

**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. When the Bolsheviks ordered land redistribution, the Russian army began to break up.  
Give a reason. (1)
2. What is PIL? (1)
3. What is a strait? (1)
4. What is FCI? State one of its main functions. (1)
5. In which regions of India do the Raikas mainly live?  
**Or**  
Who was appointed as the first Inspector General of Forests in India? (1)  
**Or**  
State the differences between the land enclosure of 16th century and 18th century  
England.
6. What is the meaning of the term 'Republic'? (1)
7. Give one argument against democracy. (1)
8. How was the theory of Herbert Spencer used by Hitler? (3)
9. Are you in favour of the apartheid system or against it? Why? Give sufficient reasons. (3)
10. Discuss three main characteristics of the summer season in India. (3)
11. 'A vast difference is noticed across different sections of the population as far as  
education is concerned'. Justify the statement. (3)
12. Mention any two problems which were faced by opium cultivators in India. (3)

**Or**

Discuss any three problems faced by the Maasai pastoralists during the colonial rule.

**Or**

Do you think that the British framed forest laws for their own benefit? Give reasons.

13. How do the Himalayas play a vital role in the economic and cultural development of India? (3)

14. Mention any three powers of the Prime Minister of India. (3)

15. Generation of employment programmes are important in poverty alleviation in India. Justify the statement. (3)

16. What cultural and educational rights are enjoyed by the minority communities in India? (3)

17. Explain the role of cooperatives with regard to food security in India. (3)

18. Describe the role of Parliament in the implementation of the Mandal Commission report. (3)

19. Why is educated unemployment a peculiar problem in India? How it can be resolved?

**Or**

Discuss in detail the major thrust areas in the field of human resource development.

(5)

20. State any five objectives of the NPP. (5)

**Or**

What are the major thrust areas for human resource development?

21. Explain the non-farm activities practiced in Palampur.

22. The case of Zimbabwe shows that popular approval of the rulers is necessary in a democracy, but it is not sufficient. Do you agree? Give reasons.

**Or**

Do you think that democracy is a better form of government? Give four reasons to support your answer.

23. Explain the factors which led to the outbreak of revolutionary protests in France.

(5)

24. What steps have been taken by the government to protect the flora and fauna of the country?

**Or**

Discuss four features of the tropical deciduous forests? Where are they found in India?

25. What were the causes of the February revolution of 1917 in Russia?

**Or**

Discuss the economic conditions of Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century.

(5)

26 (A) On an outline map of the world, two nations A and B are marked. A is a European nation which was a part of Axis Powers in the Second World War and B is an Asian nation country which was a part of Central Power 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)

- River Narmada
- Sariska wild life sanctuary
- The state with lowest density of population in India

**CBSE**  
**Class IX**  
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**Solutions**

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**Answer 1**

After the Bolsheviks ordered land redistribution, the Russian army began to break up because most soldiers in the Russian army were peasants who wanted to go to their villages to take up cultivation.

**Answer 2**

PIL is Public Litigation Interest which can be filed by any citizen or a group of citizens in social or public interest against any law or order of the government.

**Answer 3**

A strait is a narrow channel of water which connects two large water bodies.

**Answer 4**

FCI is the Food Corporation of India. It distributes of food grains throughout the country through the Public Distribution System.

**Answer 5**

Raikas mainly live in the desert region of India.

**Or**

Dr Dietrich Brandis, a German forester, was appointed as the first Inspector General of Forests in India.

**Or**

Land in 16<sup>th</sup> century England was enclosed with an aim to improve sheep breeding as the price of wool had increased.

By the 18<sup>th</sup> century, land in England was enclosed with a view to promote grain production in the country.

**Answer 6**

The word 'Republic' is enshrined in the Preamble of our Constitution which means that the head of the country is elected and the position is not hereditary.

**Answer 7**

An argument against democracy is that it leads to corruption as it is based on electoral competition.

**Answer 8**

Herbert Spencer first used the term 'Survival of the fittest'. 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 of 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. On the pretext of this idea, he exterminated Jews and Gypsies.

### **Answer 9**

Apartheid refers to the racial discrimination made on the basis of the colour of skin. This policy was followed in South Africa where the government comprising the 'whites' followed the policy of apartheid in which the natives called 'blacks' and the 'coloured' (people of mixed races and Indians) were treated as inferiors.

**I am not in favour of the apartheid system** because it discriminates among people on the basis of the colour of their skin. In South Africa, apartheid denied the principle of equality and justice to the 'blacks' and the people of mixed race. The coloured and blacks could not even enter churches which were reserved for the whites. Thus, the policy of apartheid aims at denying economic, political, religious and social equality to 'non-whites'.

### **Answer 10**

Three main characteristics of summer in India are

- The hot weather season in India begins from March and continues till May. In May, the temperature rises to 45°C in the northwestern parts of the country.
- Because of high temperature, low air pressure is created in the northern parts of the country.
- One of the striking features of the hot weather season in India is the blowing of local winds known as 'loo'. It is a hot wind which may blow even during the evenings. Direct exposure to these winds may cause fever and anxieties.
- Sometimes, northern India experiences dust storms accompanied by light rainfall during May. This brings down the temperature.

### **Answer 11**

Over the last decade, the literacy rate in India has greatly increased. The rate of literacy has gone up tremendously in Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan after the implementation of free education in villages. According to Census of India 2011, the literacy rate raised to 74.04% from 64.8%. However, there is a wide gender disparity prevailing in the Indian literacy rate. In 2011, the literacy rate was 82.1% for men and 65.46% for women. The literacy rate also differs from state to state. It varies from 96% in some districts of Kerala to below 30% in some areas of Madhya Pradesh. Thus, there is a vast difference prevailing across different sections of the population.

### **Answer 12**

Problems faced by opium cultivators in India:

- Opium could be grown only on fertile lands which meant that instead of growing food crops such as wheat and pulses, farmers had to grow opium. The cultivation of food crops was then shifted to lands of inferior quality which yielded low and poor harvests.
- The British paid very low prices for opium to farmers. Because the British government established its monopoly over opium trade in many regions, farmers had to sell opium to them at extremely low prices fixed by the government.

Or

Problems faced by the Maasai pastoralists during the colonial rule:

- **Shrinking of grazing land:** European imperial powers divided Maasailand between England and Germany. The grazing lands were taken over by the colonists. Thus, the Maasai lost more than half of their grazing lands.
- **Expansion of agricultural field:** The British government encouraged local farming communities to expand cultivation. Thus, the pastoral lands were converted to agricultural fields.
- **Building of national parks and reserves:** Large patches of pastoral lands were also converted to reserves such as Maasai Mara and Samburu National Park. The entry of the Maasai was restricted in these reserves.

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

The Himalayas play an important role in the economic and cultural development of India in the following ways:

- The Himalayas act as a barrier to the South West monsoon winds. When they strike the Himalayas, they shed their moisture bringing much needed rainfall in the northern parts of the country. Indian agriculture is immensely benefited by the monsoons (economic impact).
- Many hill stations have been developed in the Himalayan region such as Shimla, Manali, Dharamshala and Nainital. Himalayas are known for their scenic beauty and are visited by tourists all over the world bringing much needed foreign currency into the country (economic impact).
- The Himalayas are spread over vast regions running across various countries such as India, Nepal, Bhutan, China and Pakistan. This makes cultural exchanges among the people of various countries possible. The Himalayas have profoundly shaped the cultures of South Asia. Many Himalayan peaks are sacred to Hinduism, Buddhism and Sikhism (cultural impact).

**Answer 14**

Three powers of the Prime Minister of India:

- He presides over the meetings of the cabinet ministers and coordinates the workings of various departments.
- He supervises the work of various ministries and his decisions are final. He can ask for the resignation of any ministers if they do not discharge their duties efficiently.
- He appoints the ministers. He can also transfer or dismiss his ministers. When the Prime Minister quits, the entire ministry has to quit.

**Answer 15**

Poverty and employment are twin problems existing in India. Poverty can be eradicated effectively only when the poor take part in the growth process. Therefore, various employment programmes are launched to achieve this target.

Employment generation reduces poverty as follows:

- Relationship between unemployment and poverty: If employment opportunities are generated, then more people will be employed which leads to an increase in the income level. Thus, it reduces the level of poverty.
- Availability of basic facilities: Because of an increase in employment opportunities, there will be a rise in income and the poor will be able to access education, basic health facilities and sanitation.
- Assets creation: Employment generates schemes which aim to create assets such as irrigation facilities, water harvesting and construction of dams. These assets help develop socioeconomic conditions of the rural poor and thus eradicate poverty.

**Answer 16**

Cultural and educational rights enjoyed by minority communities in India:

- Admission to any educational institution maintained by the government cannot be denied to any citizen on the grounds of religion or language.
- Any section of the population with a distinct language or culture has the right to conserve it.
- All minorities in the country have the right to set up and administer educational institutions of their choice.

**Answer 17**

Role of co-operatives in food security in India:

- They provide food security in the country, especially in the southern and western parts.
- They have set up shops to sell low-priced goods to the poor. For example, in Tamil Nadu, about 94% of all fair price shops are run by co-operatives.
- It has brought about the White Revolution in the country. Example: Amul selling milk and milk products.
- In Maharashtra, a co-operative called the Academy of Development Studies (ADS) has facilitated a network of NGOs for establishing grain banks in different regions. It has organised training and capacity building programmes on food security for NGOs. This has been done to set up grain banks to facilitate replication through other NGOs and to influence the government's policy on food security.

### Answer 18

Role of Parliament in the implementation of Mandal Commission Report:

- The Mandal Commission established in 1979 was headed by the Indian parliamentarian B. P. Mandal.
- Although the decision of establishing the Mandal Commission was not taken directly in the Parliament, the parliamentary discussion did influence and shape the decision of the government.
- It put pressure on the government to act on the Mandal Commission. Also, the Parliament's positivity about this Commission forced the government to go ahead with it.

### Answer 19

Unemployment is a state of worklessness for a person who is fit and has the willingness to work. Our educational system does not prepare the minds of youth to become self-employed. It enables them to depend on government vacancies which are very hard to get. Everyone pursues education as long as they want to do. However, they cannot find the right job because of lack of employment opportunities in India. Employers search for people who have good learning and communication skills along with critical thinking abilities. A large number of unskilled youth are unable to meet these requirements. Only a few educated youth are able to get jobs, and the remaining youth incur debt and struggle for their day-to-day expenses. Unemployment tends to increase the burden and affects the overall growth of an economy. An increasing trend in the unemployment rate is an indication of a depressed economy. When people cannot be used as a resource, they are treated as a liability to the economy.

To overcome this problem, we need to link education to available opportunities. Train students for jobs of today and tomorrow. Procure data through digital platforms to provide professional training programmes based on current and future available jobs. Also, training for students can take place in college as well as through internship programmes.

**Or**

**Education:** To improve the pace of capital formation, human resource development is essential in the form of change in the existing educational system and also by increasing expenditure on education.

**Health and nutrition:** Based on Health Survey and Development Committee, 1946 and the Health Survey Planning Committee, the Government of India raised the health standard provisions to ensure the control of epidemics, better health services to control various diseases, to train employees in health department and primary health center development in the rural sector. During the planning period, Government of India initiated family welfare and nutritional programmes for vulnerable groups, a special health scheme to provide a few medical facilities to relatively neglected sections of the society, to raise the number of hospital beds in urban areas and rural hospitals, improving the health status of the population by full coverage and quality of care in infrastructure, manpower, equipment etc.

**Gender equality:** Removal of gender disparity in the educational system, improved working condition, equal treatment and secured environment for women to take up jobs in the society. In a nation, the empowered women contribute to health, nutrition and productivity of family which helps to improve the whole community prospects for the future generation.



**Answer 20**

NPP is National Population Policy which has been formulated to promote healthcare facilities in the country. Its aims are

- To formulate policies for imparting free and compulsory education to children up to 14 years of age.
- To make policies to reduce infant mortality rates and to undertake programmes to achieve the universal immunisation of children in India.
- To promote delayed marriage for girls
- To stress on the improvement of lives of adolescents by protecting them from unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases and to provide adolescents with proper food supplements.

**Or**

Population density refers to the number of persons per unit area. India is one of the most densely populated countries of the world. In the year 2001, the population density of India was 324 persons per sq. km. India has several states which have high density of population and also low density of population. For example, while the population density of West Bengal is 904 persons per sq. km, the population density of Arunachal Pradesh is only 13 persons per sq. km. The states located in the Northern Indian Plains have high population density such as Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Peninsular states have moderate population density because of rocky nature of the terrain, low rainfall and less fertile soil. In South, Kerala has a high population density. Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Tripura have low density of population due to dissected and mountainous terrains.

**Answer 21**

The non-farm activities of Palampur are dairy, small-scale manufacturing and transport. Nearly 25% of the people are engaged in non-farm activities. The non-farm activities are as follows:

- Dairy is the main non-farming activity of the people of Palampur. People have domesticated cows and buffaloes. The milk is sold to the people of Raiganj.
- Some people are also engaged in small manufacturing units such as spinning, weaving and leather making. Labourers are generally not hired for small manufacturing units.
- Many shopkeepers have set up their own shops selling stationery items, toothpaste and candles in the village. They buy various goods from the wholesalers in the towns.
- Many people of the village of Palampur are also engaged in driving tractors, jeeps, bullock carts, rickshaws and trucks. They mostly transport goods from one place to another.

**Answer 22**

Yes, I agree that popular approval of the rulers is necessary in a democracy, but it is not sufficient. This can be proved by referring to the case of Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe attained independence from the white rule in 1980. Since then, the country has been ruled by ZANU-PF, a party that led the freedom struggle. Robert Mugabe, its leader ruled the country till 2017. Though, the elections were held regularly, they were always won by ZANU-PF. Even though the President Mugabe was popular, he used unfair practices in elections. He had changed the constitution several times to increase his powers. Opposition party

workers were harassed and their meetings were disrupted. Public protests and demonstrations against the government were declared illegal. All kinds of mass media were under the control of the government. Even judges were pressurised to give judgments in favour of the ruling party. We can thus say that the mere election of the leader is not sufficient in a democracy. One also need to practice other principles of democracy as well.

**Or**

Yes, democracy is a better form of government. It is because:

- Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people. So the elected leaders are the representatives of the people and are suppose to make laws in the best interest of the society.
- A democratic government is a more accountable for of government. A non democratic government may or may not respond to the wishes of the people but a democracy required that the rulers have to attend to the needs of the people.
- Democracy improves the quality of decision making. It is because democracy is based on consultation and discussions. When number of people hold discussions over any bill, they will be able to point out possible mistakes in it. This reduces the chance of rash and irresponsible decisions.
- Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts. People in a democracy are bound to have differences of opinions and interests. This may result in clashes and conflicts. In a democracy, decisions are taken collectively in the best interest of the society and reduces the chances of conflicts.

### **Answer 23**

The outbreak of the French Revolution took place due to the culmination of social, political, intellectual and economic factors.

**Political:** The Bourbon King of France Louis XVI was an extremely autocratic and weak-willed king who led a life of obscene luxury. This led to a lot of disenchantment among the masses who were living in extreme poverty and hunger.

**Social:** The social conditions in France in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century were extremely unequal and exploitative. The clergy and nobility formed the first two Estates and were the most privileged classes in French society. They were exempted from payment of taxes to the State. On the other hand, the Third Estate which consisted of peasants and workers formed the majority of the population. They were burdened with excessive taxes with no political and social rights. As a result, they were extremely discontent.

**Economic:** As a result of the numerous wars waged by Louis XVI, the State treasury was getting depleted. The situation was made even more complex by France's involvement in the American War of Independence and the faulty system of taxation. While the privileged classes were excused from paying taxes, the Third Estate was burdened with them.

**Intellectual:** The 18<sup>th</sup> century was marked by conscious refusal by French thinkers of the 'Divine Rights Theory'. Philosophers like Rousseau rejected the idea of absolute monarchy and advocated the doctrine of equality of man and the sovereignty of people

#### Answer 24

Many species of plants and animals are endangered in our country. To protect the flora and fauna of the country, the government has taken the following steps:

- Fourteen biosphere reserves have been set up by the government to protect the flora and fauna. Biosphere reserves are areas of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems which promote the conservation of plants and wildlife. Four noteworthy biosphere reserves are the Sundarbans (West Bengal), Nanda Devi (Uttarakhand), the Gulf of Mannar (Tamil Nadu) and Nilgiris (Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu).
- Many botanical gardens have also been set up, and financial and technical assistance are granted to them.
- Many developmental programmes such as Project Rhino and Project Tiger have been introduced.
- India has 490 wildlife sanctuaries and botanical gardens, and 89 national parks to protect its flora and fauna.
- Many awareness programmes have been launched by the government to make people aware of our fast depleting plant and animal resources. Poaching and hunting have been declared as crimes punishable by law.

**Or**

Four features of the tropical deciduous forests are:

- Tropical deciduous forests are found in equatorial and tropical regions which receive heavy rainfall above 200cm.
- The trees in the forests can reach up to the height of 60 meters or even more.
- Since the equatorial and tropical regions receive abundant rainfall and experience high temperature throughout the year, there is luxuriant vegetation of all kinds such as trees, shrubs and creepers. Thus, these forests have multilayers structure.
- The trees of the tropical deciduous forests do not shed their leaves at the same time. Hence, they always appear green.

Tropical deciduous forests are found in areas of heavy rainfall areas of the Western Ghats, Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands, Lakshadweep Islands, upper parts of Assam and the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu.

#### Answer 25

Main causes which led to the February Revolution:

**First World War:** Russia was on the side of the Allies in the First World War. During the war, Russian armies suffered heavy losses which were demoralising for the people.

**Grim Economic Conditions:** The First World War had a disastrous impact on the economy of Russia. While retreating from various battlefields, the Russian army destroyed crops and buildings in the country to prevent the enemy from using them as resources. The destruction of crops and buildings added over 3 million refugees in Russia. People in Russia began to question their country's participation in the war.

**Scarcity of Essential Goods:** As the war was fought on, essential supply of grains and bread were diverted to the warfront to feed soldiers. This led to the scarcity of essential goods in the market leading to riots among the people.

**Industrial Shortage:** Industrial production declined in Russia as able-bodied men were sent to the warfront to fight in the First World War.

All the above conditions led to anger and unrest in Petrograd. Famines in the cities further led to the deterioration of the condition in Russia. Peasants were supported by soldiers during protests against the Tsarist regime. This finally led to the downfall of the Tsarist regime.

**Or**

In the beginning of the twentieth century majority of people in Russia were agriculturists. About 85 per cent of the Russian empire's population earned their living from agriculture. This proportion was higher than in most European countries. Cultivators produced for the market as well as for their own needs and Russia was a major exporter of grain.

Industry was found in pockets. Prominent industrial areas were St Petersburg and Moscow. Large factories existed alongside craft workshops. Many factories were set up in the 1890s, when Russia's railway network was extended, and foreign investment in industry increased. Coal production doubled and iron and steel output quadrupled. By the 1900s, in some areas factory workers and craftsmen were almost equal in number. Most of the industries belonged to the private individuals.

**Answer 26 (A)**



Answer 26 (B)

