

CBSE
Class IX
Social Science

Time: 3 hrs

Total Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- There are 27 questions in all.
 - Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
 - Please write down the serial number of the question before attempting it.
 - 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper.
-

1. Who were called 'November criminals' in the Nazi Germany? (1)
2. Which House of the Parliament controls the Council of Ministers? (1)
3. Name the river which marks the eastern most boundary of the Himalayas. (1)
4. Name two sections of people who are generally food insecure. (1)
5. Which problem was faced by the Royal Navy in the early nineteenth century?
Or
Name two pastoral communities living in plateau regions of India. (1)
Or
Why did the land owners in England pressurise the Parliament to pass the Enclosure Acts by the end of the eighteenth century?
6. Elections are regularly held in China to elect the Parliament of the country, but still it is not a democratic country. Why? (1)
7. Abolition of untouchability falls under which fundamental right? (1)
8. Describe three economic reforms carried out by Hitler. (3)
9. Which part of the Indian Constitution is called 'soul of the Constitution' and why? (3)
10. Since 1981, the population growth rate in India started declining gradually. Give reasons.
11. 'Raw material and money are referred as working capital'. Explain. (3)
12. Mention restrictions which were imposed by the Dutch on the forest communities of Java. (3)

Or

Trace the movements of the Gaddi shepherds of Himachal Pradesh.

Or

Explain the features of the 'Open Field' system which was prevailing in England in the eighteenth and the early nineteenth century.

13. In mountainous areas, the decrease in temperature with increasing altitudes leads to corresponding change in natural vegetation. Explain. (3)
14. Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. Give three reasons to justify your answer. (3)
15. What is human poverty? (3)
16. While appointing the judges of the Supreme Court, there is very little scope for interference by the political executive. Justify the statement. (3)
17. Explain any two types of rural unemployment in India. (3)
18. Discuss three limitations and challenges of Indian elections. (3)
19. "Investment in human capital can bring higher position for the country". Explain by giving two examples.

Or

"A vast difference is noticed across different sections of population so far education is concerned". Justify the statement.

20. What is age composition? What is the age composition of Indian Population? What inferences can be drawn from it?

Or

Discuss five main reasons for the rapid growth of the Indian population.

21. Despite the progress, poverty reduction remains India's most compelling challenge. Elucidate. (5)
22. Discuss a list of democratic rights we enjoy today whose origins could be traced in the French Revolution.

Or

Saudi Arabia is not a democratic country. Do you agree? Give five reasons in support of your answer.

23. Explain development of 'monsoon trough' and its influence over rainfall distribution in India. (5)
24. Discuss the impact of the First World War on the Russian economy. (5)
25. Discuss factors which were responsible for Hitler's rise to power. (5)

26. 26(A). On an outline map of the world, two nations A and B are marked. These are two countries that were annexed by Nazi Germany. 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)

- a. River Mahanadi
- b. Chennai
- c. Largest state in India in terms of area

CBSE
Class IX
Social Science

Solutions

Answer 1

Those Socialists, Catholics and democrats who supported the Weimer republic were known as 'November Criminals' in the Nazi Germany.

Answer 2

The Lok Sabha controls the Council of Ministers.

Answer 3

River Brahmaputra marks the easternmost boundary of the Himalayas.

Answer 4

Two sections of people who are generally food insecure are the landless people who have no land or little land to depend upon and the workers who are engaged in seasonal activities.

Answer 5

The Oak forests in England were fast disappearing and hence the Royal Navy faced the problem of shortage of timber supply.

Or

Two pastoral communities living in plateaus in India are 'Dhangars' in Maharashtra and 'Gollas' in Andhra Pradesh.

Or

The land owners in England pressurised the Parliament to pass the Enclosure Acts because at this time the food prices in England increased dramatically encouraging the landowners in England to enclose lands and enlarge the area under cultivation.

Answer 6

Elections are regularly held in China but it is still not a democratic country because elections in China do not offer people any serious choice. This is because candidate belonging to only the Communist party of China can contest the elections.

Answer 7

Abolition of untouchability falls under the fundamental right of 'Right to Equality'.

Answer 8

After Hitler took over Germany, he assigned Hjalmar Schacht the responsibility of economic recovery. Various economic reforms carried out under the Hitler's rule were:

- a. 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.

- b. Hitler proposed compulsory labour for male citizens, comprehensive agricultural reform, interest-rate reduction, looser union wages to promote industrial growth, and new jobs in road and waterway construction.
- c. Hitler aimed at accumulation of resources by undertaking an aggressive foreign policy and expansion of territory.

Answer 9

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar called Article 32 of the Indian Constitution i.e. Right to Constitutional remedies as 'the heart and soul of the Constitution'. Under this right, citizens can directly approach the Supreme Court if their fundamental rights are violated.

It is called so because mere declaration of the fundamental right without an effective machinery for enforcement of the fundamental rights would have been meaningless. Thus, the framers of our constitution adopted the special provisions in the article 32 which provided remedies to the violated fundamental rights of a citizen.

Answer 10

The population growth rate in India started declining gradually after 1981 due to the following reasons:

- a. Control over birth rate because of the creation of awareness among people by the Government policies.
- b. Rising rate of literacy among the people
- c. National population Policy was implemented by the government which laid emphasis on education of adolescents, delayed marriage and child bearing.

Answer 11

Raw materials, stocks of goods and the money that has to be used to pay the wages of workers and to meet the day to day expenses come under working capital. They are called working capital because this type of capital is exhausted on being used just once or changes its form when it is used. The question of depreciation does not rise. It is employed again and again to continue the production. The owner gets back the working capital when the product is sold.

Answer 12

Restrictions imposed by the Dutch on the forest communities of Java were:

- a. The Dutch, by enacting several laws, restricted the use of forest produce by the villagers. Wood can be cut by the villagers under close supervision only for purposes such as building houses or river boats.
- b. Villagers could not transport wood without the permission of the government or graze their cattle in young stands of forests. The Dutch required labour to cut trees to make railway sleepers.
- c. To discourage farmers from farming in forests, they levied rents on cultivated land in the forest but exempted them if farmers collectively agreed to provide their labour and buffaloes for free for cutting and transporting timber. This came to be known as 'blandongdiensten' system.

Or

In the eighteenth and the early nineteenth centuries, countryside was open in large parts of England. Open fields were not partitioned into enclosed lands privately owned by

landlords. Peasants cultivated on strips of land around the villages. At the beginning of the year, strips of varying quality were allocated to each villager. Beyond these strips of cultivation lay the common lands. Villagers could access the common lands. They can graze their cattle, collect fuel wood for fire, berries and fruits for food. They also hunted small animals and fished in rivers and ponds in the common lands. For the poor, the common land was essential for survival because it supplemented their little income, sustained their cattle and helped them to survive bad time when crops failed.

Or

Yes, the British framed forest laws for their own benefit. Some examples are

- The British introduced the principle of scientific forestry to systematically exploit the forests of India. Timber which was thus produced was exported to Britain.
- While on one hand, the forest acts denied the tribal and village communities their customary rights to use the forest produce for earning their basic livelihood, on the other hand, vast chunks of forests were destroyed by the government to expand the railways in India. The railways were used to further exploit resources of the country.
- Many Indian tribal communities in India lived by hunting animals. Hunting by villagers was banned by the government. However, the government officials themselves took part in various hunting activities to such an extent that many species of animals became extinct in the country. Thus, while the tribals who hunted only to support themselves were penalised, the British officials made hunting a sport and killed thousands of tigers, lions, deer and other animals for their own pleasure.

Answer 13

In the mountainous areas, the types of vegetation changes with an increase in height and decrease in temperature. Following changes can be noticed in the mountainous vegetation with an increase in altitude:

- a. Temperate forests are found at 1500–3000 metres. Coniferous trees predominate in this region. Pine, cedar, fir, deodar and spruce are some important trees. These forests are found in the southern slopes of the Himalayan Mountains.
- b. Temperate grasslands are found at higher altitudes.
- c. Above 3,600 metres, Alpine vegetation can be found. Silver firs, pines, junipers and birches are some important trees. However, at still higher altitudes, their growth becomes stunted.
- d. At the highest altitude, only mosses and lichens are found.

Answer 14

Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha because:

- a. An ordinary bill needs to be passed by both the Houses. But if there is a difference in the opinion of the members of Houses, the final decision is taken in the joint session of both Houses. Since the number of the members of Lok Sabha is more, the view and will of the lower House is likely to prevail.
- b. Money bills can only originate in the Lok Sabha. After it is passed by it, the money bill goes to the Rajya Sabha. The latter can only delay the bill by 14 days or suggest changes in it. The Lok Sabha may or may not accept these changes.

- c. The Lok Sabha controls the Council of Ministers. Only a person who enjoys the support of the majority of the members of the Lok Sabha is appointed as the Prime Minister.

Answer 15

Human poverty is a much wider concept as compared to poverty. Poverty is a term used for an individual who is considered poor if his/her income falls below a given 'minimum level'. However, human poverty cannot be confined to economic factors only. Therefore, there is a need to broaden the concept of human poverty which includes various other social indicators such as the level of illiteracy, lack of resistance because of mal-nutrition, safe drinking water, job opportunities and sanitation.

Answer 16

Although the judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister, there is very little scope for interference by the political executive. It is because in practise, the senior judges of the Supreme Court selects the new judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. The senior most judge of the Supreme Court is usually appointed as the Chief Justice.

Answer 17

Two types of rural unemployment in India are seasonal unemployment and disguised unemployment.

- a. Seasonal unemployment is a situation where a number of persons are not able to find a job in a particular season as in the case of agriculture, factories such as woollens, ice-cream, etc.
- b. Disguised unemployment refers to a situation where marginal physical productivity of labour is zero or it may become negative.

Answer 18

Various limitations and challenges of Indian elections are:

- c. Many candidates with serious criminal records have been able to secure party tickets for themselves. Honest candidates in such situation are pushed to the periphery.
- d. Some parties are dominated by a family or few families. These families distribute tickets to their relatives.
- e. Ideologies of most of the political parties may be identical to each other and hence are not able to offer large choices to the citizens.

Answer 19

A country which has developed the skills and knowledge of its people can exploit natural resources, build social economic and political organisations and can carry forward national development. Human capital is the fundamental source of economic growth. It is a source of both increased productivity and technological advance. **India's Green Revolution** is an example which shows the importance of input of greater knowledge leads to improved production technologies rapidly increases the productivity of scarce land resources. Secondly, India's IT revolution is the major source to acquire high position in an economy.

In fact the major difference between the developed and developing countries is the rate of progress in human capital. For example, **Japan** did not have any natural resource. They made investments on their people especially in the fields of education and health. Ultimately, these people made efficient use of other resources such as land and capital and made their country rich and developed.

Or

Over the last decade, the Literacy rate in India has increased to a great deal. Also, we could notice that the rate of literacy has gone up tremendously in states like Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan after the implementation of free education in the villages. According to Census of India 2011, the literacy rate has raised up to 74.04 per cent from 64.8 percent in 2001 census. But there is a wide gender disparity is prevailing in Indian literacy rate. High literacy rates in 2011 were 82.1 percent for men and the low literacy rate 65.46 percent for women. A literacy rate also differs from state to state. Literacy rate vary from 96% in some district of Kerala to a below 30% in some areas of Madhya Pradesh. Thus, there is a vast difference is prevailing across different sections of the population.

Answer 20

Age composition refers to the number of people that are included in different age groups. The population of a nation is generally divided into three broad categories. They are:

- **Children (below 15 years):** This group is considered as unproductive and uneconomic as they have to be provided with food, clothing and medical care. They do not contribute towards the economy of the nation.
- **Working Age (15-59 years):** This age group is economically productive as they are the working population of the country and contribute towards the economic growth of the country.
- **Aged (above 59 years):** This age group is a retired workforce. However, they may be economically productive if they work voluntarily.

The age composition of the Indian population is as follows:

- a. Children constitute 34.4% of the total population
- b. Adults constitute 58.7% of the total population, and
- c. Aged people constitute 6.9% of the total population

From the above statistics, it is clear that the adults constitute more than half of the population of India. This age group is economically productive and thus contributes towards the economic growth of the country. According to other statistics, Adolescent population(between 10-19 years) constitute one fifth of the total population which means that in coming years, India will benefit from a young work force compared to other countries like China and Japan which in coming years will have a ageing population

Or

Reasons for the rapid growth of Indian population are:

- a. **High birth rate and low death rate:** From 1921 to 2001, the death rate has fallen from 42.6 to 8.7 per thousand while the birth rate fell from 49.2 to 26.1 per thousand. This has been due to the availability of better medical facilities.

- b. Poverty:** Poor people tend to give birth to more children in belief that they will help them in earning more money.
- c. Child Marriage:** Early marriage is a common feature in India. About 80 per cent of girls are married in the age group of 15-20 years.
- d. Illiteracy:** Rate of illiteracy of 35 per cent is pretty high in India. Illiterate persons fail to understand the significance of family planning.
- e. Religious superstitions:** People in India are extremely religious and superstitious. They consider children as the gift of God and do not believe in the concept of family planning.

Answer 21

Though the Indian government has taken numerous steps to alleviate poverty, it is still the most compelling challenge. Wide disparities in poverty are visible between rural and urban areas and among different states. Certain social and economic groups are more vulnerable to poverty. There are still millions of people in India who live from hand to mouth. It is expected that poverty will start reducing drastically after fifteen to twenty years. But another aspect to it is that rather than raising 'a minimum subsistence level' it is important to provide 'a reasonable level of living' to the people. Many scholars advocate that we must broaden the concept into human poverty. An increased number of people may have been able to feed themselves but this is not adequate. They should have job security, education and the freedom from caste discrimination or religion.

Answer 22

Following are some of the rights that trace their origins to the French Revolution:

- a. **Right to Self-Determination** - This right ensures that the people are the only sovereign in a political state and that they have the ultimate right to choose who can govern them.
- b. **Right to Equality** - This right promises equality in and before law for all citizens of a state. The French people fought against the privileges of the First and the Second Estates and in the process ensured the political equality of the coming generations.
- c. **Right to Vote:** The French Revolution was directed against monarchy. After the Revolution, the Legislative Assembly elected by a system of indirect voting became a sovereign institution.
- d. **Right to Freedom of Expression** - All citizens have a right to voice their political opinions, their dissent or any other opinions. Unlike the Ancient Regime in medieval France, citizens and their opinions matter and they cannot be shut out of the public arena.
- e. **Right to Freedom from Exploitation** - This right ensures that citizens are not exploited on the basis of their class, caste, gender or place of birth. This was an important feature of the French Revolution wherein people fought against all forms of exploitation by vested interests.

Or

Yes, we agree that Saudi Arabia is not a democratic country. It is because of the following reasons:

- Saudi Arabia is a monarchy and the people have no role in electing their rulers.
- The king selects the executive as well as legislature. He appoints the judges and can change or reverse any of their decisions.
- Citizens cannot form political parties or any political organisations. Media cannot publish any news against the wishes of the monarch.
- There is no freedom of religion to people in Saudi Arabia. Non Muslims can follow their religion in private but not in public.
- Several restrictions have been placed on women in Saudi Arabia. They cannot vote in local elections and the testimony of one man is considered equal to the testimony of two males.

Answer 23

Due to excessive solar radiation, low pressure area develops over North West India. As monsoon arrives in the region, this low pressure area extends towards the east and forms an elongated low pressure zone which almost runs parallel to the Great Himalayas in a west to east direction. This is referred as 'Monsoon trough'.

The trough (Inter Tropical Convergence Zone) moves periodically to the north and south of its normal position. It affects the distribution of rainfall in India. When the trough move towards the north lying closer to the foothills of the Himalayas, the pattern of rainfall changes. The distribution of rainfall over the northern parts becomes scarce and the northeastern parts of the country lying closer to the foothills of the Himalayas receive abundant rainfall. This is also known as the breaks in the Monsoon rainfall.

Thus, due to the Monsoon trough while the northern parts of the country hardly receive rainfall during this period, the north eastern parts gets excessive rainfall and experience devastating floods.

Answer 24

The impact of the First World War on the Russia were:

- Russia's armies lost badly in Germany and Austria between 1914 and 1916. There were over 7 million casualties by 1917.
- As they retreated, the Russian army destroyed crops and buildings to prevent the enemy from being able to live off the land. The destruction of crops and buildings led to over 3 million refugees in Russia.
- As they retreated, the Russian army destroyed crops and buildings to prevent the enemy from being able to live off the land. The destruction of crops and buildings led to over 3 million refugees in Russia.
- Industrial equipment disintegrated more rapidly in Russia than elsewhere in Europe.
- Large supplies of grain were sent to feed the army. For the people in the cities, bread and flour became scarce. By the winter of 1916, riots at bread shops were common.

Answer 25

Factors that were responsible for the rise of Hitler were:

- Germany faced defeat in the First World War. The war severely affected its economy and prestige. Further, the Great Economic depression of 1929 hit the German economy hard. As industries closed down, number of unemployed people increased. Many young

people took to criminal activities in wake of unemployment. Hitler promised the people to work towards improving the German economic recovery once elected to power.

- As the German currency lost its value, the savings of the working class and the pensioners were reduced. All these conditions were exploited by Hitler.
- Hitler was an excellent orator. His speeches moved the people. He promised employment, economic recovery of Germany, to undo the injustices of the Treaty of Versailles and to restore the dignity of the German people.
- These hostile conditions existing in Germany created an ideal platform for the emergence of Hitler. Hitler gave fiery speeches and organised mass rallies with red banners, swastika and the Nazi salute. People were enchanted with these massive rallies. He was projected as a messiah by the Nazi party, who could only save Germany from the effects of economic depression.
- He promised to make Germany a powerful nation and restore the prestige of Germans

Answer 26 (A)



Answer 26 (B)

