

CBSE
Class IX
Social Science
Sample Paper 3

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. Give one principal of Nazism. (1)
- 2. Which problem was faced by the Royal Navy in the early nineteenth century? (1)
- 3. What is a gorge? (1)
- 4. Who is the de facto ruler in parliamentary democracy? (1)
- 5. Name two sections of people who are minorities in India (1)
- 6. What is election commission (1)
- 7. Untouchability is a crime. Justify (1)

SECTION B

- 8. Discuss any three features of the Constitution formed in France in 1791. (3)
- 9. Trace the movements of the Gaddi shepherds of Himachal Pradesh. (3)

10. Since 1981, the population growth rate in India started declining gradually. Give reasons. (3)
11. Why are elections called the soul of Indian democracy? (3)
12. Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. Give three reasons to justify your answer. (3)
13. What is the poverty line? How in India it is measured. (3)
14. Supreme Court is called the guardian of Indian constitution. Justify the statement. (3)
15. What is multiple cropping? Give examples from India villages. (3)
16. Explain any two types of rural unemployment in India. (3)
17. Explain globalisation and its features. (3)
18. Discuss three limitations and challenges of Indian elections. (3)

SECTION C

19. How did Hitler use the ideologies of Darwin and Herbert Spencer to promote the Nazi ideologies? (5)
20. What is age composition? Explain declining population and its features. (5)
21. Discuss the impact of the First World War on Europe. (5)
22. Despite the methods and schemes of government for poverty reduction. (5)
23. Explain development of 'monsoon trough' and its influence over rainfall distribution in India. (5)
24. Saudi Arabia is not a democratic country. Do you agree? Give five reasons in support of your answer. (5)
25. "Investment in human capital can bring higher position for the country". Explain by giving two examples. (5)

SECTION D

- 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)

- Bhopal
- Largest state in India in terms of area
- Mount K2
- River Mahanadi

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Solutions

SECTION A

Answer 1

Anti-intellectual and a theoretical movement, emphasizing the will of the charismatic dictator as the sole source of inspiration of a people and a nation.

Answer 2

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

Answer 3

A gorge is a narrow valley lying between hills or mountains and has steep rocks with streams running through it.

Answer 4

The President.

Answer 5

Two sections of people- Christians and Muslims.

Answer 6

The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering Union and State election processes in India. The body administers elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies in India and the offices of the President and Vice President in the country.

Answer 7

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

SECTION B

Answer 8

Three features of the Constitution formed in France in 1791 were:

- The Constitution of 1791 delegated the power to make laws to the National Assembly, which was indirectly elected.
- According to the constitution, not all citizens could vote. Only men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a labourer's wage were given the status of active citizens were entitled to vote.
- The remaining men and all women were classed as passive citizens and did not have any voting rights.

Answer 9

Gaddi shepherds spent winter season at the low hills of the Siwaliks with their cattle grazing in scrub forests. By April, they moved north and spent the summer in Lahul and Spiti. When the snow melted and the high passes were clear, many of them moved on to higher mountains. By September they began to return. While returning, to the villages of Lahul and Spiti, they reaped their summer harvest and sowed their winter crop. Then they descended with their flock to their winter grazing ground on the Siwalik Hills.

Answer 10

The **population growth rate in India started declining gradually after 1981** due to the following **reasons**: Control over **birth rate** because of the creation of awareness among people by the Government policies. Rising **rate of** literacy among the people

Answer 11

A common man wakes up on the election day to cherish the sense of egalitarianism and the feeling of empowerment when he stands in the same line along with the richest man, the popular celebrity, the prime minister, the farmer, the laborer, to decide what policy will govern him and his other fellow citizens for the next 5 years; he revels in a sense of importance and emancipation. Elections bring about a sense of satisfaction of everyone's voice being heard or what famously Rousseau said 'general will' to the fore.

Answer 12

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 13

A common method used to estimate **poverty** in **India** is based on the income or consumption levels and if the income or consumption falls below a given minimum **level**, then the household is said to be Below the **Poverty Line** (BPL).

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 14

The **Supreme Court** is called the **guardian** of the **Constitution** as it protects the fundamental rights of citizens from being getting violated by any organ of the government. It protects the fundamental rights. It can declare any law null or void if it finds violation of any provision of the fundamental rights.

Answer 15

More than one crop grown on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping. People in Palampur are able to grow three different crops because they have electricity and well-developed irrigation system. In the beginning, the tube wells were installed by the government and gradually many private tube wells were also installed. Many of the farmers grew potato as the third crop in their field.

Answer 16

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 17

Globalisation is the concept of securing real social, economic, political and cultural transformation of the world into a real global community. ... It stands for expanding cross-border facilities and linkages leading to an integration of economic interests and lives of the people living in all parts of the world.

Answer 18

Various limitations and challenges of Indian elections are:

- a. 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.
- b. Some parties are dominated by a family or few families. These families distribute tickets to their relatives.
- c. 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.

SECTION C

Answer 19

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 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 an ageing population

Answer 21

The impact of the First World War on the Russian economy was:

- 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.
- 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 22

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 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 north-eastern 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

- 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 25

"Investment in human capital can bring higher position for the country". It is because:

- 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.
- 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 in 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.

SECTION D

Answer 26 (A)



Answer 26 (B)

