

Sample Question Paper - 2
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. Describe the views of Radicals.
2. How does relief affect the flora and fauna of any region?
3. Describe any two important features of the Mahanadi Basin.
4. According to our Election Laws, which two things should be kept in mind during the election campaign?
5. (a) List any two main problems faced by the poor people. 1
(b) Who are the poorest of the poor? 1

Section - B
Short Answer Type Questions

(3 × 3 = 9)

6. Explain any three effects of the Treaty of Versailles over Germany.

OR

Discuss the agricultural changes introduced in Soviet Union after 1917.

7. Mention any three Discretionary Powers of the Indian President.
8. What is poverty line? Give the income for poverty line as fixed for the rural and urban areas in India according to 2000.

Section - C
Long Answer Type Questions

(5 × 2 = 10)

9. Describe the procedure for nomination of candidates for election in India.

OR

Explain the composition of the Union Council of Ministers.

10. Describe the global poverty trends.

OR

Do you think that present methodology of poverty estimation is appropriate?

Section - D
Case Based Questions

(4 × 2 = 8)

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

In May 1945, Germany surrendered to the Allies. Anticipating what was coming, Hitler, his Propaganda Minister Goebbels and his entire family committed suicide collectively in his Berlin bunker in April. 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. What were these acts. Under the shadow of the Second World War, Germany had waged a genocidal war, which resulted in the mass murder of selected groups of innocent civilians of Europe. The number of people killed included 6 million Jews, 200,000 Gypsies, 1 million Polish Civilians, 70,000 Germans who were considered mentally and physically disabled, besides innumerable political opponents. Nazis devised an unprecedented means of killing people, that is, by gassing them in various killing centres like Auschwitz. The Nuremberg Tribunal sentenced only eleven leading Nazis to death. Many others were imprisoned for life. The retribution did come, yet the punishment of the Nazis was far short of the brutality and extent of their crimes. The Allies did not want to be as harsh on defeated Germany as they had been after the First World War.

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| 11.1 When did Germany surrender to the Allies? | 1 |
| 11.2 In 1941, Allied power of UK and France were also joined by which countries? | 1 |
| 11.3 What is meant by Genocidal war? | 2 |

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

The main water divide in Peninsular India is formed by the Western Ghats, which runs from north to south close to the western coast. Most of the major rivers of the Peninsula, such as the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri flow eastwards and drain into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers make deltas at their mouths. There are numerous small streams flowing west of the Western Ghats. The Narmada and the Tapi are the only long rivers, which flow west and make estuaries. The drainage basins of the peninsular rivers are comparatively smaller in size.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 12.1 Which Peninsular rivers flows eastwards? | 1 |
| 12.2 Which long rivers make estuaries? | 1 |
| 12.3 Where is the main Water Divide in Peninsular India and what is the direction of it? | 2 |

Section - E

Map Skill Based Question

(1 × 3 = 3)

13. 13.1 On the given outline World Map of India, identify the place marked as A with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

(A) This country along with England, Russia and USA formed Allied Powers in World War I.



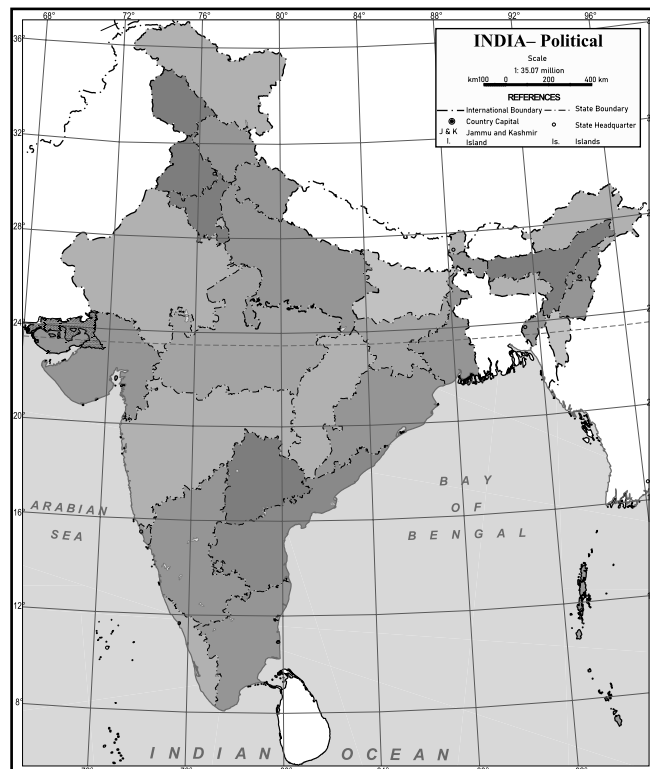
13.2 (B) Locate and label the following items on the given outline map of India:

(I) Pulicat Lake

(II) Corbett National Park

OR

Gir National Park



Solution

Section - A Very Short Answer Questions

1. The views of Radicals are as follows:
 - (i) The Radicals wanted to bring about immediate social change in Russia.
 - (ii) They wanted to form a government based on the majority of country's population.
 - (iii) They were against private properties. (Any two)
2. Relief include both land and soil which vastly effects the flora and fauna of a region.
 - Land affects the natural vegetation directly. The fertility of land determines the quality of vegetation. The plains are mostly fertile leading to the growth of crops on it, while grassland and woodlands are developed over uneven land.
 - Soil also plays a vital role in determining the flora and fauna of an area. Dry and sandy soil of deserts supports plants like cactus and thorny bushes while marshy lands, swamps and deltas are suitable for the growth of mangroves.

Commonly Made Error

- Students do not provide proper definition of the term 'Relief'.

Answering Tip

- Variation in relief due to geographical locations should be explained and its related terms such as land and soil should also be explained in context to the relief only.

3. (i) The Mahanadi rises in Chhattisgarh. It flows through Odisha, for 860 km till it falls into the Bay of Bengal.
(ii) It's basin is shared by Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha. .
4. During the Election Campaign the focus should be:
 - (i) No party or candidate should try to bribe or threaten voters.
 - (ii) No one should use or exploit government resources.
5. (a) Two main problems faced by poor people are:
 - (i) Lack of food and shelter.
 - (ii) Lack of clean water and sanitation facilities.

Commonly Made Error

- Students are not aware of common problems faced by poor people.

Answering Tip

- Students should learn the common problems by looking at the real scenario of poor people.
- (b) Women, children, especially the girl child and elder people in a poor family are regarded as the poorest of the poor because they are systematically denied equal access to resources available to the family.

Section - B Short Answer Type Questions

6. Impact of the Treaty of Versailles over Germany:
 - (i) Germany lost its overseas colonies.

- (ii) It lost a tenth of its population and 13 per cent of its territories.
- (iii) It was demilitarised by the Allied Powers.
- (iv) The Allied armies occupied the resource-rich Rhineland for much of the 1920s.
- (v) It lost 75 per cent of its Iron and 26 per cent of its Coal to France, Poland, Denmark & Lithuania.
- (vi) Germany was asked to pay a compensation amount of 6 Billion Pounds as it was accused of causing the war.

Commonly Made Error

- The students write about the reasons for the rise of Nazism in Germany.

Answering Tip

- The students should mention about the economic loss that Germany suffered due to the terms laid in the Treaty of Versailles.

OR

The agricultural changes introduced in Soviet Union after 1917 are:

- (i) Large estates of church, landlords, nobility, etc., were taken away by the government and distributed to peasants.
- (ii) These peasants had very small holdings of land, which were not productive. So, a new method of agriculture was introduced that was called the Collective Farming.
- (iii) Rich farmers opposed this type of farming. They were dealt harshly by the government. Thus, landlords were oppressed.

7. Three Discretionary Powers of the Indian President are:

- (i) The Administration of whole country is carried on his name. He is the Supreme Commander of Armed Force.
- (ii) He appoints the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice of India, Governors of the States, Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts, the Election Commissioners, Ambassadors to other countries, etc.
- (iii) There is one very important thing he should do on his own, i.e., appoint the Prime Minister. When a party or coalition of parties secures a clear 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 discretion. The President appoints a leader who in his opinion can muster 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.

- 8.** A common method used to measure poverty, based on the income or consumption levels is called poverty line. A person is said to be poor if his or her income or consumption level falls below a given minimum level necessary to fulfil basic needs. 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 requirements are determined for subsistence. These physical quantities are multiplied by prices in rupees. In the year 2000, a family of five members living in rural areas and earning less than about ₹ 1,640 per month was below the poverty line, whereas in urban areas earning less than about ₹ 2,270 per month in the similar family was considered living below the poverty line.

Commonly Made Error

- Many students mention the rise of people belonging to Poverty Line or below that.

Answering Tip

- Students must discuss the decline of people belonging to Poverty Line or below since 1973.

Section - C

Long Answer Type Questions

- 9. (i)** Any one, who can be a voter, can also become a candidate in elections. Political parties nominate their candidates who get party symbol and support. Party's nomination is often called 'Party Ticket'.
- (ii)** Every person who wishes to contest an election has to fill a 'Nomination form' and give some money as a 'security deposit'.

- (iii) Recently, a new system of declaration has been introduced on direction from the Supreme Court. Every candidate has to make a legal declaration, giving full details of:
 - (A) Serious criminal cases pending against the candidate,
 - (B) Details of the assets and liabilities of the candidate and his or her family, and
 - (C) Educational qualifications of the candidate.
- (iv) This information has to be made public.
- (v) This provides an opportunity to the voters to make their decision based on the information provided by candidates.

OR

The Union Council of Ministers comprises of the three categories of Ministers. These are:

- (i) **Cabinet Ministers:** They constitute the inner ring of the Council of Ministers. These are the top level leaders of the ruling party/parties who are in charge of the important ministries. They usually meet to take decisions in the name of the Council of Ministers.
- (ii) **Ministers of State with Independent Charge:** They are usually in charge of smaller ministries. They participate in the cabinet meetings only when they are invited.
- (iii) **Ministers of State:** They are attached to and are required to assist the Cabinet Ministers.
- (iv) It is headed by the Prime Minister.
- (v) 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.

Commonly Made Error

- Students always get confused about the Council of Ministers.

Answering Tip

- Students must know that the three categories of Ministers include Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State with Independent Charge and Ministers of State.

10. Number of people living in extreme poverty has fallen from 25 percent in the year 1990 to 21 percent in the year 2001.

- (i) Poverty has declined substantially in China and South East Asian countries as a result of rapid economic growth.
- (ii) The number of poor has fallen from 606 million in 1981 to 212 million in 2001.
- (iii) In some countries of South Asia (India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh and Bhutan), the fall has been marginal.
- (iv) In Sub-Saharan Africa, poverty actually rose from 41 percent in 1981 to 46 percent in 2001.

Poverty has declined in most regions of the World like China, East Asia and Pacific, South Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. Poverty in China, East Asia and Pacific regions has declined more rapidly than in South Asia. The rapid decline in poverty in China, East Asia and Pacific is associated with rapid economic growth and huge investments in Human Resource Development in these regions. The Poverty ratio for India as per the World Bank standard appears higher than our National estimate of 26%. In the United Nations Millennium Summit held in September 2002, leaders from 189 countries signed a declaration pledging to reduce the number of people living below \$1 a day to half of its 1990 figure by 2015.

OR

The present methodology of poverty estimation does not look appropriate. It only takes one factor in view and that is the economic factor. Moreover, it considers about a "minimum" subsistence level of living rather than a "reasonable" level of living.

Poverty has many dimensions. It is no longer confined to economic factors alone. With development, the definitions of what constitutes poverty also changes. Its concept has broadened to Human Poverty.

A few persons may have been able to feed themselves but if they are without education, without shelter, without health-care, without job security, without self-confidence, without social equality, they are considered poor.

If poverty is to be removed in real sense and the people are to be brought above the poverty line, then not only that we need to increase their income but also, we have to provide the people with education, shelter, healthcare, job-security, respect and dignity.

Section - D

Case Based Questions

11.11 In May 1945.

11.2 USSR And USA.

11.3 Killing on a large scale of people leading to destruction is called Genocidal War. Under the shadow of the Second World War, Germany had waged a Genocidal war, which resulted in the

mass murder of selected groups of innocent civilians of Europe. The number of people killed included 6 million Jews, 200,000 Gypsies, 1 million Polish Civilians, 70,000 Germans who were considered mentally and physically disabled, besides innumerable political opponents.

12. 12.1 The Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri river.

12.2 The Narmada and the Tapi river.

12.3 The main water divide in Peninsular India is formed by the Western Ghats, which runs from north to south close to the western coast.

Section - E

Map Skill Based Question

13. 13.1 (A) France



13.2 (B) (i) Pulicat lake (ii) Corbett National park OR Gir National Park

