

CBSE
Class IX
Social Science
Sample Paper I
Solutions

Answer 1

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

Answer 2

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.

OR

The invasion of Poland by Nazi Germany in 1939 marked the beginning of the Second World War.

Answer 3

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.

OR

Nelson Mandela imprisoned by the white government in South Africa for opposing the apartheid regime in his country.

Answer 4

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

Answer 5

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

OR

Tertiary sector is the sector of economy which provide services to the primary and secondary sectors. These services include banking, transport and communication.

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.

SECTION B**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.

OR

Yes, I agree that one of the groups that looked forward to change the society were of the liberals. It is because of the following reasons:

- Liberals wanted a nation where people were not discriminated on their religious affiliations.
- Liberals also opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against governments.
- They argued for a representative, elected parliamentary government, which governed the people according to laws interpreted judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials.

Answer 9

Triangular slave trade was conducted between Europe, Africa and the Americas. Since the 17th 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.

OR

The eighteenth century Europe witnessed the emergence of the middle class. People belonging to the middle class consisted of merchants, bankers, traders, lawyers, teachers etc. The middle class impacted the political and economic condition of pre-revolutionary France in the following ways:

- The people of middle class were educated and believed that no group in society should be privileged by birth. Rather, a person's social position must depend on his merit.
- These ideas envisaging a society based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all, were put forward by philosophers such as John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau.
- The people of middle class discussed these ideas intensively in salons and coffee-houses and spread among people through books and newspapers. They began to

oppose the system of privileges enjoyed by the members of the first estate and wanted political equality for all.

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.

OR

El Nino is a feature connected to Southern Oscillation (ENSO). It is a climatic pattern. It occurs when water in the Pacific Ocean near the Equator gets hotter than usual. El Nino climatic conditions take place every few years and they are unpredictable. This is caused largely by the Peruvian current which starts flowing during Christmas. Weather to a large extent depends upon ocean temperatures. Warm ocean results in making more clouds and hence more rainfall in the near-by areas.

In El Nino conditions, the trade winds weaken or even blow in an opposite direction. Warm water starts collecting near the west coast of South America and cold water remains deep in an ocean. El Nino causes excessive rainfall in one part of the world and droughts in other areas.

Answer 11

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.	The prime Minister 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 12

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.

OR

No, Pakistan under President Pervez Musharaff was not a democracy. It was because of the following reasons:

- General Pervez Musharaff led a military coup and overthrew a democratically elected government in Pakistan. Later, he changed his designation to President and in the year 2000 held a referendum in the country granting himself a five year extension. This referendum was based on malpractices and fraud.
- In August 2002, he issued a 'Legal Framework Order' that made some changes to the constitution of Pakistan. This amendment gave wide powers to the President.
- The work of the civilian cabinet was supervised by a National Security Council which was dominated by military officers. Though elected representatives had some powers, the final decision making power rested with Musahraff.

Thus, all powers were vested in Pervez Musharaff. He followed several unconstitutional measures to make himself a powerful authority.

Answer 13

Modern farming methods require a great deal of capital, so the small farmers face more difficulties in arranging capital in comparison with medium and large farmers. Most of the small farmers have to borrow money from large farmers or the village money lenders or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation. The rate of interest charged by them on such loans is very high. This put the small farmers in great distress to repay the loans. Small farmers get trapped into debt cycle and often have to sell their lands. Unlike small farmers, medium and large farmers have their own savings from farming. They sell surplus crops and earn more income. This income is utilised by them in arranging capital for next season of production.

Answer 14

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 15

The Right to Constitutional Remedies guaranteed by the Constitution of India include:

- 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 16

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.

OR

Social exclusion is a process through which individuals or groups are excluded from facilities, benefits and opportunities that others (their “betters”) enjoy. People living below the poverty line experience social exclusion because they live only in a poor surrounding with other poor people. They do not enjoy the benefits of quality education and health care facilities. They live in unhygienic surroundings while people with good fortune enjoy quality education, healthcare facilities and clean and better surroundings.

Answer 17

Land is fixed in Palampur. It means that the total supply of land cannot be increased or decreased. Land is the backbone for farming in Palampur. About 75% of the people are dependent on farming for their livelihood. Since 1960, there has been no expansion of land area under cultivation. And also, there is no scope to increase farm production. Hence, land is fixed for farming in Palampur.

OR

Different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land are:

Multiple cropping: Multiple cropping refers to growing two or more crops on a given piece of land. Indian farmers should grow at least two main crops in a year. There have been instances of farmers even growing a third crop on a piece of land.

Use of modern technology: farmers should use modern methods to increase production in their lands. Use of tube wells and modern machines for ploughing, threshing and harvesting increase land's productivity.

Use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides: Fertilisers should be used to increase the productivity of soil. Regular use of pesticides and insecticides further protect the crop from pests and insects.

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.

SECTION C**Answer 19**

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 20

The basic tenets of the Nazi ideology were:

- 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.
- To maintain the purity of the German Aryans, intermarriages between them (German Aryans) and Jews or any other race were prohibited.
- 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'.

OR

Hitler was an autocratic ruler who destroyed democracy in Germany by taking following measures:

- Hitler became the chancellor of Germany in 1933. Immediately, after this, a mysterious fire broke out in the German Parliament. Hitler passed the Fire Decree of 28 February 1933 suspending civic rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly that had been guaranteed by the Weimar constitution.
- The communists were sent to concentration camps where they were punished and tortured.
- On 3 March 1933, the famous Enabling Act was passed. This Act established dictatorship in Germany. It gave Hitler all powers to sideline Parliament and rule by decree. All political parties and trade unions were banned except for the Nazi Party and its affiliates.
- The Nazis under Hitler wanted to create racial community of pure Germans by physically eliminating all those who were seen as 'undesirable' by them. Jews were rounded up in Germany and in German controlled territories and were sent to concentration camp where most of them died. Gypsies and blacks living in Nazi Germany were persecuted.
- Under the Euthanasia Programme mentally or physically unfit Germans were executed.

Answer 21

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.

Answer 22

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.

Answer 23

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. It resulted in enormous increase in the production of food grains through the use of high-yielding variety seeds.
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 24

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 25

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.

Section D

Answer 26 (A)



Answer 26(B)

