

**Class IX**  
**Social Science**  
**Sample Paper 6**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Total Marks: 80**

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**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. Mention one difference between the beliefs of the liberals and the radicals. (1)
- 2. What is natural vegetation? (1)
- 3. Name two island neighboring countries of India. (1)
- 4. In which two states highest rate of growth was achieved in the production of food grains during the Green Revolution? (1)
- 5. What defined the seasonal rhythms of the movement of the pastoralists in the states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh? (1)
- 6. Who is responsible for free and fair election in India? (1)
- 7. Name the two states of India who yield maximum grain through green revolution. (1)

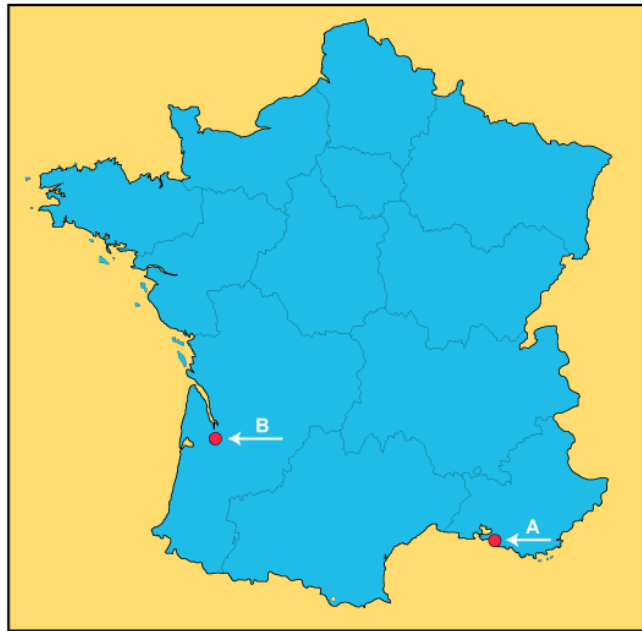
## **SECTION B**

8. Why could all people not wear Khadi that was introduced by Gandhi? (3)
9. What were the differences between the revolutions of 1830 and 1848 in France? (3)
10. Explain Hitler rise to power.
11. How is human resource different from other resources like land and capital? (3)
12. The Constitution of our country was framed by the Constituent Assembly which worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner. Elaborate. (3)
13. The judiciary in India is one of the most powerful organ in the country. Explain. (3)
14. Determine functions of cabinet ministers. (3)
15. Is Democratic government transparent than dictatorship? (3)
16. Explain the powers of President. (3)
17. Human resource is different from land and physical capital. Explain. (3)
18. Explain the role of women in fighting against French monarchy. (3)

## **SECTION C**

19. There are several dimensions to poverty. Elaborate. (5)
20. How did the bread basket of the world (USA) turn to the dust bowl? (5)
21. Write characteristics of hot weather season in India. (5)
22. India is called world largest democracy and U.S is world's oldest democracy. Explain. (5)
23. Write five important functions of the Election Commission? (5)
24. What is the Green Revolution? Mention its two merits and demerits. (5)
25. Food security of a nation is ensured through the food security system'. Justify the statement. (5)

26. (A) Two cities A and B related to the peasant revolt are marked on the outline map of France. Identify these cities and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. (2)



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

- a. Aravalli
- b. Delhi
- c. Anamudi peak
- d. Shillong

**CBSE**  
**Class IX**  
**Social Science**  
**Sample Paper 6**  
**Solutions**

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**SECTION A**

**Answer 1**

The liberals did not believe in the principle of universal adult franchise. They were of the opinion that only men having property should have the right to vote. The radicals however, opposed the privileges of landowners and wealthy factory owners. Many of them even supported women suffragette movements.

**Answer 2**

It refers to a plant community which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time (also called as virgin **vegetation**). Cultivated crops and fruits, orchards form part of **vegetation** but not **natural vegetation**.

**Answer 3**

Two island neighbouring countries of India are Sri Lanka and Maldives.

**Answer 4**

The states of Punjab and Haryana recorded the highest rate of growth in food grains during the Green Revolution.

**Answer 5**

It was the alternation of the monsoon and dry season **which defined the seasonal rhythms of the movement** of **pastoralists** in **Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh**. In dry season they moved to the coastal areas and left when the rains came.

**Answer 6**

Election commission

**Answer 7**

Punjab and Haryana

## SECTION B

### Answer 8

The cost of khadi as compared to British clothes is high and khadi was costly this reason people diffuse to wear khadi which was introduced by Gandhi as per me Gandhi may be not made khadi

### Answer 9

Differences between the revolutions of 1830 and 1848 were in France:

Revolution of 1830	Revolution of 1848
This was caused due to the presence of social and political inequalities in the society.	This was caused due to economic hardships and inequalities faced by the people as a result of the Industrial revolution
The Revolution of 1830 did not abolish monarchy completely. It established constitutional monarchy	The Revolution of 1848 abolished monarchy and declared France a republic
The Revolution was able to achieve social equality in the society	It was able to achieve limited political equality in the society.

### Answer 10

After Hitler became the chancellor of Germany, he assigned Hjalmar Schacht the responsibility of economic recovery. Economic reforms carried out under the Hitler's rule were:

- Full production and full employment was aimed through a state-funded work-creation programme. This project produced the famous German superhighways (autobahns) and the people's car, the Volkswagen.
- Hitler proposed compulsory labour for male citizens, comprehensive agricultural reform and interest-rate reduction to promote industrial growth and new jobs in road and waterway construction.
- Hitler aimed at accumulation of resources by undertaking an aggressive foreign policy and expansion of territory.

### Answer 11

**Human resources** need education, training and healthcare to develop. On the **other** hand, **land** and physical **capital** need money and physical inputs to develop. **Land** and physical **capital** are useless without **human resources**.

### Answer 12

The Constitution of our country was framed by the Constituent Assembly which worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner.

- The Constituent Assembly first decided and agreed upon some basic principles. Draft constitution for discussion was then prepared by the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

- There were several rounds of thorough discussion on the Draft Constitution, clause by clause. More than two thousand amendments were considered. The members deliberated for 114 days spread over three years.
- Every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent Assembly were recorded and preserved, called the 'Constituent Assembly Debates'. These debates provide the rationale behind every provision of the Constitution. These are used to interpret the meaning of the Constitution.

### **Answer 13**

The judiciary in India is one of the most powerful organ in the country. This is because:

- The Supreme Court and the High Court have the power to interpret the constitution. They can declare any law null and void if it is against the spirit of our constitution.
- The Supreme Court and the High Courts act as the guardian of the fundamental rights of the citizens. Any person can directly appeal to the Supreme Court if his/her fundamental rights are taken away.
- In recent years, courts have given several judgements and directives to protect public interests and human rights. Any person can approach the courts if public interest is hurt by the actions of the government.

### **Answer 14**

Cabinet Ministers are usually top-level leaders of the ruling party or parties who are in charge of the major ministries. They need to work as a team because:

- Most important decisions of the government are taken by the cabinet ministers. Since various departments are directly or indirectly related to each other (for example defence and the foreign affairs), they need to work in close coordination with one another.
- The ministers may have different views and opinions, but everyone has to own up to every decision of the Cabinet.

### **Answer 15**

Yes, I agree that a democratic government is an accountable form of government. It is because:

- A democratic government respond to the needs of the people. A non-democratic government may or may not respond to the needs of the people.
- China suffered from one of the worst famines in 1958–1961. Nearly three crore people died in the famine. No major famine occurred in India at this time. According to economists, it was perhaps because India is a democratic country.
- Democracy in India made the Government respond to food scarcity in a way in which the Chinese Government did not. It was because India has a multi-party system and free press. It is accountable to the government. If the government does not respond to the needs of the people, it may be criticised and even lose the next elections.

### Answer 16

Three powers and functions of the President of India are:

- All appointments to the post of the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Governors of the state, Election Commissioner and ambassadors to other countries are made by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers.
- No bill can become a law until and unless it is signed by the President.
- The President is the supreme commander of the defence forces of India. All wars and peace treaties are signed on his name.

**Multiple Cropping:** When more than one crop is grown on a piece of land during a year, it is known as multiple cropping. It is the most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land.

**Modern Farming Method** The farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh use HYV seeds, tube wells for irrigation, chemical fertilisers and pesticides, as well as machinery like tractors and threshers to increase the production. All these measures comprise what are known as modern farming methods.

### Answer 17

Human resource is different from land and physical capital in the following ways:

- Human resources are primary sources of production and can make use of land and capital with the help of their skills and technology. Land and capital, the secondary sources of production cannot become useful on their own.
- Human resources are active factors of production. They exhibit multiple importance. They are producers as well as consumers.
- Human resources can bring changes in other resources. Other resources cannot change or affect human resources.

### Answer 18

Women had no political rights in pre-Revolutionary France; they could not vote or hold any political office. They were considered "passive" citizens; forced to rely on men to determine what was best for them in the government. It was the men who defined these categories, and women were forced to accept male domination in the political sphere.

Women were taught to be committed to their husbands and "all his interests' attention and care sincere and discreet zeal for his salvation." A woman's education often consisted of learning to be a good wife and mother; as a result women were not supposed to be involved in the political sphere, as the limit of their influence was the raising of future citizens. The subservient role of women prior to the revolution was perhaps best exemplified by the Frederician Code, published in 1761 and attacked by Enlightenment philosophers and publications.

## SECTION C

### Answer 19

The **various dimensions** of **poverty** are:

- 1) It means hunger and shelter.
- 2) It is a situation in which parents are not able to send **their** children to schools.
- 3) It is a situation where sick people cannot afford treatment.

### Answer 20

Overuse and overexploitation of the soil for cultivation by machinery **turned** the soil into **dust**, ultimately leading to **dust storms**. The **bread basket** had **turned** into a **dust bowl**.

### Answer 21

Five main characteristics of hot weather season in India:

- The hot weather season in India begins from March and continues till May. In May, the temperature rises to 45°C in the north-western parts of the country.
- Because of high temperature, low air pressure is created in the northern parts of the country.
- One of the striking features of the hot weather season in India is the blowing of local winds known as 'loo'. It is a hot wind which may blow even during evenings. Direct exposure to these winds may cause fever and anxieties.
- Sometimes, northern India experiences dust storms accompanied by light rainfall during May. This brings down the temperature. During this time, torrential downpours are accompanied by hail in West Bengal. These storms are known as Kal Baisakhi.
- Towards the end of the summer season, rain showers are common in Kerala and Karnataka. They help in the early ripening of mangoes and thus are sometimes also referred to as 'mango showers'.

### Answer 22

India is called world largest democracy and U.S is world's oldest democracy. Below is a comparison between democracies of different nature.

1. India practiced universal adult franchise since came into being as republic whereas American voting rights were limited to certain citizens. African-American were given voting rights only in the 1960's after the social movement lead by Martin Luther King.
2. India has Prime ministerial type of govt. whereas as America has Presidential type of govt. Indian President is only nominal head of the govt.
3. America has federal structure which means that American states have greater autonomy. Indian democracy is more unitary in nature.
4. Americans have citizenship of state whereas in India there is nothing like state citizenship.
5. Election to President of America is indirect (through electoral college) whereas election to Indian Prime minister is direct.



6. Judiciary is hierarchical and integrated in India whereas Judiciary of America is not integrated.
7. Prime Minister with its council of minister is accountable to Parliament. But U.S president is not accountable to US congress.
8. Council of minister are members of parliament. But In Us experts are handpicked by the President. They are not elected directly.

However with so much difference it is to be noted that we have taken so much from US like Fundamental Rights is been taken from Bill of rights and also adoption of rule of law.

### **Answer 23**

Five important functions of the Election Commission are:

- It takes decisions on every matter related to the elections. It announces the date of the elections and the declaration of the results.
- It implements the Code of Conduct and takes action against candidates who violates it.
- It gives guidelines to the Government which have to be followed during the elections. It is done to ensure that the government does not misuse its power to increase its chances to win elections.
- When on election duty, government officials work under the supervision of the EC and not the Government.
- A Voters List is an electoral roll which contains the name, father's name, age, and sex of the voter. The EC identifies the eligible voters in each constituency and prepares a list of all of them.

### **Answer 24**

**Green Revolution** introduces a number of modern farming methods in India. (i) Higher yield due to the use of HYV seeds. (ii) Machines like harvesters, tractors and threshers have made ploughing and harvesting faster and easier. (iii) Higher yield enabled farmers to sell the surplus food in the market and earn more.

### **Answer 25**

Food security is ensured through the food security system which is composed of two components- buffer stock and public distribution system. Also, various poverty alleviation programmes, cooperatives and NGOs are working to ensure food security. They are:

- i. Public distribution system provides food grains available at affordable and uniform prices at the door steps of the consumers.
- ii. Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was introduced in 1992 in 1700 blocks in the country. The scheme aimed at the provision of food grains in the remote and backward areas of the country.
- iii. Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was launched in 1997 which targeted the policy of providing food grains to all poor sections of people in different areas.

- iv. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was introduced in the year 2000. About ten million of the poorest people were identified and highly subsidized food grains were provided to them at highly subsidised prices.
- v. Annapurna scheme (APS) was introduced in the year 2000 for the poorest of poor and destitute senior citizens. Through this scheme, it was decided to provide 10 kg of food grains to poor families per month free of cost.

#### SECTION D

**Answer 26 (A)**



Answer 26 (B)

