

CBSE
Class IX
Social Science
Sample Paper 1

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).

SECTION A

1. Give two prominent names of Russian revolutionaries? (1)

OR

Name two prominent industrial areas in Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century.

2. What is Nazism? (1)

OR

What rights were given by the government to French people in the 'French monarchy'?

3. Name one Fundamental right of the citizens.

OR

Which Rights are making constitution as a guarantor of fundamental rights in India (1)

4. Who are political executives in a democracy? (1)

5. What is urban migration

OR

Define death rate. (1)

6. Who said, "India would be truly independent only when the poorest of its people become free of human suffering"? (1)



7. Money bills passed by the Lok Sabha can be delayed by the president. True/False (1)

SECTION B

8. The French Revolution was inevitable. Give reasons to prove your argument.
OR
What led to political crisis in France? (3)

9. Explain the role of women in Germany during Hitler's dictatorship. (3)

10. "Explain two physiographic divisions of India."
OR
Discuss the location, extent, climate and natural vegetation of the Great Indian Desert. (3)

11. "In democracy the people are king ". Explain. (3)

12. List down three sectors of economy and explain. (3)

13. India has advantage in trade because of its position geographically. Give three reasons. (3)

14. What do you understand by the term 'preamble'? Why did the framers of the Indian Constitution make it flexible? (3)

15. What is poverty line and how to determine the same in India? (3)

16. The India follows the system of checks and balances rather just separation of power. Support the statement by giving three arguments. (3)

17. Mention and explain government schemes that ensure food security in India.

18. Discuss positive and negative aspects of globalization. (3)

19. Who was the head of constituent Assembly in India and how was the Constitutional Assembly of India formed? (3)

SECTION C

20. The introduction of railways had an adverse impact on the forests. Justify by giving examples. (5)

OR

In what ways the British administer the affairs of the Maasai? What was its impact on the community?

OR

21. How India is a monsoonal country. Explain. (5)

OR

Discuss any five climatic conditions that determine the climate of India.



22. What do you mean by white Revolution? Why was the major impact of white Revolution? (5)

23. The colonial rule, led to economic and cultural exploitation. Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer. (5)

24. Discuss the October Revolution in Russia. (5)

25. What is a constitution amendment? Why do we need it? Explain its advantages and disadvantages. (5)

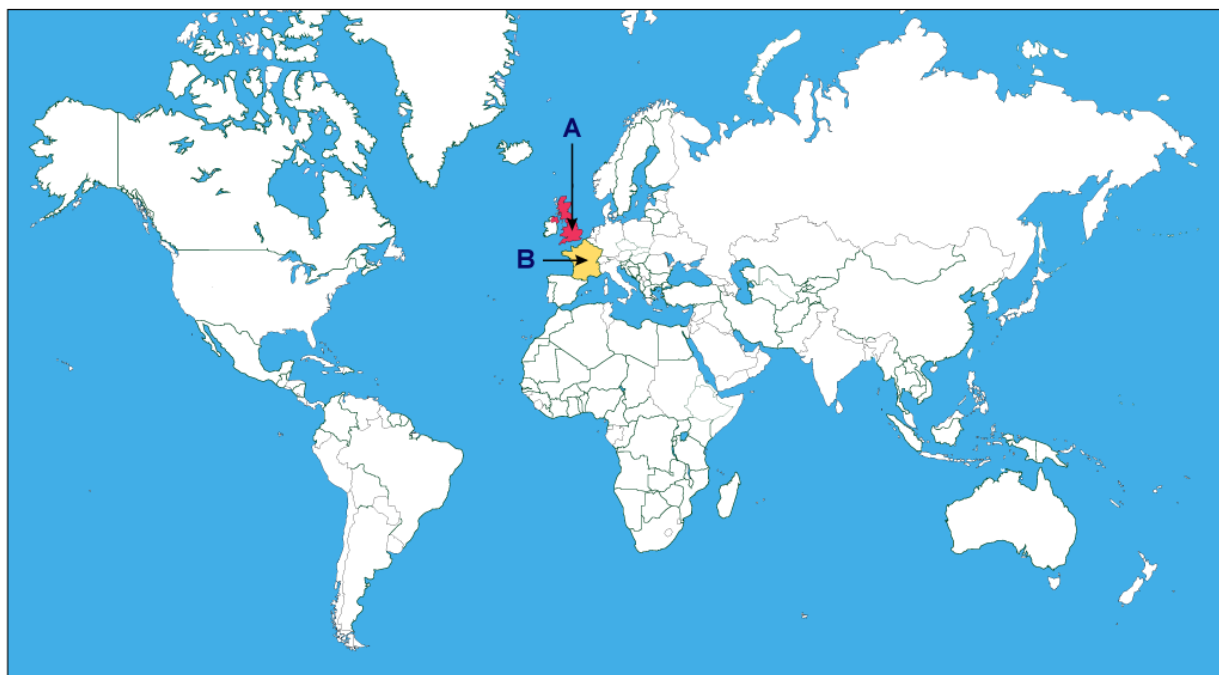
OR

Elaborate on the philosophy and values that are enshrined in the Indian Constitution.

26. State five differences between the Russian revolution and the French revolution.

SECTION D

26 (A) On an outline map of the world, two nations A and B are marked. These are Allied powers that participated 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)

- Tropic of Cancer
- Malwa Plateau
- Wular lake
- Chotanagpur Plateau
- The state having a high density of population



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Solutions

SECTION A

Answer 1

'Lenin and Stalin'

OR

Two prominent industrial areas in Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century were Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Answer 2

It is a set of political beliefs associated with the **Nazi** Party of Germany. It started in the 1920s. Party gained power in 1933, starting the Third Reich. They lasted in Germany until 1945, at the end of World War II.

Answer 3

Right to vote or right to property is a constitutional right of the citizens.

OR

Under the right to Constitutional Remedies, citizens can move the Supreme Court in order to enforce the other Fundamental Rights conferred on them.

Answer 4

Political executives are president/governor who are appointed in a government on a short term basis.

Answer 5

The process of people moving from rural areas to cities. By the mid-1970s, rural to **urban migration** numbered 250,000 people annually.

OR

Death rate is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year.

Answer 6

Mahatma Gandhi said that "India would be truly independent only when the poorest of its people become free of human suffering".

Answer 7

Rajya Sabha can delay the money bills passed by the Lok Sabha up to fourteen days.



SECTION B

Answer 8

The French Revolution was inevitable because:

- There was an increased burden of taxation on the people of the third estate. The members of first two estates did not pay any taxes and enjoyed all privileges.
- The French Monarchs and nobles engaged themselves in luxurious and extravagance at the royal court. The monarchs did not care for the well-being of the people.
- Teachers, lawyers, writers, merchants and intellectuals formed the third estate. They opposed the repressive taxation system and privileges enjoyed by the members of the first two estates

Thus, the dictatorship of the monarchy, the system of privileges and the old regime's lack of respect for human rights were some of the reasons which made the French revolution inevitable.

OR

Subsistence crisis is a situation in which people are not even able to satisfy their basic necessities. From 1715 to 1789, the population of France increased from about 23 million to 28 million. This led to a raise in demand for the food grains. However, the production was not enough for the demand. This resulted in a rapid increase in price of the bread which was the staple diet of majority.

On the other hand, most of the workers were employed as labourers in workshops whose owner fixed their wages. This made them unable to keep pace with the increasing prices. Due to these reasons, the gap widened between the poor and the rich. This forced subsistence crisis over France.

Answer 9

The Nazis saw women as mothers whose main work was to become good mothers and rear pure-blooded Aryan children. They had to teach Nazi ideologies to their children.

Girls were expected to maintain the purity of race and had to distance themselves from the Jews. All mothers were not equally treated in Nazi Germany. Those mothers who gave birth to undesirable, mental or physically unfit children were punished. Those who produced racially desirable children were awarded and honoured. Those women who maintained relations with the Jews, Russians and Poles were paraded with shaved heads and were jailed.

Answer 10

The physical features of India are complimentary to each other as they all make our country rich in diverse natural resources. The Himalayas are the sources of water and forest wealth. They also influence the climate of India. The Northern Indian Plains are agriculturally productive and make India rich in food grains. The Peninsular Plateau region is rich in mineral resources and forests. This has led to the development of industries in the country. The coastal regions and island provide site of tourism, fishing and port activities. All these have led to the development of our country.

OR

Location and extent: The Great Indian Desert or the Thar Desert is located in western part of the country covering western Rajasthan and north Gujarat.



Climate: This region receives very low rainfall below 150 mm per year. It has arid and extreme climate. It becomes too hot during summers and too cold during winters.

Natural vegetation: The Thar desert has sparse and scanty vegetation. The plants have waxy leaves to minimise transpiration. The roots of the plants go deep into the soil in search of water.

Answer 11

In a democracy, the rulers or the government is elected by the people. Political leaders are thus the representatives of the people. These leaders are not free to do whatever they like because they are elected by the people to work for the benefit of the common people. If the leaders do not work according to the wishes of the people, they may not get elected the next time. Thus, they have to work according to the wishes of the people. The people decide who will come to power next. They can easily remove rulers from power through elections.

Answer 12

The three-sector model in economics divides economies into three sectors of activity: extraction of raw materials (**primary**), **manufacturing** (secondary), and **services** (tertiary).

Answer 13

The reasons why India enjoys a strategic position with reference to International Trade Route are:

- India is centrally located between East and the West Asia. This allows them to be in contact with countries on both its side.
- Secondly, there is a Trans Indian Ocean route that helps India to connect with the countries of Europe in the West and countries in East Asia.
- Finally, the southernmost part of the country known as Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean thereby helping in maintaining contact with the West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast.

Answer 14

The Preamble is a draft or soul of constitution.

Answer 15

Suresh Tendulkar Committee defined the **poverty line** on the basis of monthly spending on food, education, health, electricity and transport. According to this **estimate**, a person who spends Rs. 27.2 in rural areas and Rs. 33.3 in urban areas a day are defined as living below the **poverty line**.

Answer 16

- Article 50:** State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive. This is for the purpose of ensuring the independence of the judiciary.
- Article 122 and 212:** validity of proceedings in Parliament and the Legislatures cannot be called into question in any Court.



Answer 17

Three suggested methods that should be taken to make India food secure are:

- a. Sustainable farming puts the environmental resources of soil, water and trees to use without degrading them. It has a strong emphasis on social welfare which effectively means increasing income and food supply to poor farmers.
- b. Food security depends not only on raising production but on reducing distortions in the structure of the food market and on shifting the focus of food production to food deficit regions and households.
- c. Governments should regulate the entire food cycle i.e. inputs and outputs, domestic sales, exports, public procurement, storage, distribution, price controls, subsidies and also imposing various land use regulations such as acreage and crop variety.

Answer 18

Positive aspects: Food security in India is essential for the poor people. It is because more than one-fourth of population is living below the poverty line. Further, agriculture in India hugely depends on rainfall. In cases of failure of rainfall, many areas suffer from famines which results in the untimely deaths of many people because of starvation and epidemic diseases. Kalahandi and Kashipur in Odisha are places which have been suffering from famines since many years. Therefore, food security is required in the country.

Negative aspects: Limited benefit to the poor, regional disparities in PDS benefits, burden of food subsidy, urban bias, high operational cost, inefficient government machinery, regional disparities in PDS benefits, increase in prices, problem of larger buffer stocks are the drawbacks of food security system in India.

Answer 19

The Constituent Assembly was formed in 1946. The idea of making the Constituent Assembly for framing the Constitution of India was devised by the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946. Its members were elected from various constituencies. Later, in 1947, the Constituent Assembly was divided into the Constituent Assembly of India and that of Pakistan.

The Constituent Assembly of India consisted of the elected representatives of various provinces who were eminent personalities in their own fields. Some of the members were Dr. B.R Ambedkar, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sarojini Naidu and Nehru. The Constituent Assembly of India held several meetings, discussions, and debates and passed various draft resolutions to frame the Constitution of the country. Our Constitution came into force on 26 Jan, 1950.

SECTION C

Answer 20

Introduction and spread of railways from 1850s created a new demand for wood. It had an adverse impact on the forests because:

- a. Need for sleepers: Sleepers were the primary input for constructing a railway line. They were essential to hold the tracks together. Each mile of a railway track required between 1,760 and 2,000 sleepers. This led to the rapid exhaustion of wood.
- b. As early as in 1850s, in Madras Presidency alone, 35,000 trees were being cut annually for sleepers.



- c. Fuel: Initially wood was needed as fuel to run railways. As railways began to expand, forests began to be cut down in large numbers.
- d. From 1860s, the railway network expanded rapidly. By 1890, about 25,500 km of track was laid down. The length of the track increased to over 765,000 km by 1946. As railway tracks spread throughout the country, increasing number of trees began to be fallen.
- e. The government gave contracts to private individuals to supply timber to them. The contractors fell the trees indiscriminately. As a result, forests around the railway track began to disappear.

OR

The British wanted to control the people of the Maasai tribe. To achieve this aim, they introduced several measures which affected the social structure of the tribe. The chiefs of different Maasai subgroups were appointed by the British. These chiefs were made responsible for the affairs of the tribe. The British placed several restrictions on the traditional Maasai practice of raiding and warfare.

The chiefs appointed by the colonial government gradually became rich over a period of time as they had regular flow of income which was used by them for purchasing animals, goods and land. They also began to trade in various goods. They managed to survive the effects of wars and droughts.

However, the common poor pastoralists of the Maasai who mainly depended on the livestock suffered because of the colonial restrictions imposed on grazing. During wars and famines, they mostly lost their cattle. Thus, most of them went to towns looking for work. They worked as construction workers and charcoal burners.

The Maasai community, thus, came to be divided between the rich and the poor. The distinction between the elders and young Maasai which existed earlier also began to disappear.

Answer 21

India has a monsoon type of climate. Rainfall occurs only for about three to four months and is uneven, unreliable and erratic in nature. Rainy season in India extends from June to mid- September. Sometimes at the time of arrival, the rainfall pours heavily which is commonly known as the burst of the monsoons. The monsoon first arrives at the southern tip of the subcontinent. It then gets separated into two branches; the Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch. The rains from the Arabian Sea strikes Mumbai on approximately June 10, while the Bay of Bengal branch brings rainfall to Assam. Because the mountains in the northeast causes the rain bearing winds to drift to the Indo-Gangetic plains, the region experiences rainfall by late June and early July. The rainfall reaches Himachal Pradesh by mid-July.

While it rains heavily in north eastern parts of the country, Kerala and on the western slopes of the Western Ghats, moderate rainfall is experienced in the south eastern parts of the country and the Indo Gangetic Plains. Scanty rainfall is experienced in western parts of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat.

OR

Five climatic conditions that determine the climate of India are:

- a. **Latitude:** The Tropic of Cancer passes through India at 23°26' to the north of the equator. Tropic of Cancer divides the country into two halves. The areas in India which lie to the north of the Tropic of Cancer are sub-tropical regions, while areas to the



south of the Tropic of Cancer are tropical regions. Temperature remains high throughout the tropical regions.

- b. **Altitude:** As we go above the sea level, the temperature starts declining. Thus temperature decreases with an increase in altitude. There is a decrease of 1°C for every 166 m rise in the height. This is the reason that hill stations like Nainital are cooler than the plain region.
- c. **The Himalayas:** The Himalayas act as a barrier to moisture laden South West monsoon winds. This causes rainfall over the northern plains. It also act as a barrier to cold winds that blow from central Asia and thus prevent the Northern Plains from becoming freezing cold.
- d. **Air Pressure and Surface Winds:** During summer season North West Monsoon winds blow over India bringing rainfall over much of the country. During winters, North East Winds blow from land to sea and does not cause much precipitation except in some parts of Tamil Nadu.
- e. **Relief Features:** Presence of relief features like hills and mountains all over the country determine the amount of rainfall that a place get. North Eastern India receive heavy rainfall because of the presence of mountains in the region. Rajasthan receive scarce rainfall because it lies in the rain shadow region of the Aravalli ranges.

Answer 22

The **revolution** associated with a sharp increase in milk production in the country is called the **White Revolution** in India also known as Operation Flood. **White revolution** period intended to make India a self-dependent nation in milk production.

Answer 23

Colonial rule was responsible to some extent for the widespread poverty/ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION in India.

- The British formulated policies which did not encourage the Indian economy. In order to give protection to the British industries, the traditional and village handicraft industries which provided employment to a number of people in the villages were systematically ruined by the British government.
- The British wanted India to remain a market of British goods and commodities. Hence, the policy of free trade was followed.
- No attention was paid towards the development of modern industries in India as the British wanted India to remain an agricultural country so that it may keep on providing raw materials to the British government.
- Due to the above reasons, the Indian economy lacked growth. This was accompanied by a sharp rise in the population of the country.

All the above reasons led to widespread poverty in India.

Answer 24

The OCTOBER Revolution in Russia took place in October in 1917.

- During the First World War, Russia was ruled by Tsar Nicholas II. He refused to consult the Russian Parliament Duma and dissolved it.
- In February 1917, there were food shortages in Russia. While the working class was disgruntled because of the shortages of food supplies, the Parliamentarians opposed the decision of the Tsar to dissolve the Duma.



- On 22 February, there was a lockout at a factory by the workers. More workers from other factories joined them. Many women led the strike in factories. This came to be known as International Women's Day. Curfew was imposed by the Government.
- Politicians, workers and middle class were later joined by the cavalry and soldiers. Workers formed a 'soviet' which later came to be known as the Petrograd Soviet.
- As a result, the Tsar abdicated the throne, and a new provisional government was formed by the Soviet leaders. The February Revolution finally brought an end to the Russian monarchy in February 1917.

Answer 24

A constitution is a set of fundamental principles or rules according to which a state or other organisation is governed. Apart from laying down the powers and functions of the government, it also incorporates the rights, freedom and duties of the citizens. A Constitution is necessary because of the following reasons:

- a. It is an important law of the land. It determines the relationship of the citizens with the governments.
- b. It lays down principles and guidelines which are required for people belonging to different ethnic and religious groups to live in harmony.
- c. It specifies on how the Government would be elected and who will have the power and the responsibility to take important decisions.
- d. It outlines the limits on the power of the Government and tells us about the rights of the citizens.
- e. It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society.

OR

The Indian Constitution is one of the lengthiest constitutions in the world. It contains laws of the land and have given detailed description of the working of the government. The values of the Indian Constitution are embedded in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. It provide guidelines to all the articles of the Indian Constitution. The preamble contains the philosophy on which the entire constitution has been built. It provides a standard to examine and evaluate any law and action of the government and to find out if it is good or bad. Preamble is the soul of the Indian Constitution.

The Preamble declared India to be a **sovereign, secular, socialist, democratic republic**. The values of **justice, liberty, equality** and **fraternity** are embedded in the preamble of the Indian Constitution.

Answer 25

A **difference between** the two **revolutions** is that the **Russians** had an unsuccessful "pre-revolution" in 1905.

The **French** decided towards a democracy while the **Russian** government became communist. Both the **French** and **Russian revolutions** had similar causes but ended up with **different** results.



SECTION D

Answer 26 (A)



Answer 26 (B)

