

**CBSE**  
**Class IX**  
**Social Science**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Total Marks: 80**

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**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.
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1. Who were the 'kulaks' in Soviet Russia? (1)
2. Who are permanent executives in a democracy? (1)
3. What are Himalayas known in eastern India? (1)
4. Who said, "India would be truly independent only when the poorest of its people become free of human suffering"? (1)
5. What are Sleepers?  
**Or**  
What rights were given by the government to pastoralist communities in the 'Protected Forests'? (1)
- Or**  
Mention two ways in which the enclosure of lands proved beneficial for rich farmers.
6. Name one constitutional right of the citizens. (1)
7. Money bills passed by the Lok Sabha can be delayed by the Rajya Sabha up to how many days? (1)
8. The French Revolution was inevitable. Give reasons to prove your argument. (3)
9. "In democracy the rulers are not free to do what they like". Explain. (3)
10. "The physiographic divisions of India are complementary to each other." Give reason. (3)
11. How is multiple cropping practiced in Palampur? (3)
12. Explain the role of women in Germany during Hitler's dictatorship. (3)
13. India is said to enjoy a strategic position with reference to international trade route. Give three reasons. (3)

14. What do you understand by the term 'Constitutional amendment'? Why did the framers of the Indian Constitution make it flexible? (3)
15. Why do different countries use different poverty lines? (3)
16. The Indian judiciary is independent of the legislature and executive. Support the statement by giving three arguments. (3)
17. List any three methods which should be implemented to make India secure in terms of food grains. (3)
18. When and how was the Constitutional Assembly of India formed? (3)
19. What do you mean by Green Revolution? Why was the initial impact of Green Revolution limited only to a few regions?  
**Or**  
Describe the infrastructure development of the village Palampur. (3)
20. Explain the rainfall pattern in India. (5)  
**Or**  
Discuss any five climatic conditions that determine the climate of India. (5)
21. The colonial rule, to some extent, was responsible for the widespread poverty in India. Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer. (5)
22. What is a constitution? Why do we need it? (5)  
**Or**  
Elaborate on the philosophy and values that are enshrined in the Indian Constitution. (5)
23. How did Hitler use the ideologies of Darwin and Herbert Spencer to promote the Nazi ideologies? (5)
24. Discuss five main characteristics of the Indian desert. (5)
25. The introduction of railways had an adverse impact on the forests. Justify by giving examples. (5)  
**Or**  
In what ways the British administer the affairs of the Maasai? What was its impact on the community?  
**Or**  
Discuss the westward movement of white settlers in America. (5)

26 (A) On an outline map of the world, two nations A and B are marked. These are Allied powers that participated in the First World War. 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. Tropic of Cancer
- b. Malwa Plateau
- c. Wular lake

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**Solutions**

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**Answer 1**

'Kulaks' in Soviet Russia were well to do and rich peasants.

**Answer 2**

Permanent executives are civil servants who are appointed in s government on a long term basis. Permanent executives remain in office even when the ruling government changes.

**Answer 3**

In eastern India, Himalayas are known as 'Purvachal'.

**Answer 4**

Mahatma Gandhi said that "India would be truly independent only when the poorest of its people become free of human suffering".

**Answer 5**

Sleepers are wooden planks laid across railway tracks; they hold the tracks in position.

**Or**

In the protected forests, customary grazing rights were granted to the pastoralist communities.

**Or**

Enclosure benefited the rich farmers by allowing the rich farmers to expand cultivation and produce more for markets.

**Answer 6**

Right to vote or right to property is a constitutional right of the citizens.

**Answer 7**

Rajya Sabha can delay the money bills passed by the Lok Sabha up to fourteen days.

**Answer 8**

The French Revolution was inevitable because:

- a. There was an increased burden of taxation on the people of the third estate. The members of first two estates did not pay any taxes and enjoyed all privileges.
- b. The French Monarchs and nobles engaged themselves in luxurious and extravagance at the royal court. The monarchs did not care for the well being of the people.
- c. Teachers, lawyers, writers, merchants and intellectuals formed the third estate. They opposed the repressive taxation system and privileges enjoyed by the members of the first two estates

Thus, the dictatorship of the monarchy, the system of privileges and the old regime's lack of respect for human rights were some of the reasons which made the French revolution inevitable.

### **Answer 9**

In a democracy, the rulers or the government is elected by the people. Political leaders are thus the representatives of the people. These leaders are not free to do whatever they like because they are elected by the people to work for the benefit of the common people. If the leaders do not work according to the wishes of the people, they may not get elected the next time. Thus, they have to work according to the wishes of the people.

### **Answer 10**

The physical features of India are complimentary to each other as they all make our country rich in diverse natural resources. The Himalayas are the sources of water and forest wealth. The Northern Indian Plains are agriculturally productive and make India rich in food grains. The Peninsular Plateau region is rich in mineral resources and forests. This has led to the development of industries in the country. The coastal regions and island provide site of tourism, fishing and port activities. All these have led to the development of our country.

### **Answer 11**

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 12**

The Nazis saw women as mothers whose main work was to become good mothers and rear pure-blooded Aryan children. They had to teach Nazi ideologies to their children.

Girls were expected to maintain the purity of race and had to distance themselves from the Jews. All mothers were not equally treated in Nazi Germany. Those mothers who gave birth to undesirable, mental or physically unfit children were punished. Those who produced racially desirable children were awarded and honoured. Those women who maintained relations with the Jews, Russians and Poles were paraded with shaved heads and were jailed.

### **Answer 13**

The reasons why India enjoys a strategic position with reference to International Trade Route:

- a. India is centrally located between East and the West Asia. This allows them to be in contact with countries on both its side.
- b. Secondly, there is a Trans Indian Ocean route that helps India to connect with the countries of Europe in the West and countries in East Asia.
- c. Finally, the southern most part of the country known as Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean thereby helping in maintaining contact with the West Asia,

Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast.

#### **Answer 14**

Adding of any provision or changing any provision of the Constitution is referred to as the Constitutional amendment.

The members of the Constituent Assembly who drafted the Constitution of India did not want it to remain rigid and static. They wanted a Constitution which can reflect changes in the society. The framers wanted the Constitution to be in accordance with the people's aspirations and changes in society. As a result, they framed a Constitution, whose provisions can be changed keeping in mind the changes occurring in the society

#### **Answer 15**

Different countries use different poverty lines because

- a. The calorie which is required for different people is different based on their physical condition. For example, if a person is too tall and healthy would require more calories than the short person.
- b. The per capita income in different countries is different. For example, per capita income is higher in developed countries than the developing countries.
- c. The standard of living of Western countries is more than developing countries. The cost of essential items used in calculating poverty line is more in the developed countries.

#### **Answer 16**

The Indian judiciary is independent of the control of the executive and legislature. This is because:

- The judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister and in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Once appointed, the judges cannot be removed from their office.
- Judges can be removed from their office by the process of impeachment which needs to be passed by two-thirds majority of the members of both houses. Hence, the process of their removal is extremely difficult.
- The salaries of the judges cannot be reduced by the Government.

#### **Answer 17**

Three suggested methods that should be taken to make India food secure are:

- a. Sustainable farming puts the environmental resources of soil, water and trees and has a strong emphasis on social welfare which effectively means increasing income and food supply to poor farmers.
- b. Food security depends not only on raising production but on reducing distortions in the structure of the food market and on shifting the focus of food production to food deficit regions and households.
- c. Governments should regulate the entire food cycle i.e. inputs and outputs, domestic sales, exports, public procurement, storage, distribution, price controls, subsidies and also imposing various land use regulations such as acreage and crop variety

**Answer 18**

The Constituent Assembly was formed in 1946. The idea of making the Constituent Assembly for framing the Constitution of India was devised by the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946. Its members were elected from various constituencies. Later, in 1947, the Constituent Assembly was divided into the Constituent Assembly of India and that of Pakistan.

The Constituent Assembly of India consisted of the elected representatives of various provinces who were eminent personalities in their own fields. Some of the members were Dr. B.R Ambedkar, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sarojini Naidu and Nehru. The Constituent Assembly of India held several meetings, discussions, debates and passed various draft resolutions to frame the Constitution of the country. Our Constitution came into force on 26 Jan, 1950.

**Answer 19**

The increased agricultural production as a result of the introduction of high-yielding varieties of seeds in 1960s, increased use of fertilizers and irrigation is referred to as the Green Revolution. It led to a bumper increase in food grain production needed to make India self-sufficient.

The initial impact of the Green revolution was limited to only few regions because in the beginning only the farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh used HYV seeds and modern methods of farming. They irrigated the lands and used Chemical fertilisers and pesticides. Since, the capital required for purchasing the HYV varieties of seeds was quite high, small farmers could not use it.

**Or**

The infrastructure of village Palampur is as follows:

- Palampur is well-connected with neighbouring villages and towns. Raiganj, which is a big village, is 3 kms away from Palampur.
- An all weather road connects the village to Raiganj and further on to the nearest small town of Shahpur.
- Several kinds of transport are visible on this road such as bullock carts, tongas, bogeys (wooden cart drawn by buffalos) loaded with jaggery (gur) and other commodities to motor vehicles like motorcycles, jeeps, tractors and trucks.
- The houses of the upper classes, some of them quite large, are made of brick with cement plastering. The SCs (Dalits) live in one corner of the village in much smaller houses. They are generally made of mud and straw.
- Most of the houses have electric connections. Electricity is used in powering tube-wells in the fields.
- Palampur has two primary schools and one high school. There is a primary health centre run by the government and one private dispensary where the sick are treated.

**Answer 20**

India has a monsoon type of climate. Rainfall occurs only for about three to four months and is uneven, unreliable and erratic in nature. Rainy season in India extends from June to mid- September. Sometimes at the time of arrival, the rainfall pours heavily which is

commonly known as the burst of the monsoons. The monsoon first arrives at the southern tip of the subcontinent. It then gets separated into two branches; the Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch. The rains from the Arabian Sea strikes Mumbai on approximately June 10, while the Bay of Bengal branch brings rainfall to Assam. Because the mountains in the northeast causes the rain bearing winds to drift to the Indo-Gangetic plains, the region experiences rainfall by late June and early July. The rainfall reaches Himachal Pradesh by mid July.

While it rains heavily in north eastern parts of the country, Kerala and on the western slopes of the Western Ghats, moderate rainfall is experienced in the south eastern parts of the country and the Indo Gangetic Plains. Scanty rainfall is experienced in western parts of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat.

**Or**

Five climatic conditions that determine the climate of India are:

- a. **Latitude:** The Tropic of Cancer passes through India at  $23^{\circ}26'$  to the north of the equator. Tropic of Cancer divides the country into two halves. The areas in India which lie to the north of the Tropic of Cancer are sub-tropical regions, while areas to the south of the Tropic of Cancer are tropical regions. Temperature remains high throughout the tropical regions.
- b. **Altitude:** As we go above the sea level, the temperature starts declining. Thus temperature decreases with an increase in altitude. There is a decrease of  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$  for every 166 m rise in the height. This is the reason that hill stations like Nainital are cooler than the plain region.
- c. **The Himalayas:** The Himalayas act as a barrier to moisture laden South West monsoon winds. This causes rainfall over the northern plains. It also act as a barrier to cold winds that blow from central Asia and thus prevent the Northern Plains from becoming freezing cold
- d. **Air Pressure and Surface Winds:** During summer season North West Monsoon winds blow over India brining rainfall over much of the country. During winters, North East Winds blow from land to sea and does not cause much precipitation except in some parts of Tamil Nadu.
- e. **Relief Features:** Presence of relief features like hills and mountains all over the country determine the mount of rainfall that a place get. North Eastern India receive heavy rainfall because of the presence of mountains in the region. Rajasthan receive scarce rainfall because it lies in the rain shadow region of the Aravalli ranges.

### **Answer 21**

Yes. I do agree that the colonial rule was responsible to some extent for the widespread poverty in India.

- The British formulated policies which did not encourage the Indian economy. In order to give protection to the British industries, the traditional and village handicraft industries which provided employment to a number of people in the villages were systematically ruined by the British government.
- The British wanted India to remain a market of British goods and commodities. Hence, the policy of free trade was followed.
- No attention was paid towards the development of modern industries in India as the British wanted India to remain an agricultural country so that it may keep on providing raw materials to the British government.

- Due to the above reasons, there was low growth of economy. This was accompanied by a sharp rise in the population of the country.

All the above reasons led to widespread poverty in India.

### Answer 22

A constitution is a set of fundamental principles or rules according to which a state or other organisation is governed. Apart from laying down the powers and functions of the government, it also incorporate the rights, freedom and duties of the citizens. A Constitution is necessary because of the following reasons:

- a. It is an important law of the land. It determines the relationship of the citizens with the governments.
- b. It lays down principles and guidelines which are required for people belonging to different ethnic and religious groups to live in harmony.
- c. It specifies on how the Government would be elected and who will have the power and the responsibility to take important decisions.
- d. It outlines the limits on the power of the Government and tells us about the rights of the citizens.
- e. It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society

### Or

The Indian Constitution is one of the lengthiest constitutions in the world. It contains laws of the land and have given detailed description of the working of the government. The values of the Indian Constitution are embedded in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. It provide guidelines to all the articles of the Indian Constitution. The preamble contains the philosophy on which the entire constitution has been built. It provides a standard to examine and evaluate any law and action of the government and to find out if it is good or bad. Preamble is the soul of the Indian Constitution.

The Preamble declared India to be a **sovereign, secular, socialist, democratic republic**. The values of **justice, liberty, equality** and **fraternity** are embedded in the preamble of the Indian Constitution.

### Answer 23

Charles Darwin was a scientist who is best known for his contributions to the theory of evolution. He outlined that all species are developed through the process of natural selection.

Darwin never advocated any kind of human interference in the process of natural selection. However, his theory was used by Hitler to validate his conquests of other countries.

Later, the term, 'Survival of the fittest' was formulated by Herbert Spencer. He advocated the idea that only those species which can adapt themselves to the changing climatic conditions can survive on the earth. Hitler used this idea to justify his dislike for the Jews and other races. He argued that the Aryans were the purest of all races, and thus they need to be stronger to dominate the world. He contended that all other weak races like that of the Jews would not be able to survive. It was on the pretext of this idea that he carried out the extermination of the Jews and Gypsies.

#### **Answer 24**

Five main characteristics of the Indian desert are:

- The Indian desert lies towards the western margins of the Aravallis Hills. It is an undulating sandy plain covered with sand dunes.
- This region receives very low rainfall below 150 mm per year.
- It has arid climate with low vegetation cover. The vegetation found in the Indian desert have needle shaped leaves and their roots do deep into the earth in search of water.
- Streams in the desert appear during the rainy season. Soon after they disappear into the sand as they do not have enough water to reach the sea. Luni is the only large river in this region.
- Barchans cover larger areas but longitudinal dunes are more prominent near the Indo-Pakistan boundary.

#### **Answer 25**

Introduction and spread of railways from 1850s created a new demand for wood. It had an adverse impact on the forests because:

- a. Need for sleepers: Sleepers were the primary input for constructing a railway line. They were essential to hold the tracks together. Each mile of a railway track required between 1,760 and 2,000 sleepers. This led to the rapid exhaustion of wood.
- b. As early as in 1850s, in Madras Presidency alone, 35,000 trees were being cut annually for sleepers.
- c. Fuel: Initially wood was needed as fuel to run railways. As railways began to expand, forests began to be cut down in large numbers.
- d. From 1860s, the railway network expanded rapidly. By 1890, about 25,500 km of track was laid down. The length of the track increased to over 765,000 km by 1946. As railway tracks spread throughout the country, increasing number of trees began to be felled.
- e. The government gave contracts to private individuals to supply timber to them. The contractors felled the trees indiscriminately. As a result, forests around the railway track began to disappear.

**Or**

The British wanted to control the people of the Maasai tribe. To achieve this aim, they introduced many measures which affected the social structure of the tribe. The chiefs of different Maasai subgroups were appointed by the British. These chiefs were made responsible for the affairs of the tribe. The British placed several restrictions on the traditional Maasai practice of raiding and warfare.

The chiefs appointed by the colonial government gradually became rich over a period of time as they had regular flow of income which was used by them for purchasing animals, goods and land. They also began to trade in various goods. They managed to survive the effects of wars and droughts.

However, the common poor pastoralists of the Maasai who mainly depended on the livestock suffered because of the colonial restrictions imposed on grazing. During wars and

famines, they mostly lost their cattle. Thus, most of them went to towns looking for work. They worked as construction workers and charcoal burners.

The Maasai community, thus, came to be divided between the rich and the poor. The distinction between the elders and young Maasai which existed earlier also began to disappear.

**Or**

Many people from Europe came to America in the early eighteenth century as the land provided them with immense opportunities of growth and development. After the American War of Independence, the white settlers began to move westwards in search of suitable lands for cultivation. By 1780, the white settlers were confined to only a small strip of coastal land in the east. By the beginning of the eighteenth century, the white settlers began to move westwards. They displaced the native communities and brought many pieces of agricultural lands under cultivation. At this time, the white settlers began cultivating lands around the Appalachian plateau. After 1800, the American government further pushed the Native Americans westwards beyond the river Mississippi. The land in the Mississippi Valley was occupied by the white Americans and large lands were cleared for cultivating crops such as wheat and corn.

**Answer 26 (A)**



Answer 26 (B)

