

CBSE
Class IX
Social Science
Sample Paper 5
Solutions

SECTION A

Answer 1

The liberals did not believe in the principle of universal adult franchise. They were of the opinion that only men having property should have the right to vote. The radicals however, opposed the privileges of landowners and wealthy factory owners. Many of them even supported women suffragette movements.

OR

By the 1870s, socialist ideas had begun to spread in Europe. It was to coordinate their efforts, socialists formed an international body – namely, the Second International.

Answer 2

The alternation of the monsoon and dry season defined the seasonal rhythms of the movement of the pastoralists in the states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

OR

The 1878 Act divided forests into three categories: reserved, protected and village forests. The villagers could not take anything from the reserved forests. They could only use the wood and fuel from the protected or the village forests.

OR

A machine which dramatically increased wheat production in the USA was 'Reaper'. It was invented by Cyrus McCormick.

Answer 3

Two island neighbouring countries of India are Sri Lanka and Maldives.

OR

Tropic of Cancer is the latitude which divides the country into almost two equal parts.

Answer 4

An argument against democracy is that democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality.

Answer 5

The states of Punjab and Haryana recorded the highest rate of growth in food grains during the Green Revolution.

OR

Physical capital is an important factor of production which include various inputs that are required at every stage during production.

Answer 6

Two constitutional rights granted to the Indian citizens are the right to property and the right to vote in an election.

Answer 7

An MP is the member of the Parliament. He/she is either the member of the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. An MLA is the member of the State Legislative Assembly. He may either be a member of State Legislative Assembly or the State Council.

SECTION B

Answer 8

France experienced political instability under the rule of the Directory because of the following reasons:

- After the fall of the Jacobin government, the wealthy middle class seized power. A new constitution was introduced which provided for two elected legislative councils.
- These then appointed a Directory, an executive made up of five members. This was meant as a safeguard against the concentration of power in a one-man executive as was under the Jacobins.
- However, the Directors often clashed with the legislative councils, who then threatened to dismiss them. This led to political instability in France which finally led to the rise of a military dictator, Napoleon Bonaparte.

OR

Differences between the revolutions of 1830 and 1848 were in France:

Revolution of 1830	Revolution of 1848
This was caused due to the presence of social and political inequalities in the society.	This was caused due to economic hardships and inequalities faced by the people as a result of the Industrial revolution
The Revolution of 1830 did not abolish monarchy completely. It established constitutional monarchy	The Revolution of 1848 abolished monarchy and declared France a republic
The Revolution was able to achieve social equality in the society	It was able to achieve limited political equality in the society.

Answer 9

The Nazis used language and media carefully to propagate their ideologies. This was done in the following ways:

- The Nazis used words used to describe treatment to the Jews were deceptive. Nazis used words such as '**special treatment**' and '**final solution**' for mass killings of the Jews. '**Evacuation**' was used for the mass deportation of people to gas chambers. Gas chambers were known as 'disinfection areas'.
- Media was used to popularise the support of the Government. Jews and those opposing the Nazis were stereotyped. Socialists and liberals were attacked as foreign agents.
- Many **propaganda films were made** to create hatred for the Jews. The Nazis worked on the minds of the people and turned the attention of the Germans towards people labelled as enemies of the Nazis.

OR

After Hitler became the chancellor of Germany, he assigned Hjalmar Schacht the responsibility of economic recovery. Economic reforms carried out under the Hitler's rule were:

- a. Full production and full employment was aimed through a state-funded work-creation programme. This project produced the famous German superhighways (autobahns) and the people's car, the Volkswagen.
- b. Hitler proposed compulsory labour for male citizens, comprehensive agricultural reform and interest-rate reduction to promote industrial growth and new jobs in road and waterway construction.
- c. Hitler aimed at accumulation of resources by undertaking an aggressive foreign policy and expansion of territory.

Answer 10

The Indian Constitution was drawn up under very difficult circumstances. It was because it was not easy to make a constitution for a huge and a diverse country like India. At this time, the country was born through a partition on the basis of religious differences. The partition was not peaceful and was a traumatic experience for the people of both-India and Pakistan. Moreover, the British had drafted the Instrument of Accession according to which the princely states were free to join India or Pakistan or remain independent. When the constitution was being framed, the future of the country did not look very secure. The makers had too many anxieties about the present and the future of the country.

OR

The Constitution of our country was framed by the Constituent Assembly which worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner.

- The Constituent Assembly first decided and agreed upon some basic principles. Draft constitution for discussion was then prepared by the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- There were several rounds of thorough discussion on the Draft Constitution, clause by clause. More than two thousand amendments were considered. The members deliberated for 114 days spread over three years.
- Every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent Assembly were recorded and preserved, called the 'Constituent Assembly Debates'. These debates provide the rationale behind every provision of the Constitution. These are used to interpret the meaning of the Constitution.

Answer 11

Three main processes of population change are birth rate, death rate and migration.

- **Birth rate** is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. If the birth rate is higher than the death rate, then the population of the country is set to increase.
- **Death rate** is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year. One of the main reasons for the population growth of India is the decline in the death rate.
- **Migration** can be the movement of people across regions and territories. Internal migration refers to migration within the country, while international migration refers to migration between countries. Internal migration does not change the population of the country but impacts the density of population in a region or a state.

Answer 12

The judiciary in India is one of the most powerful organ in the country. This is because:

- The Supreme Court and the High Court have the power to interpret the constitution. They can declare any law null and void if it is against the spirit of our constitution.

- The Supreme Court and the High Courts act as the guardian of the fundamental rights of the citizens. Any person can directly appeal to the Supreme Court if his/her fundamental rights are taken away.
- In recent years, courts have given several judgements and directives to protect public interests and human rights. Any person can approach the courts if public interest is hurt by the actions of the government.

OR

Cabinet Ministers are usually top-level leaders of the ruling party or parties who are in charge of the major ministries. They need to work as a team because:

- Most important decisions of the government are taken by the cabinet ministers. Since various departments are directly or indirectly related to each other (for example defence and the foreign affairs), they need to work in close coordination with one another.
- The ministers may have different views and opinions, but everyone has to own up to every decision of the Cabinet.

Answer 13

The three courses of the river are the upper course, the middle course and the lower course.

Upper Course: It is the course followed by the river during the early part of its journey. River during this course flows faster through hills and mountains

Middle Course: River in this course enters the plains, it becomes wide and its speed gets slower.

Lower Course: It is the journey of the river towards the end before draining into the sea or ocean. Deltas are formed in the lower course of the river.

Answer 14

Yes, I agree that a democratic government is an accountable form of government. It is because:

- A democratic government respond to the needs of the people. A non-democratic government may or may not respond to the needs of the people.
- China suffered from one of the worst famines in 1958–1961. Nearly three crore people died in the famine. No major famine occurred in India at this time. According to economists, it was perhaps because India is a democratic country.
- Democracy in India made the Government respond to food scarcity in a way in which the Chinese Government did not. It was because India has a multi-party system and free press. It is accountable to the government. If the government does not respond to the needs of the people, it may be criticised and even lose the next elections.

Answer 15

Three powers and functions of the President of India are:

- All appointments to the post of the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Governors of the state, Election Commissioner and ambassadors to other countries are made by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers.
- No bill can become a law until and unless it is signed by the President.

- The President is the supreme commander of the defence forces of India. All wars and peace treaties are signed on his name.

Answer 16

Green Revolution though increased the production of the food grains, it deteriorated the quality of natural resources such as soil, land and depleted water table.

- In many regions, the soil lost its fertility because of the excessive use of chemical fertilisers.
- In several regions fields were irrigated excessively. This resulted in water logging leading to salinity. This degraded the quality of soil and land.

The continuous use of groundwater for tube well irrigation further reduced the water-table below the ground.

OR

Multiple Cropping: When more than one crop is grown on a piece of land during a year, it is known as multiple cropping. It is the most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land.

Modern Farming Method The farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh use HYV seeds, tube wells for irrigation, chemical fertilisers and pesticides, as well as machinery like tractors and threshers to increase the production. All these measures comprise what are known as modern farming methods.

Answer 17

Human resource is different from land and physical capital in the following ways:

- Human resources are primary sources of production and can make use of land and capital with the help of their skills and technology. Land and capital, the secondary sources of production cannot become useful on their own.
- Human resources are active factors of production. They exhibit multiple importance. They are producers as well as consumers.
- Human resources can bring changes in other resources. Other resources cannot change or affect human resources.

OR

There is a vast difference prevailing across different sections of the population.

- Over the last decade, the literacy rate in India has increased considerably. The rate of literacy has gone up tremendously in states like Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan after the implementation of free education in the villages.
- According to Census of India 2011, the literacy rate has increased up to 74.04 per cent from 64.8 percent in 2001. But there is a wide gender disparity prevailing in Indian literacy rate. In 2011 literacy rates were 82.1 percent for men and 65.46 percent for women.
- 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.

Answer 18

Since 1970's, India has avoided famine even during adverse weather conditions because of the Green Revolution. There was a bumper production of food grains in the country during the Green Revolution. Variety of crops were grown during this time. The availability of food grains (even in adverse weather conditions or otherwise) in the country has further been ensured with a carefully designed food security system by the government.

SECTION C

Answer 19

In Maasailand, not all pastoralists were equally affected by the changes in the colonial period. It was because:

- In the pre-colonial period, the Maasai society was divided into two social categories—the elders and the warriors. While the elders looked after the administration of the clan, the warriors were responsible for the protection of the tribe.
- The warriors were mainly responsible for the protection of the tribe. They defended the community and organised cattle raids. To administer the affairs of the Maasai, the British introduced a series of measures. They appointed a chief of different sub-groups of Maasai, who were made responsible for the affairs of the tribe. The British imposed various restrictions on raiding and warfare affecting the traditional authority of both elders and warriors.
- The chiefs appointed by the colonial government often accumulated wealth over time. They had a regular income with which they could buy animals, goods and land. These chiefs managed to survive the devastations of war and drought.
- But the common people of the tribes suffered during the colonial rule. The poor pastoralists had no money and only their cattle to live on. During droughts, they almost lost everything. They then moved to the towns in search of work. Many of them got regular work in road and building construction.

OR

The enclosure of lands affected the poor in the following ways:

- Enclosure of land benefited the rich farmers and landlords. Enclosed lands became the properties of landowners.
- The poor farmers and villagers could not collect fire wood and graze their cattle in enclosed lands. They also could not hunt in the common forests.
- The poor were displaced from their lands and went in search of work opportunities, especially in the southern counties of England, but jobs were not secure.
- Earlier the labourers lived with their landowners and helped them in accomplishing various works. This practice began to disappear by 1800.
- Work became insecure, employment uncertain, income unstable. For a very large part of the year the poor had no work.

OR

In 1600 CE, only one-sixth of India's land was under cultivation. However, the percentage of cultivable lands in India increased during the colonial period because of the following reasons:

- The increase in the demand of food crops led to the clearing of forests for agricultural purposes.
- The British in order to maximise their revenues encouraged the production of commercial crops such as indigo, sugar, cotton and jute.
- The British colonialists regarded forests as unproductive. To them, the best way to increase their productivity was by bringing them under cultivation.
- Because of the diminishing forest cover of England, Indian wood was felled for building ships for England. Forests were recklessly felled and the wood was exported from India to England.

- The beginning and expansion of railways in India led to the destruction of forests on a large scale. In 1850s, in Madras Presidency alone, about 35,000 trees were felled. The contractors fell trees indiscriminately for supplying timber to the Government. Apart from it, many forests were also felled in regions where railway lines were laid down. The cleared forests paved way to land cultivation.

Answer 20

There are several dimensions to poverty. Poverty does not mean only the lack of means, hunger and shelter. It also is a situation in which parents are not able to send their children to school or a situation where sick and ill people are not able to afford treatment. Poverty also means lack of clean water and sanitation facilities. It further means lack of a regular job with minimum wages. Above all it means living with a sense of helplessness. Poor people are in a situation in which they are ill-treated at almost every place, in farms, factories, government offices, hospitals and railway stations. One of the biggest challenges of independent India has been to bring millions of its people out of abject poverty.

OR

According to the World Bank, the percentage of people in developing countries who are living on less than \$1.90 per day have fallen down from 35% in 1990 to 10.68% in 2013. Although there has been a substantial reduction in global poverty, it is marked with great regional differences. As a result of rapid economic growth and massive investments in human resource development, poverty has declined substantially in China and Southeast Asian countries. In the countries of South Asia (India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan) the decline has also been as rapid from 54 to 15 per cent. In Sub-Saharan Africa, poverty in fact rose from 54 per cent in 1981 to 41 per cent in 2013. In Latin America, the ratio of poverty remained the same. Poverty has also resurfaced in some of the former socialist countries like Russia, where officially it was non-existent earlier.

Answer 21

Five main characteristics of hot weather season in India

- The hot weather season in India begins from March and continues till May. In May, the temperature rises to 45°C in the north-western 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 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. During this time, torrential downpours are accompanied by hail in West Bengal. These storms are known as Kal Baisakhi.
- Towards the end of the summer season, rain showers are common in Kerala and Karnataka. They help in the early ripening of mangoes and thus are sometimes also referred to as 'mango showers'.

Answer 22

The food procured by the FCI is distributed through government regulated ration shops among the poorer section of the society. This is called the public distribution system (PDS). The PDS has proved to be the most effective instrument of government policy'. This is because:

- It helped in stabilising prices and making food available to consumers at affordable prices.
- It has helped in averting widespread hunger and famine by supplying food from surplus regions of the country to the deficit ones.
- Price has been under revision in favour of the poor households.
- It has contributed to an increase in food grain production and has provided income security to farmers in certain regions.

Answer 23

Five important functions of the Election Commission are:

- It takes decisions on every matter related to the elections. It announces the date of the elections and the declaration of the results.
- It implements the Code of Conduct and takes action against candidates who violate it
- It gives guidelines to the Government which have to be followed during the elections. It is done to ensure that the government does not misuse its power to increase its chances to win elections.
- When on election duty, government officials work under the supervision of the EC and not the Government.
- A Voters List is an electoral roll which contains the name, father's name, age, and sex of the voter. The EC identifies the eligible voters in each constituency and prepares a list of all of them.

Answer 24

Montane forests grow in the mountainous regions. Montane forests grow in the mountainous regions. As the temperature decreases with an increase in height, there is a change in the cover of natural vegetation on increasing altitude.

- Temperate forests are found at 1500–3000 metres. Coniferous trees predominate in this region. Pine, cedar, fir, deodar and spruce are some important trees. These forests are found in the southern slopes of the Himalayan Mountains.
- Between 1500 to 3000 meters temperate forest containing coniferous trees like pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce and cedar are found.
- Temperate grasslands are found at higher altitudes.
- Above 3,600 metres, Alpine vegetation can be found. Silver firs, pines, junipers and birches are some important trees. However, at still higher altitudes, their growth becomes stunted
- At the highest altitude, mosses and lichens are found.

In India, montane forests are found in the Himalayan Mountains

OR

Main differences between tropical evergreen and deciduous forests:

Tropical evergreen forests	Deciduous forests
Tropical evergreen forests are found in	Deciduous forests are found in regions

regions which receive more than 200 cm of rainfall.	which receive rainfall of 200–70 cm
The trees do not shed their leaves at the same time as there is no particular season for shedding their leaves.	The trees shed their leaves for about six to eight months during the dry season.
These forests are dense.	These forests are less dense.
These forests are found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Islands, upper parts of Assam and Tamil Nadu and on the western slopes of the Western Ghats.	These forests are found in the northeastern states, parts of Central India, West Odisha and Chhattisgarh.
Some trees are ebony, mahogany, rosewood and rubber.	Some trees are sandalwood, teak and sal.

Answer 25

The Russian Revolution fired the imagination of workers all over the world.

In many countries, communist parties were formed. One such example was the Communist Party of Great Britain. Russia aimed at spreading socialism in the world. Many non-Russians from outside the USSR participated in the Conference of the Peoples of the East (1920) and the Bolshevik-founded Comintern (an international union of pro-Bolshevik socialist parties). By the time of the outbreak of the Second World War, the USSR had given socialism a global face and world stature. All over the world, steps were taken by several countries to improve the condition of the workers. Their working hours were reduced and various facilities were provided to them.

However, the revolution was criticised because of the way the Bolsheviks took power.

Yet by 1950s it was acknowledged even within Russia that the style of government was not in keeping with the ideals of the Russian Revolution. Though, the workers were empowered and poor were fed, the Russian government had denied the essential freedoms to its citizens and carried out its developmental projects through repressive policies. One such example was the forceful Collectivisation programme of Stalin. It was in 1991, that the Soviet Union was finally disintegrated.

SECTION D

Answer 26 (A)



Answer 26 (B)

