

Sample Question Paper - 1
Class- IX Session- 2021-22
TERM 2
Subject- Social Science

Time Allowed: 2 hour

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions :

1. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. **Section-A:** Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. **Section-B:** Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
5. **Section-C:** Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. **Section-D:** Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
7. **Section-E:** Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section - A
Very Short Answer Questions

(2 × 5 = 10)

1. What were the social conditions in Russia before 1905?
2. Define monsoon. What do you understand by “breaks” in monsoon?
3. Name the two head streams of the Ganga. Where do they meet to form the Ganga?
4. Why is the Prime Minister in India not directly elected by the people?
5. (a) Identify the social and economic groups which are most vulnerable to poverty in India? 1
(b) What does Poverty mean? 1

Section - B
Short Answer Type Questions

(3 × 3 = 9)

6. Explain why Nazi propaganda was effective in creating hatred for Jews.

7. A teacher was making preparations for a mock parliament. She called two students to act as leaders of two political parties. She gave them an option: Each one could choose to have a majority either in the mock Lok Sabha or in the mock Rajya Sabha. If this choice was given to you, which one would you choose and why?

OR

Under what conditions can a State of Emergency be declared in India? Explain.

8. What are the main features of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005?

Section - C
Long Answer Type Questions

(5 × 2 = 10)

9. What are the challenges to free and fair elections in India?

OR

Distinguish between General Election and Mid-term Elections.

10. What do you understand by human poverty? Describe how the poverty line is estimated in India.

OR

Give the main features of REGP.

Section - D
Case Based Questions

(4 × 2 = 8)

11. Read the following paragraph and questions that follow:

The year 1904 was a particularly bad one for Russian workers. Prices of essential goods rose so quickly that real wages declined by 20 percent. The membership of Workers' Associations rose dramatically. 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, started a series of events that became known as the 1905 revolution. Strikes took place all over the country and Universities closed down when student bodies staged walkouts, complaining about the lack of civil liberties. Lawyers, doctors, engineers and other middle-class workers established the Union of Unions and demanded a Constituent Assembly.

- 11.1 In the year 1904, real wages of Russian Workers declined by _____. 1
- 11.2 At St. Petersburg, 11000 workers in the strike were demanding a reduction upto what duration in the working hours? 1
- 11.3 What is Bloody Sunday? 2

12. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

Our country India is one of the 12 mega bio-diversity countries of the world. With about 47,000 plant species, India occupies tenth place in the world and fourth in Asia in plant diversity. There are about 15,000 flowering plants in India, which account for 6 per cent in the world's total number of flowering plants. The country has many non-flowering plants, such as ferns, algae and fungi. India also has approximately 90,000 species of animals, as well as, a rich variety of fish in its fresh and marine waters. Natural vegetation refers to a plant community, which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time. This is termed as virgin vegetation. Thus, cultivated crops and fruits, orchards form part of vegetation, but not natural vegetation.

- 12.1 India occupies _____ place in the world and _____ place in Asia in plant diversity. 1
- 12.2 What is meant by Exotic Plants? 1
- 12.3 What is the meaning of Natural Vegetation? 2

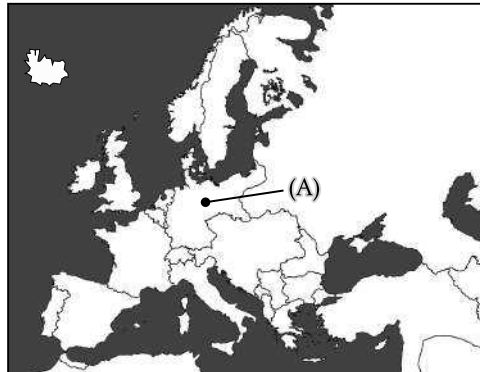
Section - E

Map Skill Based Question

(1 × 3 = 3)

- 13. 13.1** On the given outline map of Europe, identify the place marked as A with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

(A) The country which is considered to have started World War II.



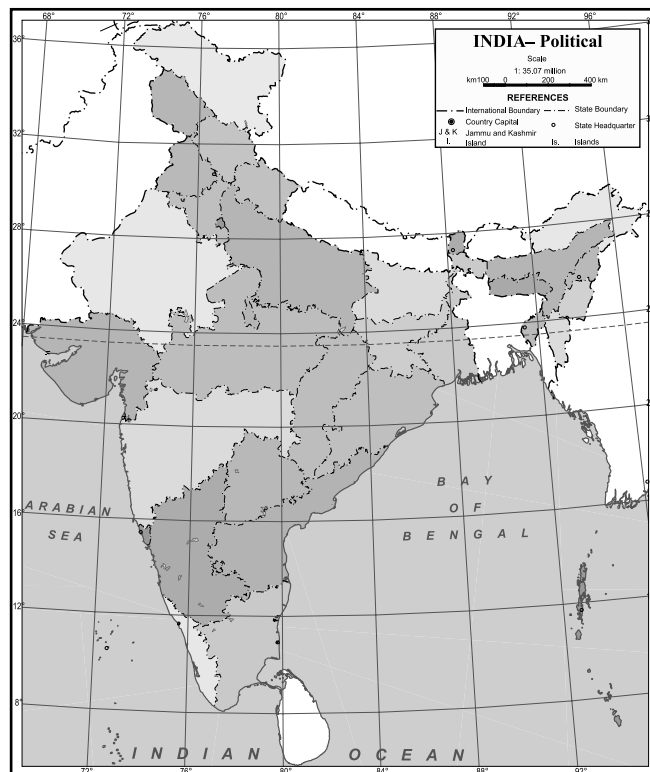
- 13.2 (B)** On the given outline map of India, mark the following items:

(I) The Sambhar Lake

OR

Bharatpur

(II) The Ganga River



Solution

Section - A Very Short Answer Questions

1. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the vast majority of Russia's people were agriculturists. About 85 per cent of the Russian empire's population earned their living from agriculture. Industry was found in pockets. Most industry was the private property of industrialists. Workers were a divided social group. Workers were divided by skill. Divisions among workers showed themselves in dress and manners too. In the countryside, peasants cultivated most of the land. Like workers, peasants too were divided. They were also deeply religious. But except in a few cases, they had no respect for the nobility. In Russia, peasants wanted the land of the nobles to be given to them. Peasants formed their group called Commune or Mir.
2. The seasonal reversal in wind direction during a year is called the monsoon. Monsoon tends to have 'breaks' in rainfall, which means that there are wet and dry spells in between. The monsoon rains take place only for a few days at a time and then come to the rainless intervals.
3. Alakananda and Bhagirathi are the two headstreams of the Ganga. They meet at Devprayag.
4. This is because, in India, only the leader of the majority party/parties in the Lok Sabha can become the Prime Minister. Moreover, if the directly elected Prime Minister who does not have the support of the majority is appointed as the Prime Minister, there are chances that policies or laws suggested by him would not be passed in the Lok Sabha. This would lead to the government being run ineffectively.
5. (a) 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 urban casual labour households.

Commonly Made Error

- Students are not aware about vulnerable groups of society.

Answering Tip

- Students should learn the vulnerable groups by classifying them into social and economic groups.

- (b) Poverty is defined as the state of lack of basic necessities of life like food, shelter, clothing, safe drinking water, sanitation, medical care, education etc.

Section - B Short Answer Type Questions

6. Films were made to create hatred for the Jews. The film, 'The Eternal Jew', showed the Jews with flowing beards and dressed in kaftans. The Jews were referred to as vermin, rats and pests. Nazi propaganda compared the Jews to rodents.

Orthodox Jews were stereotyped as killers of Christ and money lenders. Stereotypes about Jews were even popularised media. Visual images, radio, posters, leaflets etc. were used. Children were taught to hate the Jews. The Nazi propaganda against the Jews was so effective that people felt anger and hatred surge inside them when they saw someone who looked like a Jew.

7. If the choice was given to me, I would choose to have a majority in Lok Sabha because of the following reasons:

- (1) The members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the voters of the country and represents the will of the people.
- (2) Money Bills can originate only in the Lok Sabha.
- (3) Lastly, the leader of political party which is in majority in Lok Sabha will be appointed as the Prime Minister, i.e., the most powerful person of the country.

OR

A State of Emergency can be declared under the following conditions:

- (i) In case of external aggression or armed rebellion.
- (ii) If the government machinery of a state breaks down.
- (iii) If there is a threat to the financial stability of the country. Under these circumstances the President can impose a State of Emergency and this is called President's Rule.

Commonly Made Error

- Students are unable to understand the topic of Emergency.

Answering Tip

- Students should know that Emergency is declared at the time of threat to the financial stability of the country and increase of external aggression.

8. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act provides assured employment of 100 days in a year to every rural household in 200 districts. Later, the scheme will be extended to 600 districts. One-third of the proposed jobs would be reserved for women.

The central government will also establish National Employment Guarantee Funds. Similarly, state governments will establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for the implementation of the scheme.

- The Act assures 100 days of employment every year to every rural household.
- It is also aimed at sustainable development to address the cause of drought, deforestation and soil erosion.
- The share of SCs, STs and women is 23 percent, 17 percent and 53 per cent respectively.
- Under this, the average wage has increased from ₹ 65 in 2006-07 to ₹ 132 in 2013-14.
- The wage rate for unskilled manual workers has been revised recently in March 2018, state-wise.
- The scheme provided employment to 220 crores person-days of employment to 4.78 crores household.

Section - C

Long Answer Type Questions

9. The elections in India are basically free and fair. But, a few candidates may win purely based on money, power and unfair means. These challenges exist not just in India but also in many established democracies. These deeper issues are a matter of concern for those who believe in democracy. The challenges to free and fair elections in India are as follows:

- (i) Candidates and parties with a lot of money may not be sure of their victory, but they do enjoy a big and unfair advantage over smaller parties and independents.
- (ii) In some parts of the country, candidates with criminal connection have been able to push others out of the electoral race and to secure a 'ticket' from major parties.
- (iii) Some families tend to dominate political parties; tickets are distributed to relatives from these families.
- (iv) Very often elections offer little choice to ordinary citizens, for both the major parties are quite similar to each other, both in policies and practice.

- (v) Smaller parties and independent candidates suffer a huge disadvantage as compared to bigger parties.

OR

General Election: General election is a kind of election which is held after a certain period of time (5 years in India) for all constituencies at the same day or within few days.

A general election is the election held after a stipulated period to elect all members of a given political body. For example, the Lok Sabha Elections that are held in India, every five years.

A general election is an election in which all or most of the members of a given political body are chosen.

Mid-term Election: Mid term Election is held when a Lok Sabha or a State Assembly dissolves as a whole before the expiring period. It is held to form the New House.

If a Government (Central and State) fails a confidence motion and no other alternative for the government is possible, Mid-term Elections are held.

Mid-term Elections are those which are conducted before the end of the term of a given government. Such elections cause undesired load of expense over the public.

- 10.** The official definition of poverty captures only a limited part of what poverty means to people. Many scholars advocate that the concept of poverty must broaden the concept of poverty to human poverty. Human Poverty refers to the condition that goes beyond the restricted view of poverty. A large number of people may be able to feed themselves but do not have a number of other basic necessities such as education, shelter, health care or job security. The denial of political, social and economic opportunities to an individual to maintain a reasonable standard of living. Illiteracy, lack of job opportunities, lack of access to proper healthcare and sanitation, caste and gender discrimination, etc. are all components of human poverty.

Each country uses an imaginary line that is considered appropriate for its existing level of development and its accepted minimum social norms. While determining the poverty line in India, 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. The present formula for food requirement while estimating the poverty line is based on the desired calorie requirement.

OR

Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) was launched in 1995. The main features of REGP are:

- The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns.
- It is implemented through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), to help eligible entrepreneurs to set up Village Industry Units.
- It creates employment opportunities in villages including small towns with population up to 20,000.
- A target for creating 25 lakh new jobs has been set for the programme under the Tenth Five Year plan.
- Under this programme, entrepreneurs can establish village industries by availing of marginal money assistance from KVIC and loans from Public Sector Scheduled Commercial Banks, Selected Regional Cooperative Banks, etc., for projects with a maximum cost of Rs 25 lakh.

<p style="text-align: center;">Section - D Case Based Questions</p>

- 11. 11.1** 20%

11.2 Eight hours

11.3 The procession of workers led by Father Gapon reached the Winter Palace where it was attacked by the police and the Cossacks. Over 100 workers were killed and about 300 wounded. The incident, known as Bloody Sunday, started a series of events that came to be known as the 1905 Revolution.

- 12. 12.1** India occupies tenth place in the world and fourth place in Asia in plant diversity.

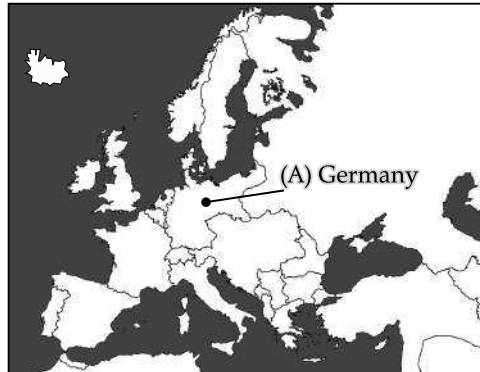
12.2 Plants that have come from outside India are termed as Exotic Plants.

12.3 Natural vegetation refers to a plant community, which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time.

Section - E

Map Skill Based Question

13. 13.1 (A) Germany



13.2 (B)

