

**CBSE
Class IX
Social Science
Sample Paper 3
Solutions**

SECTION A

Answer 1

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

OR

Two prominent industrial areas in Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century were Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Answer 2

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 3

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

OR

Under the right to Constitutional Remedies, citizens can to move the Supreme Court in order to enforce the other Fundamental Rights conferred on them.

Answer 4

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 5

The movement of people across regions and territories within a country is known as internal migration.

OR

Birth rate is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. It is a major component of growth in India.

Answer 6

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

Answer 7

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

SECTION B**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.

OR

Subsistence crisis is a situation in which people are not even able to satisfy their basic necessities. From 1715 to 1789, the population of France increased from about 23 million to 28 million. This led to a raise in demand for the food grains. However, the production was not enough for the demand. This resulted in a rapid increase in price of the bread which was the staple diet of majority.

On the other hand, most of the workers were employed as labourers in workshops whose owner fixed their wages. This made them unable to keep pace with the increasing prices. Due to these reasons, the gap widened between the poor and the rich. This forced subsistence crisis over France.

Answer 9

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.

OR

The Nuremberg Laws of citizenship of September 1935 were:

- Only Persons of German or related blood would henceforth be German citizens enjoying the protection of the German empire.
- Marriages between Jews and Germans were forbidden.
- Extramarital relations between Jews and Germans became a crime.
- Jews were forbidden to fly the national flag.

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. They also influence the climate of India. 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.

OR

Location and extent: The Great Indian Desert or the Thar Desert is located in western part of the country covering western Rajasthan and north Gujarat.

Climate: This region receives very low rainfall below 150 mm per year. It has arid and extreme climate. It becomes too hot during summers and too cold during winters.

Natural vegetation: The Thar desert has sparse and scanty vegetation. The plants have waxy leaves to minimise transpiration. The roots of the plants go deep into the soil in search of water.

Answer 11

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 12

I consider human resource to be the most important. It is because land and capital cannot be put to use or yield results on its own. Only when land is made fit for cultivation or buildings are erected by human effort, it yields results. Similarly, capital can generate value only when it is used by humans.

Human resource is the greatest resource for a nation as it is a store house of various skills and productive knowledge which enhance the value of any other resource.

OR

Three economic activities:

- A shopkeeper selling his goods
- A doctor treating his patient in a hospital
- Bank giving a loan to a farmer for purchasing seeds and fertilisers

Three non-economic activities:

- A mother cooking food and taking care of her children
- A doctor treating his/her own child in his/her house
- A teacher teaching the children of poor families without charging any fees

Answer 13

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

- 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. 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

- 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.
- The per capita income in different countries is different. For example, per capita income is higher in developed countries than the developing countries.
- 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.

OR

The President can be removed from office by the procedure of impeachment. The charges for impeachment can be filed by both Houses of Parliament. However, a procedure needs to be followed for the filing of the resolution. These are

- The charges can to be filed by both Houses of Parliament after a notice of 14 days. The notice has to be signed by at least quarter of the total number of members of the House.
- The resolution then needs to be passed by a majority of at least two-thirds of the total membership of the House.
- The charges against the President are then to be investigated by the other House, where the President has the right to appear and be represented for the investigation.
- If the charges against the President are confirmed by two-thirds of the total members of the other House, the President is impeached and stands removed from office.

Answer 17

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

- Sustainable farming puts the environmental resources of soil, water and trees to use without degrading them. It 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.

OR

Positive aspects: Food security in India is essential for the poor people. It is because more than one-fourth of population is living below the poverty line. Further, agriculture in India hugely depends on rainfall. In cases of failure of rainfall, many areas suffer from famines which results in the untimely deaths of many people because of starvation and epidemic diseases. Kalahandi and Kashipur in Odisha are places which have been suffering from famines since many years. Therefore, food security is required in the country.

Negative aspects: Limited benefit to the poor, regional disparities in PDS benefits, burden of food subsidy, urban bias, high operational cost, inefficient government machinery, regional disparities in PDS benefits, increase in prices, problem of larger buffer stocks are the drawbacks of food security system in India.

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.

SECTION C

Answer 19

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 fell 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 several 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, they 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 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°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 amount 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

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 refers 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.

Answer 22

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, the Indian economy lacked growth. This was accompanied by a sharp rise in the population of the country.

All the above reasons led to widespread poverty in India.

Answer 23

The February Revolution in Russia took place in February in 1917.

- During the First World War, Russia was ruled by Tsar Nicholas II. He refused to consult the Russian Parliament Duma and dissolved it.
- In February 1917, there were food shortages in Russia. While the working class was disgruntled because of the shortages of food supplies, the Parliamentarians opposed the decision of the Tsar to dissolve the Duma.
- On 22 February, there was a lockout at a factory by the workers. More workers from other factories joined them. Many women led the strike in factories. This came to be known as International Women's Day. Curfew was imposed by the Government.
- Politicians, workers and middle class were later joined by the cavalry and soldiers. Workers formed a 'soviet' which later came to be known as the Petrograd Soviet.
- As a result, the Tsar abdicated the throne, and a new provisional government was formed by the Soviet leaders. The February Revolution finally brought an end to the Russian monarchy in February 1917.

Answer 24

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 incorporates 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 provides 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 25

The differences between the Himalayan and the peninsular river systems:

Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
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 hard.

SECTION D

Answer 26 (A)



Answer 26 (B)

