

CBSE
Class IX
Social Science
Sample Paper 2

Time: 3 hrs

Total Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- a) The question paper is divided into four sections – Section A, Section B, Section C and Section D.
 - b) The question paper has 26 questions in all.
 - c) All questions are compulsory.
 - d) Marks are indicated against each question.
 - e) Questions from serial number 1 to 7 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark.
 - f) Questions from serial number 8 to 18 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
 - g) Questions from serial number 19 to 25 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
 - h) Question number 26 is a map question of 5 marks with two parts -26 A from History (2 marks) and 26 B from Geography (3 marks).
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SECTION A

1. In which regions of India do the Monsoon rainfall occur in India? (1)
2. The Russian revolution backbone has to be the peasants for bigger change. True/False(1)
3. What is latitude? (1)
4. What is democracy? (1)
5. What is constitution? State one of its main functions. (1)
6. What is the meaning of the term 'sovereign'? (1)
7. What is a 'writ'? (1)

SECTION B

8. Mention any two problems which were faced by opium cultivators in India. (3)
9. Mention and discuss impact of First World War? (3)
10. Are you in favour of the apartheid system or against it? Why? Give reasons. (3)



11. A vast difference is noticed across different sections of the population as far as education is concerned'. Justify the statement. (3)
12. Discuss three main characteristics of the winter season in India. (3)
13. Explain the system of food security in India. (3)
14. Mention any three powers of president of India. (3)
15. What separate provisions enjoyed by the minority communities in India? (3)
16. Generation of employment programmes are important in poverty alleviation in India. Justify the statement. (3)
17. Differentiate between Himalayan and peninsula rivers. (3)
18. Explain the provisions of Mandal Commission report. Give reasons. (3)

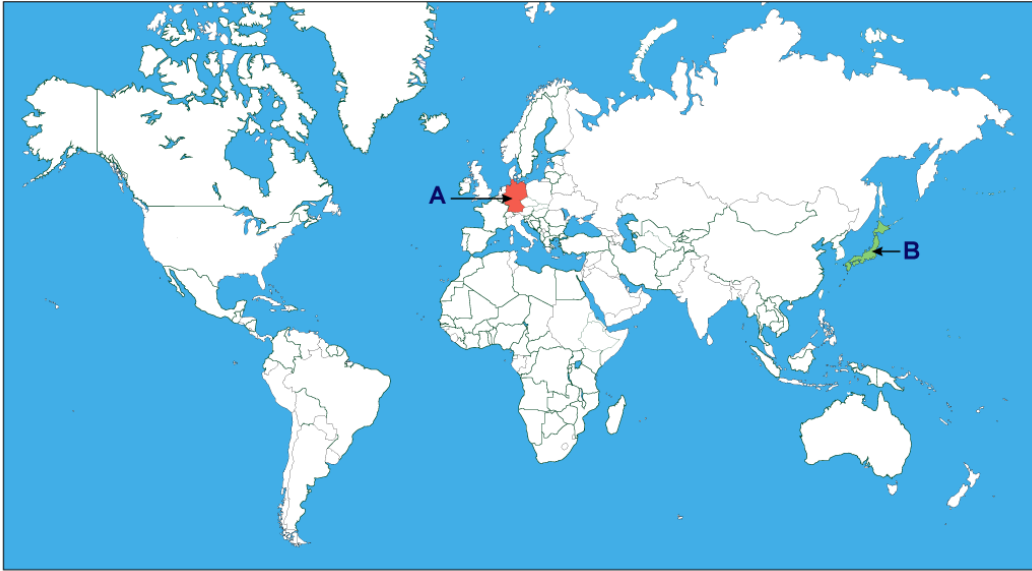
SECTION C

19. What were the consequences of the February revolution of 1917 in Russia? (5)
20. What is your opinion on which form of government is better- democracy or dictatorship Give reasons? (5)
21. What is human development Index? Explain the criteria's for measuring it in detail (5)
22. State any five objectives of the preamble. (5)
23. Explain the activities in Palampur village for economic production. (5)
24. How to protect wildlife of the country? Give 5 ways to do it. (5)
25. Explain the French revolution causes and any two consequences. (5)



SECTION D

26 (A) On an outline map of the world, two nations A and B are marked. A is a European nation which was a part of Axis Powers in the Second World War and B is an Asian nation country which was a part of Central Power in the First World War. Identify these countries and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. (2)



26 (B) On the given political outline map of India locate the following features with appropriate symbols: (3)

- a. River Ganga
- b. The Karakoram mountain range
- c. Orissa

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Solutions

SECTION A

Answer 1

By the first week of July, the entire country experiences **monsoon rain**; on average, South **India** receives more **rainfall** than North **India**. However, Northeast **India** receives the most **precipitation**. **Monsoon** clouds begin retreating from North **India** by the end of August; it withdraws from Mumbai by 5 October.

Answer 2

True.

Some Russian socialists felt that the Russian peasant custom of dividing land periodically made them natural socialists and hence felt that the peasants and not workers would be the main force of the Russian Revolution.

Answer 3

The latitudinal extent of mainland India is 8°4'N and 37°6'N and longitudinal extent is 68°7'E and 97°25'E.

Answer 4

Democracy as a system of government with four key elements: i) A system for choosing and replacing the government through free and fair elections; ii) Active participation of the people, as citizens, in politics and civic life.

Answer 5

The Constitution has three **main functions**. First it creates a national government consisting of a legislative, an executive, and a judicial branch, with a system of checks and balances among **the** three branches. Second, it divides power between **the** federal government and **the states**.

Answer 6

The word 'Sovereign' is enshrined in the Preamble of our Constitution which means that the country is independent.

Answer 7

A writ is a formal written order, issued by the Supreme Court and the High Courts to provide legal remedies to individuals who do not get adequate protection under ordinary laws.



SECTION B

Answer 8

Problems faced by opium cultivators in India:

- Opium could be grown only on fertile lands which meant that instead of growing food crops such as wheat and pulses, farmers had to grow opium. The cultivation of food crops was then shifted to lands of inferior quality which yielded low and poor harvests.
- The British paid very low prices for opium to farmers. Because the British government established its monopoly over opium trade in many regions, farmers had to sell opium to them at extremely low prices fixed by the government.

Answer 9

The First World War had a disastrous impact on Europe. These were:

- The economy of Europe weakened as a result of the First World War. From a continent of creditors, Europe turned into one of debtors.
- During the war, soldiers were glorified and were ranked higher than the civilians. However, in reality soldiers fighting on the war front lived a miserable lives in trenches. They faced poisonous gases and enemy shelling constantly. Many soldiers died during the war.
- Popular support grew for conservative dictatorships that had recently come into existence. Democracy was indeed a young and fragile idea, which could not survive the instabilities of interwar Europe.

Answer 10

Apartheid refers to the racial discrimination made on the basis of the colour of skin. This policy was followed in South Africa where the government comprising the 'whites' followed the policy of apartheid in which the natives called 'blacks' and the 'coloured' (people of mixed races and Indians) were treated as inferiors.

I am not in favour of the apartheid system because it discriminates among people on the basis of the colour of their skin. In South Africa, apartheid denied the principle of equality and justice to the 'blacks' and the people of mixed race. The coloured and blacks could not even enter churches which were reserved for the whites. Thus, the policy of apartheid aims at denying economic, political, religious and social equality to 'non-whites'.

Answer 11

Over the last decade, the literacy rate in India has greatly increased. The rate of literacy has gone up tremendously in Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan after the implementation of free education in villages. The literacy rates have increased from 18% in 1951 to 74% in 2010-11. However, there is a wide gender disparity prevailing in the Indian literacy rate. Literacy among males is nearly 16.6% higher than females and it is about 16.1% higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas. The literacy rate also differs from state to state. It varies from 96% in some districts of Kerala to below 62% in Bihar. Thus, there is a vast difference prevailing across different sections of the population.



Answer 12

Important characteristics of cold weather season in India are:

- The cold weather season in India begins during mid-November in Northern India and stays till February. December and January are the coldest months.
- During the cold season, the days are warm and nights are cold.
- When temperature decreases, frost is commonly experienced in Northern India
- The cold season in most parts of the country is the dry season as northeast trade winds blow from land to sea.
- Many cyclonic disturbances occur over northern India during this time. These results in rainfall during winters and snow fall in the Himalayan regions. This winter rainfall helps in the cultivation of the rabi crops.

Answer 13

Role of co-operatives in food security in India:

- They provide food security in the country, especially in the southern and western parts.
- They have set up shops to sell low-priced goods to the poor. For example, in Tamil Nadu, about 94% of all fair price shops are run by co-operatives.
- It has brought about the White Revolution in the country. Example: Amul selling milk and milk products.
- In Maharashtra, a co-operative called the Academy of Development Studies (ADS) has facilitated a network of NGOs for establishing grain banks in different regions. It has organised training and capacity building programmes on food security for NGOs. This has been done to set up grain banks to facilitate replication through other NGOs and to influence the government's policy on food security.

Answer 14

I) The President is not a member of either house of the Parliament. But she is an integral part of the legislative process. She plays an important role in making of laws.

(ii) The President has the power to dissolve the Lok -Sabha. She can summon joint sitting of both houses of Parliament.

(iii) The President has the power to send messages to either house of the Parliament either regarding any pending bill or any other matter.

Answer 15

Cultural and educational rights enjoyed by minority communities in India:

- Admission to any educational institution maintained by the government cannot be denied to any citizen on the grounds of religion or language.
- Any section of the population with a distinct language or culture has the right to conserve it.
- All minorities in the country have the right to set up and administer educational institutions of their choice.



Answer 16

Poverty and employment are twin problems existing in India. Poverty can be eradicated effectively only when the poor take part in the growth process. Therefore, various employment programmes are launched to achieve this target.

Employment generation reduces poverty as follows:

- Relationship between unemployment and poverty: If employment opportunities are generated, then more people will be employed which leads to an increase in the income level. Thus, it reduces the level of poverty.
- Availability of basic facilities: Because of an increase in employment opportunities, there will be a rise in income and the poor will be able to access education, basic health facilities and sanitation.
- Assets creation: Employment generates schemes which aim to create assets such as irrigation facilities, water harvesting and construction of dams. These assets help develop socioeconomic conditions of the rural poor and thus eradicate poverty.

Answer 17

The Peninsular rivers are non-perennial which means they receive water from glacier and rainfall whereas **Himalayan rivers** are perennial which means they are seasonal-dependent on monsoon. **The Peninsular river** have narrow catchment area whereas **the Himalayan rivers** have large catchment area

Answer 18

- The Mandal Commission established in 1979 was headed by the Indian parliamentarian B.P. Mandal.
- Although the decision of establishing the Mandal Commission was not taken directly in the Parliament, the parliamentary discussion did influence and shape the decision of the government.
- It put pressure on the government to act on the Mandal Commission. Also, the Parliament's positivity about this Commission forced the government to go ahead with it.

SECTION C

Answer 19

Main causes which led to the February Revolution:

First World War: Russia was on the side of the Allies in the First World War. During the war, Russian armies suffered heavy losses which were demoralising for the people.

Grim Economic Conditions: The First World War had a disastrous impact on the economy of Russia. While retreating from various battlefields, the Russian army destroyed crops and buildings in the country to prevent the enemy from using them as resources. The destruction of crops and buildings added over 3 million refugees in Russia. People in Russia began to question their country's participation in the war.

Scarcity of Essential Goods: As the war was fought on, essential supply of grains and bread were diverted to the warfront to feed soldiers. This led to the scarcity of essential goods in the market leading to riots among the people.



Industrial Shortage: Industrial production declined in Russia as able-bodied men were sent to the warfront to fight in the First World War.

All the above conditions led to anger and unrest in Petrograd. Famines in the cities further led to the deterioration of the condition in Russia. Peasants were supported by soldiers during protests against the Tsarist regime. This finally led to the downfall of the Tsarist regime.

Answer 20

Yes, democracy is a better form of government. It is because:

- Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people. So the elected leaders are the representatives of the people and are expected to make laws in the best interest of the society.
- A democratic government is a more accountable form of government. A non-democratic government may or may not respond to the wishes of the people but a democracy required that the rulers have to attend to the needs of the people.
- Democracy improves the quality of decision making. It is because democracy is based on consultation and discussions. When number of people holds discussions over any bill, they will be able to point out possible mistakes in it. This reduces the chance of rash and irresponsible decisions.
- Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts. People in a democracy are bound to have differences of opinions and interests. This may result in clashes and conflicts. In a democracy, decisions are taken collectively in the best interest of the society and reduce the chances of conflicts.

Answer 21

Major thrust areas in the field of human resource development are education, health and gender equality.

Education: To improve the pace of capital formation, human resource development is essential in the form of change in the existing educational system. Efforts also have to be made to and also by increasing expenditure on education.

Health and nutrition: Based on Health Survey and Development Committee, 1946 and the Health Survey Planning Committee, the Government of India raised the health standard provisions to ensure the control of epidemics, better health services to control various diseases, to train employees in health department and primary health center development in the rural sector. During the planning period, Government of India initiated family welfare and nutritional programmes for vulnerable groups, a special health scheme to provide a few medical facilities to relatively neglected sections of the society, to raise the number of hospital beds in urban areas and rural hospitals, improving the health status of the population by full coverage and quality of care in infrastructure, manpower, equipment etc.

Gender equality: It is required to remove gender disparity in the educational system, to improve working condition and to provide secured environment for women to take up jobs in the society. In a nation, the empowered women contributes not only towards health, nutrition and productivity of the family but of the entire community.



Answer 22

Justice: It is necessary to maintain order in society that is promised through various provisions of **Fundamental Rights** and **Directive Principles of State Policy** provided by the Constitution of India. It comprises three elements, which is **social, economic, and political**.

- **Social Justice** – Social justice means that the Constitution wants to create a society without discrimination on any grounds like caste, creed, gender, religion, etc.
- **Economic Justice** – Economic Justice means no discrimination can be caused by people on the basis of their wealth, income, and economic status. Every person must be paid equally for an equal position and all people must get opportunities to earn for their living.
- **Political Justice** – Political Justice means all the people have an equal, free and fair right without any discrimination to participate in political opportunities.

Answer 23

The non-farm activities of Palampur are dairy, small-scale manufacturing and transport. Nearly 25% of the people are engaged in non-farm activities. The non-farm activities are as follows:

- Dairy is the main non-farming activity of the people of Palampur. People have domesticated cows and buffaloes. The milk is sold to the people of Raiganj.
- Some people are also engaged in small manufacturing units such as spinning, weaving and leather making. Labourers are generally not hired for small manufacturing units.
- Many shopkeepers have set up their own shops selling stationery items, toothpaste and candles in the village. They buy various goods from the wholesalers in the towns.
- Many people of the village of Palampur are also engaged in driving tractors, jeeps, bullock carts, rickshaws and trucks. They mostly transport goods from one place to another.

Answer 24

Many species of plants and animals are endangered in our country. To protect the flora and fauna of the country, the government has taken the following steps:

- Fourteen biosphere reserves have been set up by the government to protect the flora and fauna. Biosphere reserves are areas of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems which promote the conservation of plants and wildlife. Four noteworthy biosphere reserves are the Sundarbans (West Bengal), Nanda Devi (Uttarakhand), the Gulf of Mannar (Tamil Nadu) and Nilgiris (Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu).
- Many botanical gardens have also been set up, and financial and technical assistance are granted to them.
- Many developmental programmes such as Project Rhino and Project Tiger have been introduced.
- India has 490 wildlife sanctuaries and botanical gardens, and 89 national parks to protect its flora and fauna.
- Many awareness programmes have been launched by the government to make people aware of our fast depleting plant and animal resources. Poaching and hunting have been declared as crimes punishable by law.



Answer 25

The outbreak of the French Revolution took place due to the culmination of social, political, intellectual and economic factors.

Political: The Bourbon King of France Louis XVI was an extremely autocratic and weak-willed king who led a life of luxury. This led to a lot of disenchantment among the masses who were living in extreme poverty and hunger.

Social: The social conditions in France in the late 18th century were extremely unequal and exploitative. The clergy and nobility formed the first two Estates and were the most privileged classes in French society. They were exempted from payment of taxes to the State. On the other hand, the Third Estate which consisted of peasants and workers formed the majority of the population. They were burdened with excessive taxes with no political and social rights. As a result, they were extremely discontent.

Economic: As a result of the numerous wars waged by Louis XVI, the State treasury was getting depleted. The situation was made even more complex by France's involvement in the American War of Independence and the faulty system of taxation. While the privileged classes were excused from paying taxes, the Third Estate was burdened with them.

SECTION D

Answer 26 (A)



Answer 26 (B)

