

CBSE
Class IX
Social Science
Sample Paper 5

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. Mention one difference between the beliefs of the liberals and the radicals. (1)
- 2. What defined the conditions of the pastoralists in the states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh? (1)
- 3. Name neighbouring countries of India. (1)
- 4. What is Tropic of cancer? (1)
- 5. What is human capital? (1)
- 6. What is MP and an MLA? (1)
- 7. What are constitutional rights? (1)

SECTION B

- 8. Why People in France rebelled against absolute monarchy? (3)
- 9. The Nazis used language and media carefully to propagate their ideologies. Discuss. (3)

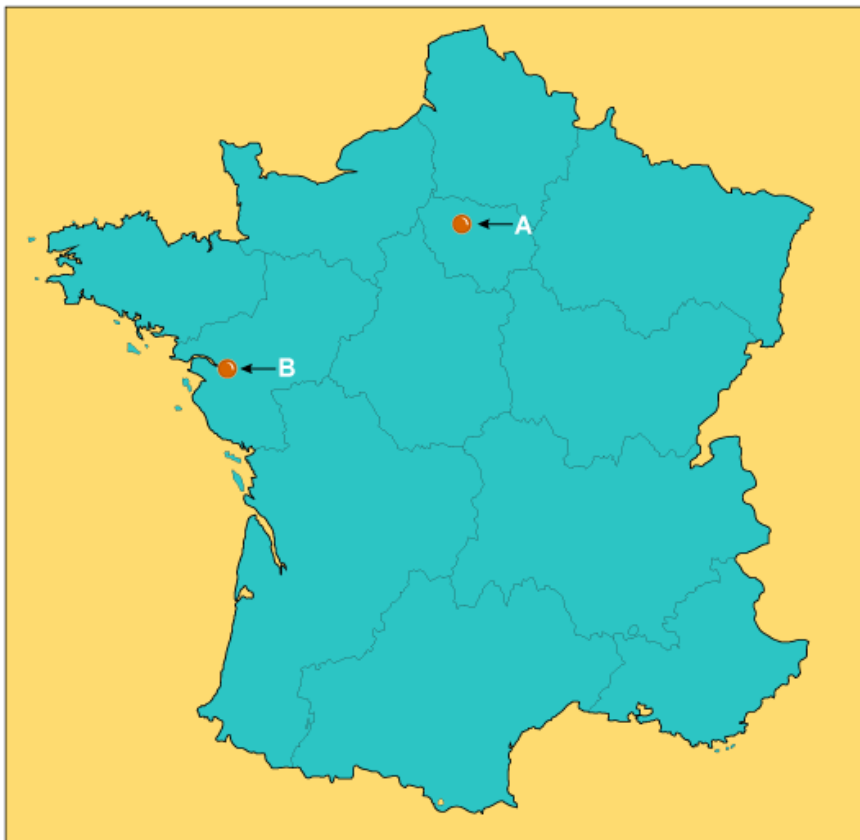
10. Explain the differences amongst various sections in constitution creation. (3)
11. Explain three capitals form by giving examples. (3)
12. Who are the cabinet and council ministers? Give one difference. (3)
13. Discuss one feature each of the three courses of the river. (3)
14. The two qualities of a democratic government is accountability and transparency. Give reasons in support of your answer. (3)
15. Discuss three powers and functions of the President of India. (3)
16. Green Revolution deteriorated the quality of natural resources. Justify the statement. (3)
17. What is the difference between human and capital resource? (3)
18. Since 1970's, India has avoided famine even during adverse weather conditions. Give reason. (3)

SECTION C

19. Discuss the impact of the enclosure of lands on the poor. (5)
20. There are several dimensions to poverty. Elaborate. (5)
21. Discuss five main characteristics of winter season in India. (5)
22. 'The PDS has proved to be the most effective instrument of government policy'. In light of the statement, define PDS and give four points in favour of the statement. (5)
23. Discuss five important functions of the Election Commissioner. (5)
24. Discuss five main differences between tropical evergreen and deciduous forests. (5)
25. Analyse the system of elections in India. Throw light on use of money and muscle power in India. (5)

SECTION D

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)



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

- a. Kanha National Park
- b. Anaimudi Peak
- c. Shillong
- d. The state having the lowest sex ratio
- e. The Aravali mountain range

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Solutions

SECTION A

Answer 1

The liberals wanted voting rights for propertied classes only, while the radicals believed in universal franchise.

Answer 2

The alternation of the monsoon and dry season defined the seasonal rhythms of the movement of the pastoralists in the states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Answer 3

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

Answer 4

Tropic of Cancer is the latitude which divides the country into almost two equal parts.

Answer 5

Human capital is an intangible asset or quality not listed on a company's balance sheet. It can be classified as the economic value of a worker's experience and skills. This includes assets like education, training, intelligence, skills, health, and other things employers value such as loyalty and punctuality.

Answer 6

An MP is the member of the Parliament. He/she is either the member of the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. An MLA is the member of the State Legislative Assembly. He may either be a member of State Legislative Assembly or the State Council.

Answer 7

Two constitutional rights granted to the Indian citizens are the right to property and the right to vote in an election.

SECTION B

Answer 8

France experienced political instability under the rule of the Directory because of the following reasons:

- After the fall of the Jacobin government, the wealthy middle class seized power. A new constitution was introduced which provided for two elected legislative councils.

- These then appointed a Directory, an executive made up of five members. This was meant as a safeguard against the concentration of power in a one-man executive as was under the Jacobins.
- However, the Directors often clashed with the legislative councils, who then threatened to dismiss them. This led to political instability in France which finally led to the rise of a military dictator, Napoleon Bonaparte.

Answer 9

The Nazis used language and media carefully to propagate their ideologies. This was done in the following ways:

- The Nazis used words used to describe treatment to the Jews were deceptive. Nazis used words such as '**special treatment**' and '**final solution**' for mass killings of the Jews. '**Evacuation**' was used for the mass deportation of people to gas chambers. Gas chambers were known as 'disinfection areas'.
- Media was used to popularise the support of the Government. Jews and those opposing the Nazis were stereotyped. Socialists and liberals were attacked as foreign agents.
- Many **propaganda films were made** to create hatred for the Jews. The Nazis worked on the minds of the people and turned the attention of the Germans towards people labelled as enemies of the Nazis.

Answer 10

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 11

Decentralization of administration was the key principle of the three capitals concept, said Andhra Pradesh Governor Biswa Bhusan Harichandan. It aimed at bringing democracy at grassroots levels.

Answer 12

The **cabinet** consists of many senior **ministers** who hold important portfolios such as defense, home affairs, education etc. The meetings between the **council of ministers** are rare. The **council of ministers** usually consists of about 60 to 70 **ministers** of the **government**.

Answer 13

The three courses of the river are the upper course, the middle course and the lower

Upper Course: It is the course followed by the river during the early part of its journey. River during this course flows faster through hills and mountains.

Middle Course: River in this course enters the plains, it becomes wide and its speed gets slower.

Lower Course: It is the journey of the river towards the end before draining into the sea or ocean. Deltas are formed in the lower course of the river.

Answer 14

Yes, I agree that a democratic government is an accountable and transparent 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 15

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.

Answer 16

Green Revolution though increased the production of the food grains, it deteriorated the quality of natural resources such as soil, land and depleted water table.

- In many regions, the soil lost its fertility because of the excessive use of chemical fertilisers.
- In several regions fields were irrigated excessively. This resulted in water logging leading to salinity. This degraded the quality of soil and land.

The continuous use of groundwater for tube well irrigation further reduced the water-table below the ground.

OR

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

Since 1970's, India has avoided famine even during adverse weather conditions because of the Green Revolution. There was a bumper production of food grains in the country during the Green Revolution. Variety of crops was grown during this time. The availability of food grains (even in adverse weather conditions or otherwise) in the country has further been ensured with a carefully designed food security system by the government.

SECTION C

Answer 19

The enclosure of lands affected the poor in the following ways:

- Enclosure of land benefited the rich farmers and landlords. Enclosed lands became the properties of landowners.
- The poor farmers and villagers could not collect fire wood and graze their cattle in enclosed lands. They also could not hunt in the common forests.
- The poor were displaced from their lands and went in search of work opportunities, especially in the southern counties of England, but jobs were not secure.
- Earlier the labourers lived with their landowners and helped them in accomplishing various works. This practice began to disappear by 1800.
- Work became insecure, employment uncertain, income unstable. For a very large part of the year the poor had no work.
- Apart from it, many forests were also felled in regions where railway lines were laid down. The cleared forests paved way to land cultivation.

Answer 20

There are several dimensions to poverty. Poverty does not mean only the lack of means hunger and shelter. It also is a situation in which parents are not able to send their children to school or a situation where sick and ill people are not able to afford treatment. Poverty also means lack of clean water and sanitation facilities. It further means lack of a regular job with minimum wages. Above all it means living with a sense of helplessness. Poor people are in a situation in which they are ill-treated at almost every place, in farms, factories, government offices, hospitals and railway stations. One of the biggest challenges of independent India has been to bring millions of its people out of abject poverty Asian countries.

Answer 21

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.
- Northern parts of India experience cool days and cold nights.
- When the 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 snowfall in the Himalayan regions. This winter rainfall helps in the cultivation of the rabi crops.

Answer 22

The food procured by the FCI is distributed through government regulated ration shops among the poorer section of the society. This is called the public distribution system (PDS). The PDS has proved to be the most effective instrument of government policy'. This is because:

- It helped in stabilising prices and making food available to consumers at affordable prices.
- It has helped in averting widespread hunger and famine by supplying food from surplus regions of the country to the deficit ones.
- Price has been under revision in favour of the poor households.
- It has contributed to an increase in food grain production and has provided income security to farmers in certain regions.

Answer 23

Five important functions of the Election Commissioner 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 violate 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

Main differences between tropical evergreen and deciduous forests:

Tropical evergreen forests	Deciduous forests
Tropical evergreen forests are found in regions which receive more than 200 cm of rainfall.	Deciduous forests are found in regions which receive rainfall of 200–70 cm.
The trees do not shed their leaves at the same time as there is no particular season for shedding their leaves.	The trees shed their leaves for about six to eight months during the dry season.
These forests are dense.	These forests are less dense.
These forests are found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Islands, upper parts of Assam and Tamil Nadu and on the western slopes of the Western Ghats.	These forests are found in the northeastern states, parts of Central India, West Odisha and Chhattisgarh.
Some trees are ebony, mahogany, rosewood and rubber.	Some trees are sandalwood, teak and sal.

Answer 25

Money power creates the biggest non-level playing field in the elections and muscle power is another issue,” Brahma said

Another “big enigma” for the Commissioner is the large number of political parties that are registered with the Election Commission. “There are 1,600 political parties registered with the EC since 1952. But only 85-90 parties contest the elections. The rest are there only to seek Income-Tax exemptions,” the Commissioner said, pointing out that such candidates use the money saved for purchasing land, jewelers and property, among others.

Brahma called for a stronger civil society movement to educate the people so that political parties become more ethical in their dealings.

SECTION D**Answer 26 (A)**

Answer 26 (B)

