

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

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Total Marks: 80**

**General Instructions:**

- The question paper has **26** questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
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- Marks are indicated against each question.
- Questions from serial number **1 to 7** are Very Short Answer Questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- Questions from serial numbers **8 to 18** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- Questions from serial numbers **19 to 25** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **100** words each.
- Question number **26** is a map question. It has two parts **26(A)** and **26(B)**. **26(A)** of 2 marks from History and **26(B)** of 3 marks from Geography.

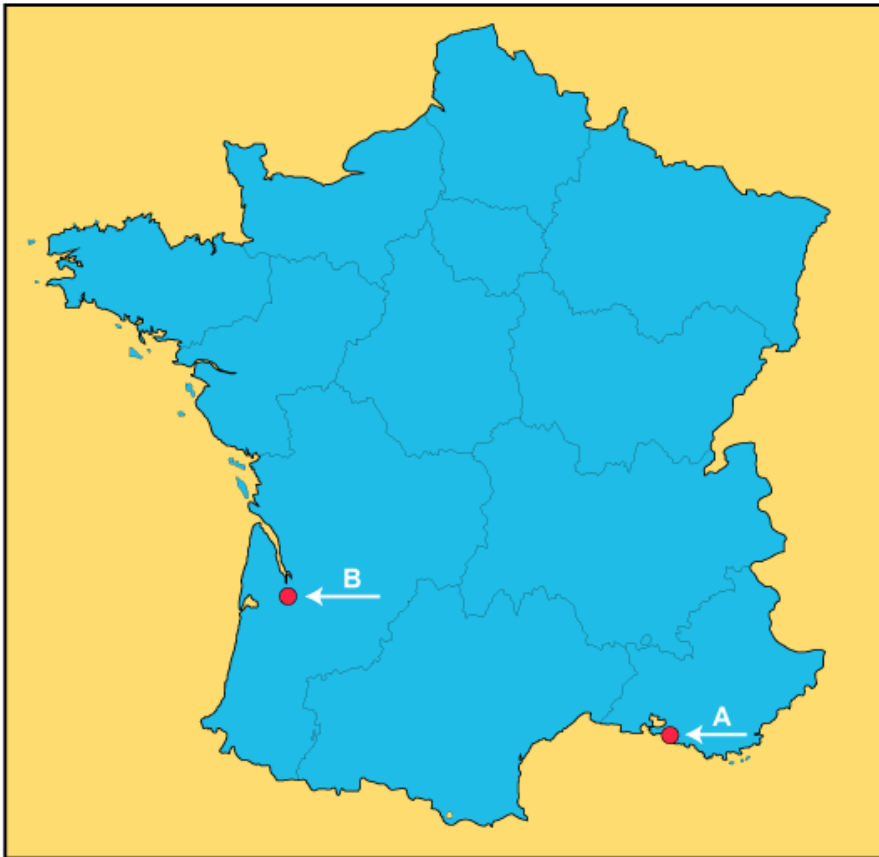
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1. The Weimar Constitution had some inherent defects. Mention any one defect of the same. (1)
  2. What do the words 'We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA' in the Preamble to the Constitution signify? (1)
  3. Define sex ratio. Which state in India has the highest sex ratio? (1)
  4. Name any two sources of human capital. (1)
  5. Why did European foresters regard shifting cultivation as harmful for forests?  
**Or**  
Why did most of the pastoral communities move away from the coastal regions during the monsoon season? (1)
  - Or**  
In the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century, why did farmers in England grow turnip and clover in their fields?
  6. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner? (1)
  7. What is impeachment? (1)
  8. Who was Karl Marx? Briefly discuss his thoughts on socialism. (3)
  9. Do you think that democracy is a better form of governance? Give three arguments to support your answer. (3)

10. What are the vagaries of the monsoon? Explain. (3)
11. Explain any three ways in which a farmer can increase the productivity of his land. (3)
12. What was triangular slave trade? (3)
13. Discuss the geographical condition required for the growth of evergreen, monsoon and thorn forests. (3)
14. How does the Cabinet differ from the Council of Ministers? (3)
15. Discuss the relation between poverty and unemployment. (3)
16. Elaborate on the Right to Constitutional Remedies. (3)
17. Raw materials and money can be called working capital. State three reasons. (3)
18. 'The elections in India are democratic'. State three arguments to support the statement. (3)
19. 'Food security of a nation is ensured through the food security system'. Justify the statement.
- Or**
- Do you think that the food security is affected during a calamity? Give reasons.
20. Name three Himalayan river systems. Write a short note on any one of them.
- Or**
- State five differences between the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers.
21. What is the Green Revolution? Mention its two merits and demerits.
22. How was the Constitution of South Africa framed?
- Or**
- The Indian Constitution was framed about 70 years ago. Why do you think we should accept the constitution that was framed at that time?
23. Discuss in brief the ideology of Nazism. (5)
24. Describe the Indian Coastal Plains.
25. In what ways did the British countryside change in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century? (5)
- Or**
- Describe the rebellion of the people of Bastar against British colonial policies.
- Or**
- In what ways did the colonial rule and laws change the lives of peasants? (5)

- 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)

(2)



- 26(B) On the given political outline map of India locate the following features with appropriate symbols:

(3)

- a. River Ganga
- b. Kolkata
- c. Lake Chilika

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**Class IX**  
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**Solutions**

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**Answer 1**

The Weimar Republic was set up in Germany after the country's defeat in the First World War. One defect of the Weimar Constitution was that it empowered the President to impose emergency and suspend the civil rights of citizens.

**Answer 2**

The words 'We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA' in the Preamble signify that the people of India are the real source of authority in the country. The Constitution has been drawn up and enacted by the people through their representatives.

**Answer 3**

Sex ratio is the number of females per 1000 males in the population. Kerala has the highest sex ratio in the country.

**Answer 4**

Education and health are the two major sources of human capital.

**Answer 5**

European foresters regarded shifting cultivation harmful for forests because they felt that the land which was used for cultivation every few years could not grow trees for railway timber. Besides, the burning of trees may result in spreading of fire into the forest destroying valuable timber.

**Or**

Most of the pastoral communities moved away from the coastal regions during the monsoon because sheep and cattle (except buffaloes) were not able to tolerate the extremely wet monsoon. They thus had to be shifted to a dry place.

**Or**

In the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, farmers in England began to grow turnip and clover in their fields because the planting of these crops improved the quality of soil and made it fertile.

**Answer 6**

The President of India appoints the Chief Election Commissioner.

**Answer 7**

Impeachment is a process by which the President, Chief Justice and judges of the country can be removed from office. It requires two-thirds majority of both Houses of Parliament.

**Answer 8**

Karl Marx was a social thinker who believed in the principle of socialism. He argued that the industrialists and capitalists who own the factors of production earn profits because of

the hardwork put in by workers. The capitalists pocket the profits and do not share it among workers. Marx advocated that the working class will remain poor and their condition will not improve until and unless profits are shared by industrialists.

He believed that industrialists will not readily share their profits with workers. The latter thus have to free themselves from the exploitation of industrialists by establishing a radical socialist classless society where all industries and property are owned by the state.

### **Answer 9**

Yes, democracy is a better and a preferable form of governance because of the following reasons:

- In a democracy, the leaders are elected by the people of the country. Thus, they represent the wishes and aspirations of the people of the nation.
- Democracy is based on equality and rule of law where all citizens are treated without any discrimination based on caste, class, colour or gender.
- A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government as leaders of the country have to attend to the needs of the people.

### **Answer 10**

In India, the subnormal and abnormal activities of the monsoon affecting the seasonal pattern of rainfall are known as the vagaries of monsoon. It is caused by the early arrival or late withdrawal of rainfall which ruin the crops leading to slowdown of the economy. The monsoon in India is erratic and irregular. So, while the copious rainfall in some years may cause floods and destroy crops, large deficits in rainfall cause droughts and crop failure during some other years. For example, while it rains heavily in one part of the country (such as Assam) leading to floods, other parts of the country may experience drought at the same time.

### **Answer 11**

Farmers can increase the productivity of their land by the following methods:

- **Multiple cropping:** It refers to the growing of more than one crop on a same piece of land in a year. This results in increased production.
- **Modern farming methods:** Thoughtful use of modern methods of farming such as using HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers and spraying pesticides and insecticides lead to increased production.
- **Modern methods of irrigation:** To avoid the dependency on rainfall, various methods of irrigation should be adopted by farmers. These may include installation of tube wells for irrigating fields. Further, irrigation by canals and small check dams may result in increased production.

### **Answer 12**

Triangular slave trade was conducted between Europe, Africa and the Americas. Since the 17<sup>th</sup> century, French merchants travelled from the ports of Bordeaux and Nantes to Africa where they bought slaves from the local chieftains. From there, the slaves were branded, shackled and sent off to the Caribbean to be sold off to plantation owners. Such exploitation of slaves from Africa made it possible for the European markets to flourish with commodities such as sugar, indigo and coffee.

### Answer 13

**Tropical evergreen forests** are found in the equatorial regions receiving more than 200 cm of rainfall.

The **thorn forests** are found in regions which receive less than 70 cm of rainfall.

**Monsoon deciduous forests** are generally found in regions experiencing monsoon type of climate receiving rainfall between 70 cm and 200 cm.

### Answer 14

Differences between the Cabinet and the Council of Ministers:

Cabinet	Council of Ministers
It is a smaller group consisting of senior members which hold important portfolios.	They consist of all categories of ministers—Cabinet ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.
They are the most trusted and consulted colleagues of the Prime Minister. He asks their advice on important matters. The decisions of the Cabinet are binding on all ministers.	He may or may not consult these ministers for making important decisions.
They advise the President through the Prime Minister in day-to-day governance of the country.	Although the Council of Ministers advises the President, in reality, it is the Cabinet which advises the President and the latter acts on their advice.

### Answer 15

The poverty level increases with a rise in the number of unemployed people. Because of unemployment, the number of dependents on the working population is increasing and as a result, per head consumption expenditure is declining and a vast majority of people live in poverty. Unemployment figures state that only the number of people eligible to work (who have no job) seek employment, but these figures are not necessarily an accurate indicator of the number of people living under the poverty line. Other sections of the people may not be able to find enough work or may earn low wages to lead their lives.

### Answer 16

Different aspects of the Right to Constitutional Remedies guaranteed by the Constitution of India:

- Article 32 of the Constitution of India guarantees the Right to Constitutional Remedies to Indian citizens. This right allows citizens to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of the other Fundamental Rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution. Because of its importance, Dr Ambedkar had called Article 32 as the 'heart and soul of the Constitution'.
- Under this article, the Supreme Court and the High Courts can issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. A writ is a formal written order, issued by the Supreme Court and the High Courts to provide legal remedies to individuals who do not obtain adequate protection under ordinary laws.

**Answer 17**

Raw materials and money which are 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

- It is exhausted on being used just once or changes its form when it is used.
- The question of depreciation does not arise. It is reused to continue production.
- The owner gets back the working capital when the product is sold.

**Answer 18**

Three reasons which prove that elections in India are democratic:

- Elections in India are conducted and supervised by the Election Commission in India. It is a powerful and an independent body which supervises the electoral procedure in the country. It may punish a candidate for violating the code of conduct and prevent the misuse of the government's power to win elections.
- In India, free and fair elections are held under the supervision of the Election Commission. If the Commission finds that polling was not fair in a constituency, the Election Commission can order fresh polling.
- In India, people give importance to voting during elections as they believe that they can influence the governance of the country by voting in favour or against a party or a candidate.

**Answer 19**

Food security is ensured through the food security system which is composed of two components—buffer stock and public distribution system. Also, various poverty alleviation programmes, cooperatives and NGOs work to ensure food security. They are

- Public distribution system provides food grains available at affordable and uniform prices at the doorsteps of consumers.
- Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was introduced in 1992 in 1700 blocks in the country. The scheme aimed at the provision of food grains in the remote and backward areas of the country.
- Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was launched in 1997 which targeted the policy of providing food grains to all poor sections of people in different areas.
- Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was introduced in 2000. About ten million of the poorest people were identified and highly subsidised food grains were provided to them at highly subsidised prices.
- Annapurna Scheme (APS) was introduced in 2000 for the poorest of poor and destitute senior citizens. Through this scheme, it was decided to provide 10 kg of food grains to poor families per month free of cost.

**Or**

Yes, the food security is affected during a calamity. This is because during any calamity there is a shortage of food. For example, during a drought, total production of food grains decreases. The decrease in the production of food grains creates a shortage of food in the affected areas. Due to shortage of food, the prices go up. At inflated prices, many people are not able to afford food. If such calamity happens in a very wide spread area or is stretched over a longer time period, it may cause a situation of starvation. A massive starvation might take a turn of famine. A devastating famine took place in 1943 in Bengal

which alone killed around 3 million people. This was because people were not able to secure food grains.

### Answer 20

Three Himalayan river systems are the Indus river system, the Ganga river system and the Brahmaputra river system.

#### Ganga river system

River Ganga originates in the Gangotri glacier in the Himalayas. At Devprayag, it is joined by River Alaknanda. In Haridwar, the Ganga emerges from the mountains in the plains. The Ganga is joined by many tributaries such as Yamuna, Gandak, Kosi and Son. River Yamuna meets Ganga at Allahabad.

River Ganga then flows to the east till Farakka in West Bengal. At this juncture, River Bhagirathi–Hooghly—a distributary of Ganga—emerges which flows southwards to the Bay of Bengal. The Ganga flows into Bangladesh where it is joined by River Brahmaputra. The river then drains into the Bay of Bengal. The delta formed by the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra is known as the Sundarban delta which is the largest delta in the world. It is also home to the Bengal Royal Tiger.

**Or**

The differences between the Himalayan and the peninsular river systems:

<b>Himalayan Rivers</b>	<b>Peninsular Rivers</b>
The Himalayan rivers originate in the snow capped glaciers in the Himalayas.	The Peninsular rivers mostly originate in the Western Ghats.
Because the Himalayan rivers get water from snow covered glaciers, they are perennial.	Because these rivers originate in hills and mountain ranges in southern, western and central parts of the country, they depend upon rainfall for their supply of water. Hence, they become dry during summer season. They are non perennial.
They have large basins and large catchment areas.	They have small basins and small catchment areas.
The Himalayan rivers irrigates the Northern Indian Plains	The Peninsular rivers irrigates the peninsular Plateau of India.
The bed rocks of the Himalayan rivers are soft, sedimentary and easily erodible	The bed rocks of the Peninsular rivers are soft, sedimentary and easily erodible.

### Answer 21

The Green Revolution in India was a period when agricultural yields in India improved because of agronomic technology.

Merits of the Green Revolution:

1. The spread of Green Revolution technology enabled our economy to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains. Enormous increase in the production of food grains through the use of high-yielding variety seeds for wheat and rice.
2. A proportion of food grains were sold in the market which leads to a decline in the price level of food grains compared to other consumption. Low income groups were benefited from the given price level. It enabled the government to procure required amount of food grains to build a stock which will be used in times of shortage.



**Demerit**

1. Farmers extensively irrigated their fields which depleted the groundwater table making water scarce.
2. Rapidly increasing problems of land degradation because of over irrigation and deforestation due to the expansion of cultivation were some negative impacts of the Green Revolution.

**Answer 22**

After many years of protest and demonstrations against the white supremacist Apartheid regime in South Africa, the power elite finally realised that it would no longer be possible to rule the blacks through repression. As a result, a new Republic of South Africa was born, and the political leadership of both majority blacks and minority whites decided to draw up a new Constitution. It was decided that the Constitution will be based on equality of all races and genders, democratic values, social justice and human rights. To this purpose, the black leaders appealed to fellow blacks to forgive the whites for the atrocities they had committed while in power. After two years of debate and discussion, the South African leadership came up with what is considered one of the best Constitutions in modern world history. This Constitution gave its citizens extensive rights and included all sections of society (regardless of their previous political opinions or biases) in the deliberations.

**Or**

We should accept the Constitution framed by the Constitutional Assembly about 70 years ago because of the following reasons:

- The Constitution of India has been one of the lengthiest written Constitutions of the world. Though some people or groups in the country have questioned the provisions of the Constitution, no large or prominent social group has ever questioned the legitimacy or the working of the constitution.
- Although the members of the Constituent Assembly which framed the Constitution were not elected by the people of India, yet they represented the people of India. They came from different geographic locations and represented various social, religious and linguistic groups.
- The members of the Constituent Assembly worked rigorously to frame the Constitution. Many basic principles were decided and agreed upon. Many provisions of the Constitution were discussed clause by clause.
- Every provision and law was debated. The Assembly took three years to frame the Constitution.

Thus, the framing of the Constitution was the result of careful and diligent work of the Constituent Assembly.

**Answer 23**

- The basic tenets of the Nazi ideology were based in 'social Darwinism'. It was a theory based on the ideas of Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer.
- The Nazis held the view that humanity is divided in a social hierarchy. The top rung of this hierarchy was occupied by the 'Aryan race', i.e. the blond, blue-eyed Nordic Germans, whereas the lowest rung was that of the Jews. All the other races were placed in the middle rungs.

- The other aspect of Nazism was the concept of Lebensraum or living space. Hitler believed that the Germans had to acquire new territories for settlement. This would enhance the area of the mother country and at the same time enable the settlers to maintain an intimate link with their place of origin. It would also enhance the material resources and power of the German nation.
- The State was to physically eliminate citizens who were considered 'undesirable'. These included people of other races and 'Aryan Germans' who were physically or mentally challenged. Only the 'pure blooded' and healthy Nordic Aryans were to be retained by the State.
- All of this was to maintain the racial purity and superiority of the Aryan race which was to conquer the world and master its resources. War was seen as an instrument to achieve this 'racial utopia'.

#### Answer 24

India has a long coastline which runs along the Arabian Sea in the west and the Bay of Bengal in the east. The Indian coastal plains are divided into the western coastal plains and the eastern coastal plains.

The western coast is a narrow strip of land which is located between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. It consists of three sections. The northern part of the coast is known as the **Konkan** (Mumbai–Goa), the central part is called the **Kannad Plain** and the southern stretch is known as the **Malabar Coast**.

The eastern coastal plains are located between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. These plains are wider than the western coastal plains. Many rivers such as the Krishna and Godavari have formed deltas in this region. The eastern coastal plains are known as the **Northern Circars** in the northern part and as the **Coromandel Coast** in the southern part. **Lake Chilika**, the largest salt water lake in India, lies in the eastern coast.

#### Answer 25

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, the British countryside changed dramatically. Before the eighteenth century, England had many open fields and common lands. These open fields belonged to the villages and were not held privately by the landlords. All villagers had access to these lands. Peasants could collect fruits, berries, hunt and collect fish from rivers and lakes which were located near the common lands. This helped them to earn additional income during the time of bad harvests.

However, from the sixteenth century onwards, as the prices of wool began to increase, many landlords began to enclose their lands. This was done to improve the breeding of their sheep. Land enclosure was slow during this time. By the late eighteenth century, the enclosure movement began to grow rapidly and several laws were passed by the Parliament to legalise the enclosure of lands. This was done to bring more land under cultivation.

Thus, while the British countryside presented the scene of many open fields before the eighteenth century, lands in the late eighteenth century began to be enclosed leading to the expansion of cultivation.

Or

The people of Bastar started a revolt against the British because the government proposed to reserve two-thirds of the forest in 1905 and stop shifting cultivation, hunting and collection of forest produce. Tribals also suffered from increased land rents and frequent demands of free labour and goods by colonial officials. The rebellion was initiated by the Dhurwas of the Kanger forest. An important figure of the movement was 'Gunda Dhur' from village Nethanar. The message of the rebellion was spread through the circulation of mango boughs, a lump of earth, chilies and arrows. Each village contributed to the expenses related to the rebellion. Tribals of Bastar attacked all symbols of the colonial state power and its oppressive laws. The British Government responded with brutal repression. As the government troops unleashed a campaign of violent retribution, the tribals fled into the jungle. 'Gunda Dhur' was never captured. Work on reservation was stalled temporarily, and when it was resumed, the area had been reduced roughly to half the size planned before 1910.

**Or**

Since the government wanted to transform all grazing lands into agricultural lands to increase their revenues, the pastoralist lands were converted to agricultural lands. Thus, the pastoralist lands shrank considerably. Various Forest Acts were passed in the nineteenth century. These Acts declared many forests as reserved forests. Further, the pastoralists had to take permission from the government to graze their cattle in protected forests. The movements of the pastoral communities were thus restricted, regulated and watched over. They could not spend more than the stipulated number of days which were granted to them in the forests. Imposition of restrictions on grazing lands created a shortage of forage for animals. The problem became acute during famines where animals died in large numbers. The British government taxed almost every commodity to increase its revenues. So, taxes were imposed even on cattle. Pastoralists had to pay taxes on every animal which grazed in pastures. As a result, the number of cattle possessed by them drastically reduced. Some pastoralists were able to cope with colonial changes. While some reduced the number of cattle which they owned, some discovered new grazing lands. Rich pastoralists bought lands and settled at one place. However, many poor pastoralists got into the vicious cycle of debt and lost their cattle.

**Answer 26 (A)**



**Answer 26(B)**

