consider which one of the following farming method he used to achieve more production : [1]

- (a) Multiple cropping method
- (b) Modern farming method
- (c) Traditional farming method
- (d) None of the above

Ans : (b) Modern farming method

Section B

21. Discuss the steps taken by the Indian government to protect the natural vegetation and wildlife. [3]

Ans :

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

- (i) **Biosphere reserves :** Eighteen biosphere reserves have been set up in India to protect flora and fauna. Ten out of these, the Sundarbans Nanda Devi, the Gulf of Mannar, the Nilgiri, Nokrek, Great Nicobar, Manas, Simlipal, Pachmarhi and Achanakmar-Amarkantak have been included in the world network of biosphere reserves
- (ii) **Financial and technical assistance :** It is provided to many botanical gardens by the government since 1992. It includes Kachchh, Cold Desert, Seshachalam and Parma.
- (iii) **Eco-developmental projects :** Project Tiger, Project Rhino, Project Great Indian Bustard and many other eco-developmental projects have been introduced.
- (iv) 103 National Parks, 535 Wildlife sanctuaries and Zoological gardens are set up to take care of natural heritage.

or

Mention the important features of mangrove forests.

Ans :

The important features of mangrove forests are as follows :

- (i) The mangrove tidal forests are found in the areas of coasts influenced by tides where Mud and silt get accumulated.
- (ii) Dense mangroves are the common varieties of the plants with roots submerged under water.
- (iii) The deltas of the Ganga, the Mahanadi, the Krishna, the Godavari and the Kaveri are covered by such vegetation.
- (iv) In the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta, sundari trees are found, which provide durable hard timber. Palm, coconut, keora, agar, etc., also grow in some parts of the delta.
- (v) Royal Bengal Tiger is the famous animal in these forests. Turtles, crocodiles, gharials and snakes are also found in these forests.

22. Analyse the different ranks of council of ministers. [3]

Ans :

Council of Ministers is the official name for the body that includes all the Ministers. It usually has 60 to 80 Ministers of different ranks.

- (i) **Cabinet Ministers :** They are top level leaders of the ruling party or parties. They are in charge of the major ministries. Usually the Cabinet Ministers meet to take decisions in the name of the Council of Ministers. Cabinet can be referred as the inner ring of the Council of Ministers. It comprises about 25 ministers.
- (ii) **Ministers of State with independent charge :** They are usually in-charge of smaller Ministries. They participate in the Cabinet meetings only when specially invited.
- (iii) **Ministers of State :** They are attached to Cabinet Ministers and required to assist them in their work.

or

Analyse the power of president which is used by him/her on discretion.

Ans :

The power of president which is used by him/her on discretion is appointing the Prime Minister. When a party or coalition of parties secures a dear majority in the elections, the President, has to appoint the leader of the majority party or the coalition that enjoys majority support in the Lok Sabha. When no party or coalition gets a majority in the Lok Sabha, the President exercises his/her discretion. The President appoints a leader who in his/her opinion can gather majority support in the Lok Sabha. In such a case, the President can ask the newly appointed Prime Minister to prove majority support in the Lok Sabha within a specified time.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows : [3]

Source A – France Abolishes Monarchy and Becomes a Republic

Political clubs became an important rallying point for people who wished to discuss government policies and plan their own forms of action. The most successful

of these clubs was that of the Jacobins, which got its name from the former convent of St Jacob in Paris. Women too, who had been active throughout this period, fanned their own clubs.

Source B – A Directory Rules France

A new constitution was introduced which denied the vote to non-propertied sections of society. It provided for two elected legislative councils. These then appointed a Directory, an executive made up of five members. This was meant as a safeguard against the concentration of power in a one-man executive as under the Jacobins.

Source C – Did Women have a Revolution ?

Most women of the third estate had to work for a living. They worked as seamstresses or laundresses, sold flowers, fruits and vegetables at the market, or were employed as domestic servants in the houses of prosperous people. Most women did not have access to education or job training. Only daughters of nobles or wealthier members of the third estate could study at a convent, after which their families arranged a marriage for them.

Source A – France Abolishes Monarchy and Becomes a Republic

23 (1) Who were the members of the Jacobin Club ?
Ans :

The members of the Jacobin club belonged mainly to the less prosperous sections of society. They included small shopkeepers, artisans such as shoemakers, pastry cooks, watch-makers, printers, as well as servants and daily-wage workers.

Source B – A Directory Rules France

23 (2) Do you think that a five member executive Directory became helpful ?

Ans :

No, a five member executive of Directory did not become helpful because the Directors often dashed with the legislative councils, who then sought to dismiss them. It led to the political instability.

Source C – Did Women have a Revolution ?

23 (3) Under whom rule in France was women's conditions improved ?

Ans :

Under revolutionary government in France women's conditions was improved

24. Some Indian states have successfully reduced the poverty in their states. How ? [3]

Ans :

Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal have successfully reduced poverty in their states.

- (i) States like Punjab and Haryana have traditionally succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of high agricultural growth rates.
- (ii) Kerala achieved reduction in poverty because it focused more on human resource development.
- (iii) In West Bengal, land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty.

- (iv) In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu public distribution of food grains could have been responsible for the improvement.

25. Discuss how did the constituent assembly worked ? [3]
Ans :

- (i) The Constituent Assembly worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner. First some basic principles were decided and agreed upon. Then a Drafting Committee chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar prepared a draft constitution for discussion.
- (ii) Several rounds of detailed discussion took place on the Draft Constitution, clause by clause. More than two thousand amendments were considered. The members deliberated for 114 days spread over three years.
- (iii) Every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent Assembly has been recorded and preserved. These are called 'Constituent Assembly Debates'. These debates provide the rationale behind every provision of the Constitution. These are used to interpret the meaning of the Constitution.

26. Analyse the problem associated with ration card. [3]
Ans :

In recent years, a problem associated with the ration cards has led to the decline of the PDS. Earlier every family, whether poor and non-poor had a ration card with a fixed quota of items such as rice, wheat, sugar etc. These were sold at the same low price to every family. A large number of families could buy foodgrains from the ration shops subject to a fixed quota. These included low income families whose incomes were marginally higher than the below poverty line families. Now, there are three types of cards and a range of prices. With TPDS of three different prices, any family above the poverty line gets very little discount at the ration shop. The price for APL family is almost as high as open market price, so there is little incentive for them to buy these items from the ration shop.

27. What were the different views regarding peasants among the Russian socialists ? [3]

Ans :

- (i) There were different views regarding peasants among the Russian socialists. Some Russian socialists felt that the Russian peasant share custom of dividing land periodically made them natural socialists. So peasants, not workers, would be the main forte of the revolution, and Russia could become socialist more quickly than other countries.
- (ii) Thinking this, socialists were active in the countryside through the late nineteenth century. They formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party in 1900. This party struggled for peasants' rights and demanded that land belonging to nobles be transferred to peasants. Social Democrats disagreed with Socialist Revolutionaries about peasants.
- (iii) Lenin felt that peasants were not one united group. Some were poor and others rich, some

worked as labourers while others were capitalists who employed workers. Given this 'differentiation' within them, they could not be part of a socialist movement.

or

Discuss how did Tsar save his authority after the 1905 revolution ?

Ans :

- (i) During the 1905 Revolution, the Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative Parliament or Duma. There existed a large number of trade unions and factory committees made up of factory workers for a short period during the revolution.
- (ii) After 1905, most committees and unions worked unofficially, since they were declared illegal. Severe restrictions were placed on political activities.
- (iii) The Tsar dismissed the first Duma within 75 days and the re-elected second Duma within three months. He did not want any questioning of his authority or any reduction in his power. He changed the voting laws and filled the third Duma with conservative politicians, Liberals and revolutionaries were kept out.

28. What occupations were adopted by the forest dwellers when colonial government in India restricted them from forests ? [3]

Ans :

- (i) The British government gave many large European trading firms the sole right to trade in the forest products of particular areas. Grazing and hunting by local people were restricted.
- (ii) In the process, many pastoralist and nomadic communities like the Korava, Karacha and Yerukula of the Madras Presidency lost their livelihoods. Some of them began to be called 'criminal tribes', and were forced to work instead in factories, mines and plantations, under government supervision.
- (iii) In Assam, both men and women from forest communities like Santhals and Oraons from Jharkhand, and Gonds from Chhattisgarh were recruited to work on tea plantations. Their wages were low and conditions of work were very bad. They could not return easily to their home villages from where they had been recruited.

or

Discuss pastoral nomadism in plateau areas.

Ans :

- (i) Dhangars, Gollas, Kurumas and Kurubas are some pastoral nomads of plateau areas. Most of them were shepherds, some were blanket weavers, and still others were buffalo herders. They stayed in the central plateau during the monsoon. Which is a semi-arid region with low rainfall and poor soil. It was covered with thorny scrub. The dry crops like bajra could be sown here. In the monsoon this tract became a vast grazing ground for these pastoralists.
- (ii) By October they harvested their bajra and started on their moving towards west. After a march for about a month they reached the Konkan. This was a flourishing agricultural tract with high rainfall

and rich soil. Here the shepherds were welcomed by Konkani peasants.

- (iii) After the kharif harvest was cut, the fields had to be fertilised and made ready for the rabi harvest. The flocks of their animals manured the fields and fed on the stubble. With the onset of the monsoon they left the Konkan and the coastal areas with their flocks and returned to their settlements on the dry plateau.

Section C

29. Analyse the productive side of the population ? [5]

Ans :

- (i) Any country's population has negative aspects as well as positive aspects. 'People as Resource' is a way of referring to a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities.
- (ii) Looking at the population from this productive aspect emphasises its ability to contribute to the creation of the Gross National Product.
- (iii) Like other resources population is also a resource known as 'human resource'. This positive aspect of a large population is often overlooked when we look only at the negative side, considering only the problems of providing the population with food, education and access to health facilities.
- (iv) When the existing 'human resource' is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, we call it 'human capital formation' that adds to the productive power of the country just like 'physical capital formation'.
- (v) Investment in human capital through education, training, medical care yields a return just like investment in physical capital. This can be seen directly in the form of higher incomes earned because of higher productivity of the more educated or the better trained persons, as well as the higher productivity of healthier people.

or

Discuss the status of unemployment in India.

Ans :

- (i) In India, statistically, the unemployment rate is low. A large number of people represented with low income and productivity are counted as employed. They appear to work throughout the year but in terms of their potential and income, it is not sufficient for them. The work that they are pursuing seems forced upon them. They may therefore want other work of their choice.
- (ii) Poor people cannot afford to sit idle. They tend to engage in any activity irrespective of its earning potential. Their earning keeps them on a subsistence level.
- (iii) Moreover, the employment structure is characterised by self-employment in the primary sector. The whole family contributes in the field even though not everybody is really needed. So there is disguised unemployment in the agriculture sector. This does not reduce the poverty of the family and gradually surplus labour from every household tends to migrate from the village in search of jobs.

- (iv) Agriculture is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy. In recent years, there has been a decline in the dependence of population on agriculture partly because of disguised unemployment. Some of the surplus labour in agriculture has moved to either the secondary or the tertiary sector.
- (v) In the secondary sector, small scale manufacturing is the most labour absorbing. In race of the tertiary sector, various new services are now appearing like biotechnology, information technology and so on offering lot of opportunities.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows: [1+2+2=5]

Our country has practically all major physical features of the earth, i.e., mountains, plains, deserts, plateaus and islands. The land of India displays great physical variation. Geologically, the Peninsular Plateau constitutes one of the ancient landmasses on the earth's surface.

It was supposed to be one of the most stable land blocks. The Himalayas and the Northern Plains are the most recent landforms. From the view point of geology, Himalayan Mountains form an unstable zone. The whole mountain system of Himalaya represents a very youthful topography with high peaks, deep valleys and fast flowing rivers. The northern plains are formed of alluvial deposits. The peninsular plateau is composed of igneous and metamorphic rocks with gently rising hills and wide valleys.

- (i) The Peninsular Plateau said to be 'one of the ancient landmasses on the earth's surface. Explain. (1)

Ans :

The highest peak of Himalayan Mountain located in India is Kanchenjunga (8598 meters).

- (ii) Name the highest peak of Himalayan Mountain located in India. (2)

Ans :

The Peninsular Plateau said to be one of the ancient landmasses on the earth's surface because it was formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land. Thus, it was once a part of the oldest landmass.

- (iii) Explain the formation of Northern Plains. (2)

Ans :

Northern plain is formed of alluvial soil. The three major Himalayan river systems i.e., the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries deposited this alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills of the Himalaya over millions of years. Thus, It is an erosional and depositional work of these rivers.

31. What is election commission of India 2 Discuss its main powers. [5]

Ans :

Election commission : Election commission is an independent institution in India responsible for conducting free and fair elections. It enjoys the same kind of independence that the judiciary enjoys. The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is appointed by the President of India. But once appointed, the Chief Election Commissioner is not answerable to the

President or the government. It is virtually impossible to remove the Chief Election Commissioner.

Powers of the Election commission : The Election Commission of India has following powers :

- (i) EC takes decisions on every aspect of conduct and control of elections from the announcement of elections to the declaration of results.
- (ii) It implements the Code of Conduct and punishes any candidate or party that violates it.
- (iii) During the election period, the EC can order the government to follow some guidelines, to prevent use and misuse of governmental power to enhance its chances to win elections, or to transfer some government officials.
- (iv) When on election duty, government officers work under the control of the EC and not the government.
- (v) When election officials come to the opinion that polling was not fair in some booths or even an entire constituency, they can order a repoll.
- (vi) Government have to obey the orders of the EC even-if government or ruling parties often do not like what EC does.

32. Discuss the important features of the draft of the constitution prepared by the National Assembly of France in 1791. [5]

Ans :

The important features of the draft of the constitution prepared by the National Assembly of France in 1791 are as follows :

- (i) The main objective of the constitution was to limit the powers of the monarch. These powers instead of being concentrated in the hands of one person were now separated and assigned to different institutions such as, the legislature, executive and judiciary. This made France a constitutional monarchy.
- (ii) The Constitution vested the power to make laws in the National Assembly, which was indirectly elected. That is, citizens voted for a group of electors, who in turn choose the Assembly.
- (iii) Not all citizens had the right to vote. Only active citizens were entitled to vote. Active citizens means men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a labourer's wage.
- (iv) The remaining men and all women were categorised as passive citizens. To qualify as an elector and then as a member of the Assembly, a man had to belong to the highest bracket of taxpayers.
- (v) The Constitution began with a declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. Rights such as the right to life, freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, equality before law, were established as 'natural and inalienable' rights i.e., they belonged to each human being by birth and could not be taken away.

33. Discuss the various constitutional provisions that ensure right to equality in India. [5]

Ans :

Following are the constitutional provisions that ensure right to equality in India :

- (i) **Rule of law** : The rule of law means that the laws apply in the same manner to all, regardless of a person's status. It means that no person is above the law. The Constitution says that the government shall not deny to any person in India equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws. There cannot be any distinction between a political leader, government official and an ordinary citizen. Every citizen, from the Prime Minister to a small farmer in a remote village, is subjected to the same laws. No person can legally claim any special treatment or privilege just because he or she happens to be an important person.
 - (ii) **No restriction to the access and use of public services** : Every citizen shall have access to public places like shops, restaurants, hotels, and cinema halls. Similarly, there shall be no restriction with regard to the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads, playgrounds and places of public resorts maintained by government or dedicated to the use of general public.
 - (iii) **Reservations and schemes for oppressed** : The Government has provided reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Various schemes are formulated by the governments for giving preference to women, poor or physically handicapped in some kinds of jobs.
 - (iv) **Abolition of untouchability** : The practice of untouchability has been forbidden in any form. Untouchability here does not only mean refusal to touch people belonging to certain castes. It refers to any belief or social practice which looks down upon people on account of their birth with certain caste labels. Such practice denies them interaction with others or access to public places as equal citizens. So the Constitution made untouchability a punishable offence.
- or**

Discuss the various freedoms we enjoy under Indian Constitution.

Ans :

The freedoms we enjoy under Indian Constitution are as follows :

- (a) **Freedom of speech and expression** : We may publicise our views through pamphlets, magazines or newspapers. We can express our thoughts through paintings, poetry or songs. We are also free to criticise the government or the activities of the association in our conversations.
- (b) **Assembly in a peaceful manner** : Citizens have the freedom to hold meetings, processions, rallies and demonstrations on any issue. But such meetings have to be peaceful.
- (c) **Form associations and unions** : Citizens can form associations. For example workers in a factory can form a workers' union to promote their interests. Some people in a town may come together to form an association to campaign against corruption or pollution.
- (d) **Move freely throughout the country** : As citizens we have the freedom to travel to any part of the country.

- (e) **Reside in any part of the country** : We are free to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India. This right allows lakhs of people to migrate from villages to towns and from poorer regions of the countries to prosperous regions and big cities.
- (f) **Practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business** : because of this right no one can force us to do or not to do a certain job. Women cannot be told that some kinds of occupations are not for them. People from deprived castes cannot be kept to their traditional occupations
- (g) **Right to life or personal liberty** : The Constitution says that no person can be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. It means that no person can be killed unless the court has ordered a death sentence. It also means that a government or police officer cannot arrest or detain any citizen unless there is proper legal justification.

34. Discuss the various processes responsible for population change in India. [5]

Ans :

Birth rates, death rates and migration are the three main processes responsible for change of population. The natural increase of population is the difference between birth rates and death rates.

- (i) **Birth rate** : Birth rate is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. Birth rates have always been higher than death rates. Therefore, it is a major component of population growth.
- (ii) **Death rate** : Death rate 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 death rates. Till 1980, birth rates were high and death rates were declining which caused a large difference between birth rates and death rates and resulting in higher rates of population growth. Since 1981, birth rates have also started declining regularly, resulting in a gradual decline in the rate of population growth.
- (iii) **Migration** : Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories. Migration can be internal i.e. within the country or international i.e., between the countries. Internal migration does not change the size of the population, but influences the distribution of population within the nation. Migration plays a very significant role in changing the composition and distribution of population. In India, most migrations have been from rural to urban areas. In India, the rural-urban migration has led to a steady increase in the percentage of population in cities and towns.

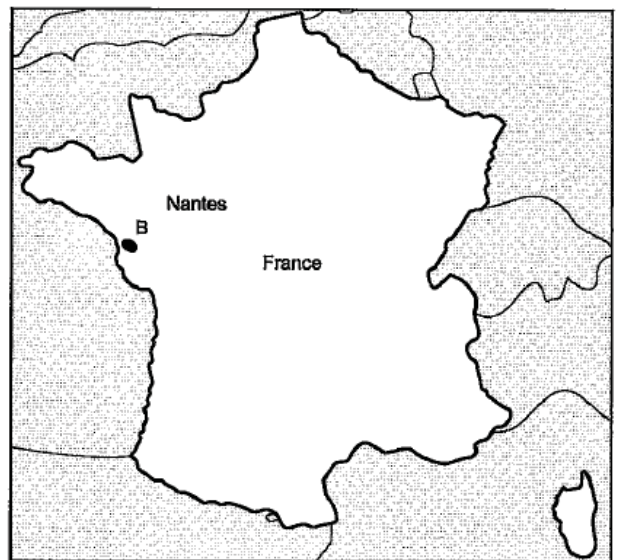
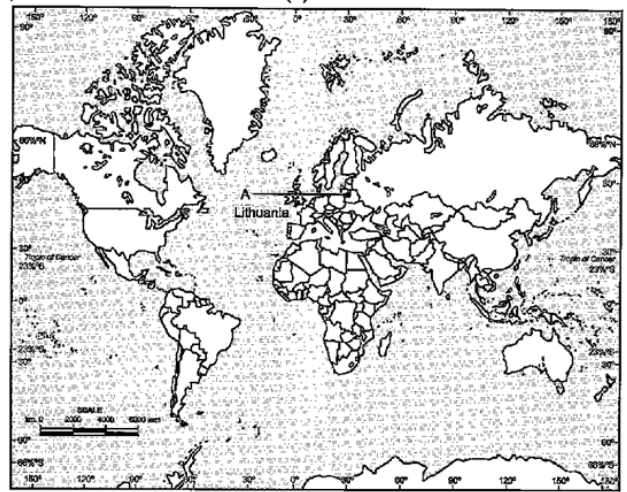
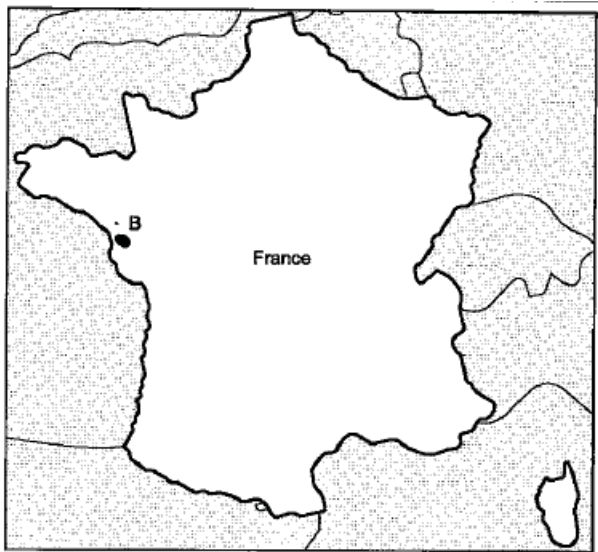
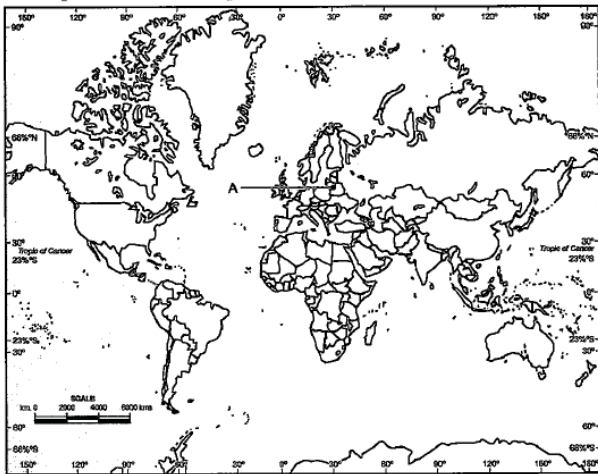
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of world and France. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them: [2]

History :

(Download unsolved version of this paper from www.cbse.online A) Country under German expansion (Nazi Power).

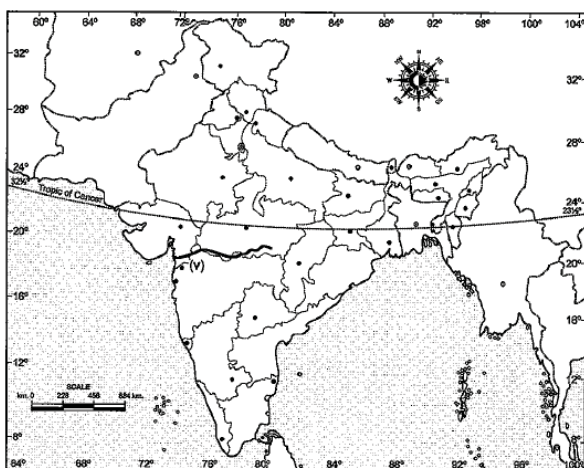
(B) An Epicentre of the main panic movements in France.



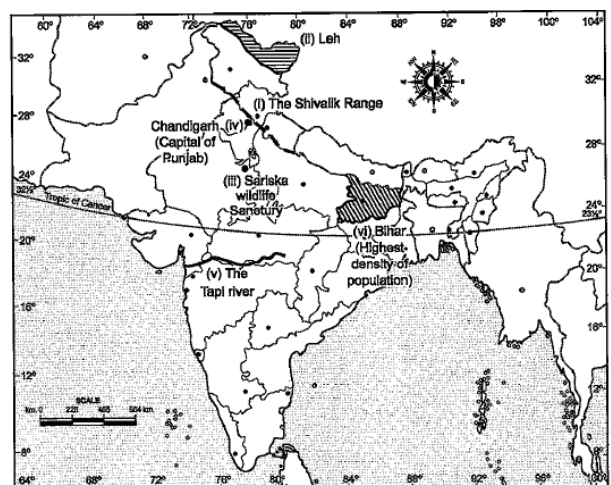
(b) On the given outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols. [4]

Geography

- Mountain Range – The Shiwalik
- The area receiving rainfall less than 20 cm
- Wild Life Sanctuary – Sariska
- Capital of state Punjab
- Identify the river
- The state having highest density of population



- (b) (i) The Shiwalik
(ii) Leh
(iii) Wild Life Sanctuary – Sariska
(iv) Chandigarh
(v) The Tapi river
(vi) Bihar



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Ans :

- (a) (A) Lithuania
(B) Nantes

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CLASS IX (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-10

Time Allowed : 3 Hours**Maximum Marks : 80****General Instructions :**

- (i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1 to 20** are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **21 to 28** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **29 to 34** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- (vi) Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a.** from History (2 marks) and **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section A

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [1]

Column A		Column B	
(A)	Entitlements	1.	Bengal
(B)	Famine of 1943	2.	Most of the poor
(C)	Self-sufficiency in Foodgrains	3.	Amartya Sen
(D)	Food insecure	4.	Green Revolution

Ans : (A) — 3, (B) — 1, (C) — 4, (D) — 2

2. Academy of Development Science (ADS) has successfully contributed in food security by : [1]
- (a) Setting up grain banks in different regions in Maharashtra.
 - (b) Setting up shops to sell low priced goods to poor people.
 - (c) Providing milk and vegetables to the consumers at controlled rate decided by Government.
 - (d) Helping people to locate their nearby ration shops.

Ans : (a) Setting up grain banks in different regions in Maharashtra.

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows :



Which of the following aspect best signifies the winged woman in the image ? [1]

- (a) Personification of the law.
- (b) Declarations were sent from the heaven.
- (c) Declarations had sanction of the church.
- (d) Declarations could make heaven on the Earth.

Ans : (a) Personification of the law

4. According to Mahatama Gandhi when would India be truly independent ? [1]

Ans :

According to Mahatama Gandhi India would be truly independent only when the poorest of its people become free of human sufferings.

5. Who exercises the control over those who run the government in India ? [1]
- (a) President
 - (b) Lok Sabha
 - (c) Rajya Sabha
 - (d) Judiciary

Ans : (b) Lok Sabha

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to census of India : [1]

Census of India	First completer census conducted in	Interval after which census conducted
	?	?

Ans :

Census of India	First completer census conducted in	Interval after which census conducted
	1881	10

7. Who are included in the African National Congress ? [1]
Ans :

The African National Congress (ANC) included many workers' unions and the Communist Party. Many sensitive whites also joined the ANC to oppose apartheid and played a leading role in this struggle.

or

When did the Americans adopt a constitution ?

Ans :

The Americans adopted a constitution after the War of Independence against Great Britain.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite :
HYV seeds needed less irrigation and natural manure as fertilizers. [1]

Ans :

HYV seeds needed more irrigation and chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

or

Correct the following statement and rewrite :
Rabi crops are sown during the rainy season.

Ans :

Kharif crops are sown during the rainy season.



Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon ? [1]

- (a) Democracy strengthen by military.
(b) Democracy restoration by military.
(c) In democracy rulers often use guns/power to remain in power.
(d) Democracy always comes in a country when guns/ power is used.

Ans : (b) Democracy restoration by military

10. In India, the minimum age for voting in an election is [1]

Ans : 18**or**

A set of norms and guidelines to be followed by political parties and contesting candidates during election time is called

Ans : Code of Conduct

11. In which year Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in India ? [1]

Ans : 1972

12. From where Dutch bought the labour to cut the trees? [1]

Ans :

Dutch recruited the local villagers to cut trees for them. First, Dutch exempted some villages from paying rents. However later, instead of rent exemption, forest villagers were given small wages.

or

Where were Banjaras found ?

Ans :

Banjaras were found in the villages of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

13. Who argued that Workers had to overthrow capitalism and the rule of private property ? [1]

- (a) Robert Owen (b) Louis Blanc
(c) Karl Marx (d) Friedrich Engels

Ans : (c) Karl Marx

14. International poverty line defined by the World Bank is population earning less than a day. [1]

Ans : \$190

15. 'Bhagirathi' is joined by the Alaknanda at Devaprayag and becomes : [1]

- (a) The Yamuna (b) The Indus
(c) The Satluj (d) The Ganga

Ans : (d) The Ganga

16. Unemployment leads to [1]

Ans :

Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resources.

or

Infant mortality rate refers to

Ans :

Infant mortality rate refers to the death of a child below 1 year of age.

17. Which of the following is not a tertiary sector of economic activities ? [1]

- (a) Transport (b) Banking
(c) Fishing (d) Insurance

Ans : (c) Fishing

18. Arrange the following in the correct chronological sequence : [1]

- (i) Start of The Great Economic Depression
(ii) Chancellorship was offered to Hitler
(iii) Hitler planned march to Berlin and capture power
(iv) Enabling Act was passed

Options:

- (a) i—iv—iii—ii (b) iii—iv—i—ii
(c) iv—i—ii—iii (d) iii—i—ii—iv

Ans : (d) iii—i—ii—iv

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). [1]

Read the statements and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) : The small farmers, who constitute about 80 percent of total farmers in India, find it difficult to obtain capital.

Reason (R) : The small sizes of their plots are not able to produce enough.

Options:

- (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.

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

- 20.** Nandu is a 10 year old boy. He is living in a slum. He used to be a rag picker. His father is a construction labour. His mother washes dishes at homes in a nearby posh colony. One day an NGO came at the slum and made people aware about the benefits of education. They also set up classes for the education of the children of slums. Nandu used to go there daily. Within a few months he learnt counting, alphabets and some good habits like washing hands before eating. Now he helps her mother in making budget of household, checking price of items which he buys from nearby shop. He also teaches counting to his 6 year old sister at home. [1]

Analyse the information given above, considering one of the following correct option

- (a) Human capital formation
- (b) Physical capital formation
- (c) Non-market economic activity
- (d) None of the above

Ans : (a) Human capital formation

Section B

- 21.** What are the different challenges faced by the poor people ? [3]

Ans :

Poor people face following challenges in their life :

- (i) Poor people face hunger and lack of shelter.
- (ii) Poor parents are not able to send their children to school .
- (iii) During sickness they cannot afford treatment.
- (iv) They lack clean water and sanitation facilities.
- (v) They do not have a regular job at a minimum decent level and have a living with a sense of helplessness.
- (vi) Poor people are in a situation in which they are ill-treated at almost every place, in farms, factories, government offices, hospitals, railway stations etc.

or

Who are traders in villages ?

Ans :

Few People are found to be involved in trade or exchange of goods in villages. The traders of villages are shopkeepers who buy various goods from wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the village. Small general stores selling a wide range of items like rice, wheat, sugar, tea, oil, biscuits, soap, toothpaste, batteries, candles, notebooks, pen, pencil, even some cloth can be seen in villages. A few of the families whose houses are close to the bus stand have used a part of the space to open small shops. They sell eatables.

- 22.** Analyse the role played by the different institutions of India in expanding the scope of fundamental rights. [3]

Ans :

- (i) Various institutions such as judiciary, parliament and executive orders play an important role in expanding the scope of fundamental rights in India. Certain rights like right to freedom of press,

right to information, and right to education are derived from the Fundamental Rights.

- (ii) Now school education has become a right for Indian citizens. The governments are responsible for providing free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14 years. Parliament has enacted a law giving the right to information to the citizens. This Act was made under the Fundamental Right to freedom of thought and expression.
- (iii) We have a right to seek information from government offices. From time to time, the courts gave judgments to expand the scope of rights. Recently the Supreme Court has expanded the meaning of the right to life to include the right to food.

or

Discuss the rights provided by the constitution of South Africa to its citizen which are new of its kind in the world.

Ans :

Followings are the rights provided by the constitution of South Africa to its citizen which are new of its kind in the world :

- (i) Right to privacy, under this right citizens or their home cannot be searched, their phones cannot be tapped, and their communication cannot be opened.
- (ii) Right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well being.
- (iii) Right to have access to adequate housing.
- (iv) Right to have access to health care services, sufficient food and water and no one may be refused emergency medical treatment.

- 23.** Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows : [3]

Source A – The Outbreak of the Revolution

After spending hours in long queues at the bakery, crowds of angry women stormed into the shops. At the same time, the king ordered troops to move into Paris. On 14 July, the agitated crowd stormed and destroyed the Bastille.

Source B – France Abolishes Monarchy and Becomes a Republic

Rulers of other neighbouring countries too were worried by the developments in France and made plans to send troops to put down the events that had been taking place there since the summer of 1789. Before this could happen, the National Assembly voted in April 1792 to declare war against Prussia and Austria. Thousands of volunteers thronged from the provinces to join the army. They saw this as a war of the people against kings and aristocracies all over Europe.

Source C – What is liberty ? Two conflicting views

‘To establish and consolidate democracy, to achieve the peaceful rule of constitutional laws, we must first finish the war of liberty against tyranny We must annihilate the enemies of the republic at home and abroad, or else we shall perish. In time of Revolution a democratic government may rely on terror. Terror is nothing but justice, swift, severe and inflexible; ... and is used to meet the most urgent needs of the

fatherland. To curb the enemies of Liberty through terror is the right of the founder of the Republic.'

Source A — The Outbreak of the Revolution

23 (1) Why was there anger among the people ?

Ans :

There was anger among the people due to the two reasons:

- There was a bad harvest which it led the price of bread rose. Often bakers exploited the situation and hoarded supplies.
- The king had decided to raise the taxes.

Source – France Abolishes Monarchy and Becomes a Republic

23 (2) What do you think the reason behind the worries of the rulers of the neighbouring countries ?

Ans :

Rulers of neighbouring countries were worried by the developments in France because the success of the people of France, might have led to people of their country also demand a national assembly and abolition of privileges.

Source C – What is liberty? Two conflicting views

23 (3) Do you think Robespierre was really leading the war against the enemies of the republic ?

Ans :

No, actually in the name of war against the enemies of the republic he was punishing those who did not agree with his methods.

24. Explain the rural society in imperial Russia. [3]

Ans :

- In the countryside, peasants cultivated most of the land. But the nobility, the crown and the Orthodox Church owned large properties. Peasants were divided. They were also deeply religious. But except in a few places they had no respect for the nobility.
- Nobles got their power and position through their services to the Tsar, not through local popularity. This was unlike France where, during the French Revolution in Brittany, peasants respected nobles and fought for them. In Russia, peasants wanted the land of the nobles to be given to them. Frequently, they refused to pay rent and even murdered landlords. In 1902, this occurred on a large scale in south Russia. And in 1905, such incidents took place all over Russia.
- Russian peasants were different from other European peasants in another way. They pooled their land together periodically and their commune known as mir divided it according to the needs of individual families.

or

Discuss the political conditions in Russia during early 20th century.

Ans :

- In the early 20th century, Russia and its empire was ruled by the Tsar Nicholas II. Apart from the territory around Moscow, the Russian empire

included current-day Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, parts of Poland, Ukraine and Belarus. It stretched to the Pacific and comprised today's Central Asian states, as well as Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.

- The majority religion was Russian Orthodox Christianity. It had grown out of the Greek Orthodox Church. However, the empire also included Catholics, Protestants, Muslims and Buddhists.
- All political parties were illegal in Russia before 1914. The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party was founded in 1898 by socialists who respected Marx's ideas. However, because of government policing, it had to operate as an illegal organisation.

25. Differentiate between working capital and fixed capital. [3]

Ans :

Differences between working capital and fixed capital are as follows :

S. No.	Working capital	Fixed capital
(i)	Working capital is used up during production.	Fixed capital can be used in production over many years, that's why it is called fixed capital.
(ii)	It includes a variety of raw materials such as the yarn used by the weaver and the clay used by the potter. Money is also included in it as it is always required during production to make payments and buy other necessary items.	Tools and machines range from very simple tools such as a farmer's plough to sophisticated machines such as generators, turbines, computers, etc., are example of fixed capital.
(iii)	In agricultural production, working capital is seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc.	In agricultural production, fixed capital is tractor, thrasher, combine etc.

26. What is preamble ? Explain the meaning of socialist and secular in it ? [3]

Ans :

- Preamble :** It is an introductory statement in a constitution which states the reasons and guiding values of the constitution. It includes the philosophy on which the entire Constitution has been built. It provides a basis to examine and evaluate any law and action of government, to find out whether it is good or bad.
- Socialist :** It means wealth is generated socially and should be shared equally by society. Government should regulate the ownership of land and industry to reduce socio-economic inequalities.
- Secular :** It means citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion. There is no official religion and government treats all religious beliefs and practices with equal respect.

27. Explain the causes affecting the quality of water in Indian rivers. Which programme was launched to deal with this solution ? [3]

Ans :

Following are the causes affecting the quality of water in Indian rivers :

- (i) **Draining out water for various uses :** There is growing demand of water for domestic, municipal, industrial and agricultural. As a result, more and more water is being drained out of the rivers reducing their volume. It naturally affects the quality of water in rivers.
- (ii) **Pollution in rivers :** A heavy load of untreated sewage and industrial effluents are emptied into the rivers. This affects not only the quality of water but also the self-cleansing capacity of the river. For example, given the adequate stream-flow, the Ganga water is able to dilute and assimilate pollution loads within 20 km of large cities. But the increasing urbanisation and industrialisation do not allow it to happen and the pollution level of many rivers has been rising.
- (iii) **Programme launched to deal with pollution :** National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) was launched to tackle this problem of river pollution. The objective of the NRCP is to improve the water quality of the rivers, which are major water sources in the country, through the implementation of pollution abatement work.

or

Differentiate between the Himalayan and Peninsular rivers.

Ans :

Differences between the Himalayan and Peninsular rivers are as follows :

S.No.	The Himalayan rivers	The Peninsular rivers
(i)	Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial. It means they have water throughout the year.	A large number of the Peninsular rivers are seasonal, as their flow is dependent on rainfall.
(ii)	These rivers receive water from rain as well as from melted snow from the glaciers.	These rivers receive water only by rainfall. Thus, during the dry season, even the large rivers have reduced flow of water in their channels.
(iii)	The Himalayan rivers have long courses from their source to the sea.	The Peninsular rivers have shorter and shallower courses as compared to Himalayan rivers. Also, the drainage basins of the peninsular rivers are comparatively smaller in size.

S.No.	The Himalayan rivers	The Peninsular rivers
(iv)	These rivers have well developed deltas.	These rivers do not have well developed deltas. Some rivers also form estuaries.

28. The revolutionary governments took it upon themselves to pass laws that would translate the ideals of liberty and equality into everyday practice. Analyse with example. [3]

Ans :

- (i) The revolutionary governments took it upon themselves to pass laws that would translate the ideals of liberty and equality into everyday practice.
- (ii) An example is the abolition of censorship. In the Old Regime all written material and cultural activities such as books, newspapers, plays etc. could be published or performed only after they had been approved by the censors of the king.
- (iii) Now the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen proclaimed freedom of speech and expression to be a natural right. Because of this, newspapers, pamphlets, books and printed pictures describing and discussing the events and changes taking place in France flooded the towns of France from where they travelled rapidly into the countryside. Freedom of the press also meant that opposing views of events could be expressed. Plays, songs and festive processions attracted large numbers of people. This was one way they could grasp and identify with ideas such as liberty or justice that political philosophers wrote.

Section C

29. How is India aiming at Self-sufficiency in Food grains since Independence ? [5]

Ans :

- (i) India is aiming at Self-sufficiency in Food grains since Independence. After Independence, Indian policymakers adopted all measures to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains. India adopted a new strategy in agriculture, which resulted in 'Green Revolution', especially in the production of wheat and rice.
- (ii) Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, officially recorded the impressive strides of Green Revolution in agriculture by releasing a special stamp entitled 'Wheat Revolution' in July 1968. The success of wheat was later replicated in rice.
- (iii) The increase in food grains was, however, disproportionate. The highest rate of growth was achieved in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, which was 44.01 and 30.21 million tonnes in 2015-16 respectively. The total food grain production was 252.22 Million tonnes in 2015-16 and it has changed to 275.68 million tonnes in 2016-17.
- (iv) Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh recorded a significant production in field of wheat which was 26.87 and 17.69 million tonnes in 2015-16,

respectively. West Bengal and UP, on the other hand, recorded significant production of rice 15.75 and 12.51 Million tonnes in 2015-16 respectively. Since the advent of the Green Revolution in the early-1970s, the country has avoided famine even during adverse weather conditions.

- (v) India has become self-sufficient in food grains during the last 30 years because of a variety of crops grown all over the country. The availability of food grains at the country level has further been ensured with a carefully designed food security system by the government.

or

What do you understand by Minimum Support Price ? Discuss the different problems associated with it.

Ans :

Minimum Support Price : The Minimum Support Price (MSP) is declared by the government every year before the sowing season to provide incentives to farmers for raising the production of different crops. The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production paying the preannounced Minimum Support Price (MSP) and creates buffer stock.

Different problems associated with Minimum Support Price are as follows :

- (i) **Frequent rising of MSP :** MSP are raised frequently. The rising Minimum Support Prices (MSP) have raised the maintenance cost of procuring food grains by the government. Rising transportation and storage costs of the FCI are other contributing factors in this increase.
- (ii) **Pressure to procure more food grains :** Leading food grain producing states, such as Punjab, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh exert pressure to procure more food grains at enhanced MSP. Moreover, procurement is concentrated in a few prosperous regions such as Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and to a lesser extent in West Bengal and mainly of two crops: wheat and rice.
- (iii) **Diversion of crops by farmers for increased MSP :** Increase in MSP has induced farmers, particularly in surplus states, to divert land from production of coarse grains, which is the staple food of the poor, to the production of rice and wheat.
- (iv) **Threat to Environment :** The intensive utilisation of water in the cultivation of rice has also led to environmental degradation and fall in the water level, threatening the sustainability of the agricultural development in these states.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows: [5]

It is essential to realise that India has a very large population. When a low annual rate is applied to a very large population, it yields a large absolute increase. When more than a billion people increase even at a lower rate, the total number being added becomes very large. India's annual increase in population is large enough to neutralise efforts to conserve the resource endowment and environment. The declining trend of the growth rate is indeed a positive indicator of the efforts of birth control. Despite that, the total

additions to the population base continue to grow, and India may overtake China in 2045 to become the most populous country in the world.

- (i) What are the processes of population growth and change?

Ans :

The processes of population growth and change are births, deaths and migrations.

- (ii) What is meant by the growth of population. What is India's annual growth rate of population?

Ans :

Growth of population refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a country or territory during a specific period of time, usually it is 10 years. According to 2011 census India's annual growth rate of population is 1.64%.

- (iii) What is the trend of the population growth in India since independence ?

Ans :

There are two phases of population growth from 1951 to 1981 and from 1981 to till now. From 1951 to 1981, the annual rate of population growth was steadily increasing. There is the rapid increase in population from 361 million in 1951 to 683 million in 1981. Since 1981, the rate of growth started declining gradually. During this period, birth rates declined rapidly.

31. Discuss the different features of democracy. [5]

Ans :

Different features of democracy are as follows :

- (i) **Major decisions by the elected leaders :** In democracy all major decisions are taken by persons elected by the people who form government. In non-democratic countries people may have elected their representatives to the national and provincial assemblies. They formally have an elected parliament and government but those elected representatives were not really the rulers. They cannot take the final decisions. The power to take final decision rested with army officials, dictators or monarchs who are not elected by the people. In a few countries, the real power was with some external powers and not with locally elected representatives.
- (ii) **Free and fair electoral competition :** Democratic countries hold free and fair elections regularly. In some non-democratic countries, elections are held regularly. However, they do not offer the people any serious choice. There was no way the ruling party could be defeated, even if people were against it. These are not fair elections. The Elections must offer a real choice between political alternatives and it should be possible for people to use this choice to remove the Existing rulers, if they wish so.
- (iii) **Right to vote and all votes have same value :** Democracy is based on a fundamental principle of political equality. In a democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.
- (iv) **Rule of law and respect for rights :** Democratic state always respects some basic rights of the citizen. They should be free to think, to have

opinions, to express these in public, to form associations, to protest and take other political actions. Everyone is equal in the eyes of law. These rights are protected by an independent judiciary whose orders are obeyed by everyone. A democratic government has to respect some basic rules. In particular it has to respect some guarantees to the minorities.

- 32.** What do you understand by the Independence of the judiciary? How can you say that judiciary in India is independent ? [5]

Ans :

Independence of the judiciary means that it is not under the control of the legislature or the executive. The judges do not act on the direction of the government or according to the wishes of the party in power.

Following arguments can be given in support of the independence of the Indian judiciary:

- (i) The judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister and in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In practice it now means that the senior judges of the Supreme Court select the new judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. There is very little scope for interference by the political executive.
- (ii) Once a person is appointed as judge of the Supreme Court or the High Court it is nearly impossible to remove him or her from that position. It is as difficult as removing the President of India. A judge can be removed only by an impeachment motion passed separately by two-thirds members of the two Houses of the Parliament.
- (iii) The powers and the independence of the Indian judiciary allow it to declare invalid any law of the legislature or the actions of the executive, whether at the Union level or at the state level, if they find such a law or action is against the Constitution. Thus, they can determine the Constitutional validity of any legislation or action of the executive in the country, when it is challenged before them. This is known as the judicial review.
- (iv) The powers and the independence of the Indian judiciary allow it to act as the guardian of the Fundamental Rights.
- (v) The courts intervene to prevent the misuse of the government's power to make decisions. They check malpractices on the part of public officials. The judiciary enjoys a high level of confidence among the people.

- 33.** What are the major controls of the climate at any place ? [5]

Ans :

Followings are the major controls of the climate at any place :

- (i) **Latitude :** Due to the sphere shape of the earth, the amount of solar energy received varies according to latitude. As a result, air temperature generally decreases from the equator towards the poles.
- (ii) **Altitude :** From the surface of the earth to higher

altitudes, the atmosphere becomes less dense and temperature decreases. That's why the hills are cooler during summers.

- (iii) **Pressure and wind :** The pressure and wind system influences the temperature and rainfall pattern of any area. It is dependent on the latitude and altitude of the place.
- (iv) **Distance from the sea :** The sea exerts a moderating influence on climate. As the distance from the sea increases, its moderating influence decreases and the people experience extreme weather conditions. This condition is known as continentality. This climate condition is related with very hot during summers and very cold during winters.
- (v) **Ocean currents :** Ocean currents along with onshore winds affect the climate of the coastal areas, For example, any coastal area with warm or cold currents flowing past it, will be warmed or cooled if the winds are onshore.
- (vi) **Relief :** Relief also plays a major role in determining the climate of a place. High mountains act as barriers for cold or hot winds. They may also cause precipitation if they are high enough and lie in the path of rain-bearing winds. On the other hand, the leeward side of mountains remains relatively dry.

or

What are the different factors affecting the monsoon in India ?

Ans :

Following are the factors affecting the monsoon in India :

- (i) **Difference in pressure :** The differential heating and cooling of land and water creates low pressure on the landmass of India while the seas around experience comparatively high pressure. It regulates the flow of wind.
- (ii) **Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) :** The position of Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) in summer is shifted over the Ganga plain. This is where the north-east and the southeast trade winds converge.
- (iii) **High pressure area in the east of the Madagascar :** The presence of the high-pressure area in the east of Madagascar, approximately at 20°S over the Indian Ocean. The intensity and position of this high-pressure area affects the Indian monsoon.
- (iv) **Heating of the Tibetan plateau :** The Tibetan plateau gets intensely heated during summer, which results in strong vertical air currents and the formation of low pressure over the plateau at about 9 km above sea level.
- (v) **Jet streams :** During summer, there is the movement of the westerly jet stream to the north of the Himalayas and the presence of the tropical easterly jet stream over the Indian peninsula.
- (vi) **El Nino and Southern Oscillation :** Changes in the pressure conditions over the southern oceans also affect the monsoons. Normally when the tropical eastern South Pacific Ocean experiences high pressure, the tropical eastern Indian Ocean experiences low pressure. But in certain years, there is a reversal in the pressure conditions

and the eastern Pacific has lower pressure in comparison to the eastern Indian Ocean. This periodic change in pressure conditions is known as the Southern Oscillation or SO. The changes in pressure conditions are connected to the El Nino. Hence, the phenomenon is referred to as ENSO (El Nino Southern Oscillations).

34. Why had the people of Bastar rebelled? What was the response of colonial government ? [5]

Ans :

Reasons for the rebel by people of Bastar : When the colonial government proposed to reserve two-thirds of the forest in 1905, and stop shifting cultivation, hunting and collection of forest produce, the people of Bastar were very worried. Some villages were allowed to stay on in the reserved forests on the condition that they worked free for the forest department in cutting and transporting trees, and protecting the forest from fires. Subsequently, these came to be known as 'forest villages'. People of other villages were displaced without any notice or compensation. For long, villagers had been suffering from increased land rents and frequent demands for free labour and goods by colonial officials. Then came the terrible famines, in 1899-1900 and again in 1907-1908.

Response by the British colonial government : The British sent troops to suppress the rebellion. The adivasi leaders tried to negotiate, but the British surrounded their camps and fired upon them. After that they marched through the villages flogging and punishing those who had taken part in the rebellion. Most villages were deserted as people fled into the jungles. It took three months i.e., February – May for the British to regain control. However, they never managed to capture Gunda Dhur. In a major victory for the rebels, work on reservation was temporarily suspended and the area to be reserved was reduced to roughly half of that planned before 1910.

or

Discuss the steps taken by the colonial government that affected the pastoral life.

Ans :

Steps taken by the colonial government that affected the pastoral life were as follows :

- Waste land rules :** The colonial government wanted to transform all grazing lands into cultivated farms. From the mid-nineteenth century, Waste Land Rules were enacted in various parts of the country. By these rules uncultivated lands were taken over and given to select individuals. In most areas the lands taken over were actually grazing tracts used regularly by pastoralists.
- Forest Acts :** The mid-nineteenth century, various Forest Acts were being enacted in the different provinces. Through these Acts some forests were declared 'Reserved' and other Protected. No pastoralist was allowed access to Reserved forests. In Protected forests, some customary grazing rights of pastoralists were granted but their movements were severely restricted. They needed a permit for entry. The timing of their entry

and departure was specified, and the number of days they could spend in the forest was limited. Pastoralists could no longer remain in an area even if forage was available. If they overstayed they were liable to fines.

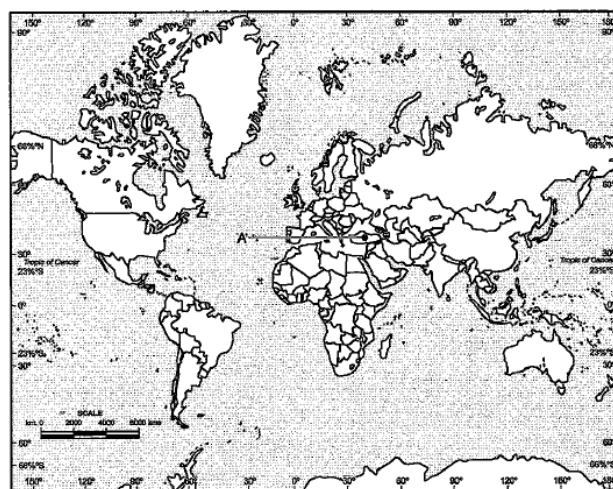
- Criminal Tribes Act :** The colonial government wanted to rule over a settled population. Those who were settled were seen as peaceable and law abiding and those who were nomadic were considered to be criminal. In 1871, the colonial government in India passed the Criminal Tribes Act. By this Act many communities of craftsmen, traders and pastoralists were classified as Criminal Tribes. They were stated to be criminal by nature and birth. Once this Act came into force, these communities were expected to live only in notified village settlements. They were not allowed to move out without a permit. The village police kept a continuous watch on them.
- Grazing Tax :** Grazing tax was introduced in the mid-nineteenth century. Earlier, the right to collect the tax was auctioned out to contractors. By the 1880s the government began collecting taxes directly from the pastoralists. Each of them was given a pass. To enter a grazing tract, a cattle herder had to show the pass and pay the tax. The number of cattle heads he had and the amount of tax he paid was entered on the pass.

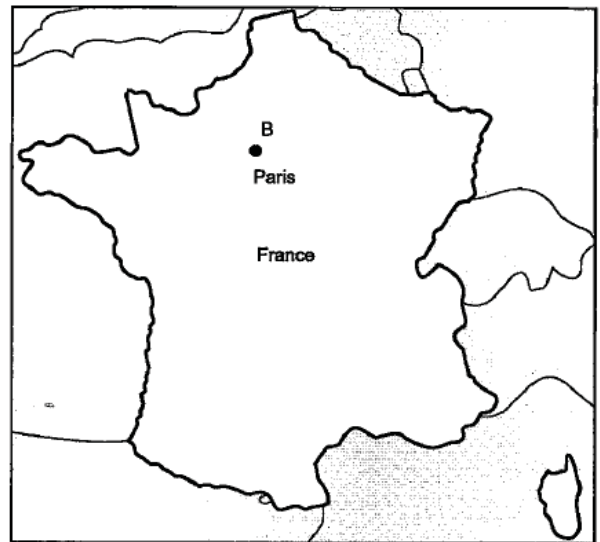
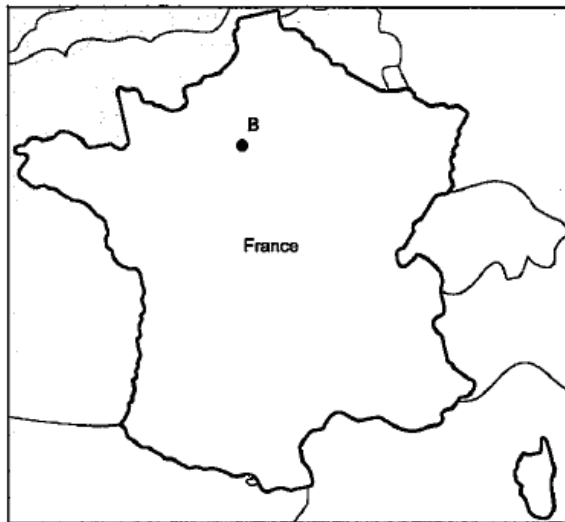
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of world and France. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them:

History :

- Country which fought First World War as central powers.
- A place where the Great Fear was spread. [2]



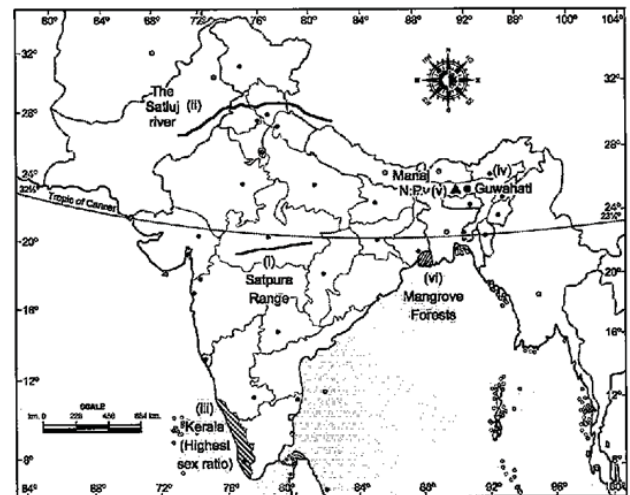
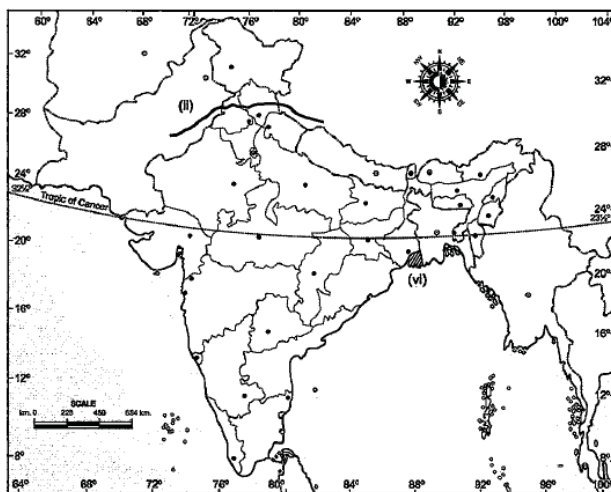


- (b) On the given outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols : [4]

Geography :

- Mountain Range – Satpura
- Identify – Himalayan river –
- The state having highest and lowest sex ratio.
- State capital of Assam –
- National Park –
- Identify the Vegetation Type.

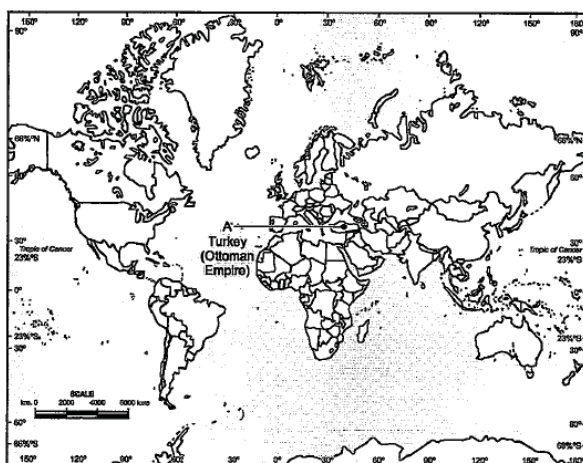
- Mountain Range – Satpura
- The Satluj
- Kerala
- Guwahati
- National Park – Manas
- Mangrove forests



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Ans :

- (A) Turkey
- (B) Paris



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