



QUESTION PAPER

STD.: IXTH (CBSE)

MARKS: 80

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE

PRELIM EXAM 2019-20

TIME: 3 HOURS

SECTION – A

[OBJECTIVE BASED QUESTIONS]

1. Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below: 1

| Column A | Column B |
|--|-------------|
| A. Louis becomes king of France | (i) 1792-93 |
| B. France becomes a Republic | (ii) 1804 |
| C. Napoleon becomes Emperor of of France | (iii) 1774 |
| D. Napoleon defeated at waterloo | (iv) 1815 |

Ans. (A – iii), (B – i), (C – ii), (D – iv)

2. Why the makers of our Constitution thought of a special system of reserved constituencies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? 1

Ans. (d) All of the above.

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows. 1
Identify the picture of the revolutionary women.

Ans.(a) Olympe de gouges

OR

4. Why the Godavari river is known as ‘Dakshin Ganga’? 1

Ans. The Godavari river known as ‘Dakshin Ganga’ because of its length and large area covered by it.

5. Mango Showers’ are common in 1

Ans. (d) Both (a) and (b)

6. Complete the Table with the correct information with regard to health infrastructure. 1

| Year | 1951 | 2016 |
|-----------------------|------|-----------|
| Infant Mortality Rate | 147 | <u>34</u> |

7. What is the age group of Population which is regarding as the work Force? 1

Ans. In India, the workforce population includes people from the age of 15 to 59 years.

OR

Who said that food security means the access to food through entitlements?

Ans. Amartya Sen is the speaker here.

8. Correct the following statements 1

King louis XVI was publicly executed on 10th May, 1793.

Ans. King Louis XVI was publicly executed on 21st January, 1793.

OR

Now in Lok Sabha, seat reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are 50 and 36.

Ans. Now in Lok Sabha, seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are 84 and 47.

9. Study the picture and answer the question that follows. 1

Identify the political symbols of France

Ans. (b) Personification of the law

10. The famous book, ‘Two treatises of government’ is written by John Locke. 1

OR

The Two Indians who responded to the ideas coming from revolutionary France are **Tipu Sultan** and **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**.

11. The National Human Rights commission (NHRC) work like any court. How? 1

Ans. The NHRC can summon witness, question any government official, demand any official paper and send its own team for the spot inquiry etc, which are also the works of any court.

OR

What is a Summon?

Ans. Summon is an order issued by a court asking a person to appear before it.

12. What is working capital? 1

Ans. Capital or money which is used mainly for production, like raw materials and cash in hand is known as working capital.

13. Bhabar is 1

Ans.(c) a dry forested area below the foothills of Garhwal and Kumaun.

14. 'Land to the tiller' was the slogan used in Assembly Election of 1977 in West Bengal by Left Front. 1

15. Where does the Brahmaputra river have less slit, despite a longer course? 1

Ans. (d) Tibet

16. The colonial government started commercial forestry in India in the Early 19th century. 1

OR

In **1775** the Mataram Kingdom of Java Split.

17. Find the correct option 1

A reserved constituency is that which is reserved for

Ans. (d) Disabled persons

18. Arrange the following in the correct sequence 1

(i) **Summer** (ii) **Retreating Monsoon**

(iii) **Winter** (iv) **Advancing Monsoon**

Codes

Ans. (a) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). 1
Read the statements and chose the correct option:

Assertion (A): The seasonal hunger affects the landless agricultural Labourers most.

Reason (R): the seasonal hunger is the consequence of seasonal nature of food production and harvesting.

Options:

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

20. The area drained by a single river system is called a drainage basin. Any elevated area, such as a mountain or an unpland separates two drainage basins. Such an unpland is known as 1

Ans. (b) Water divide

SECTION – B

[SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS]

21. Mention any three merits of democracy. 3

Ans. The three merits of democracy are as follows:

(i) Democracy looks after the welfare of all people. The society as a whole benefits under the democratic system. It looks after the interests of the masses.

(ii) Democracy is based on equality, where all citizens are treated without any discrimination of caste, colour, creed, sex or region.

(iii) Democracy forms democratic government. It is a strong and responsible government and guarantees liberty of thought and expression, freedom to form associations and even to criticise the government. This is essential for the self-expression and development of people.

OR

Why it is said that democracy is possible only if elections are free and fair?

Ans. Holding free and fair elections is the soul of a democratic setup. In democracy, people have the choice to remove the existing rulers, if they wish so. Those currently in power have a fair chance of losing if there is free and fair election. Democracy is based on a fundamental principle of political equality. Each adult citizen has one vote and each vote has one value. In China only those who are members of the Chinese Communist Party or eight smaller parties allied to it are allowed to contest elections. So there is no real choice between political alternatives. As the elections are free and fair there is no democracy in China. Therefore, democracy is possible only if elections are free and fair.

22. How can poverty be reduced in future in India? Suggest any three points. 3

Ans. By the measures given below, poverty can be reduced in future in India.

- (i) By attaining sustainable higher economic growth rate, poverty can be reduced. If growth rate is high, then more jobs will be created and there will be rise in income in rural and urban areas.
- (ii) By creating more employment opportunities especially in rural areas where disguised and seasonal unemployment is more so that people living below poverty line can get employment and earn income which will reduce poverty.
- (iii) By focussing on empowerment of the women and economically weaker sections of the society poverty can be reduced. This will improve the condition of women and the weaker sections.

23. "The soil affects the type of trees found in a region." Justify this statement with three examples. 3

Ans. The types of soil vary over place to place and is one of the major physical factors of relief which affects the type of trees found in a region. In the following ways, it affects the trees of a region:

- (i) Sandy soil is found in semi-arid regions with less than 70cm of rainfall. Plants having long roots for deep penetration into the soil and with thick leaves or thorns to minimise evaporation can grow here. e.g. Cactus, Acacia, Palms, Euphorbias.
- (ii) Deltaic soils are found in mangroves and tidal forests. The roots of the plants get submerged in water so those plants can survive that have hard wood and have protruding roots above the ground. Sundari trees grow in this type of soil along with Palm, Keora, Agar etc.
- (iii) Mountain soil is found at an altitude of 1000-2000 m. Trees that grow in this type of soil are tall, conical shaped with needle like leaves. E.g. Pine, Deodar, Fir, Spruce, Cedar

24. What is Universal Adult Franchise? State its two characteristics. 3

Ans. In our country, all the citizens aged 18 years and above have the right to vote irrespective of any discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, colour or gender. It is known as Universal Adult Franchise. Two characteristics of Universal Adult Franchise are as follows:

- (i) Under this system everyone is treated equally and given equal opportunity to elect their representatives in the law-making process of the country.
- (ii) This also reflects the democratic form of government elected through general elections.

OR

Mention some wide-ranging powers of the Election Commission.

Ans. The wide - ranging powers of the Election Commission of India are as follows.

- (i) It takes decisions on every aspect of conduct and control of elections from the announcement of election to the declaration of results.
- (ii) It implements the code of conduct and punishes any candidate of party who violates it.
- (iii) It can order the government to follow some guidelines to prevent use and misuse of governmental power to enhance its chances to win or to transfer some government officials.
- (iv) At the time of election duty, government officers must work under the control of the Election Commission, not under the government.

25. What were the policies of the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks? 3

Ans. The Russian Socialist Democratic Labour Party was divided into two prominent political groups in 1904. Bolsheviks and Mensheviks

The Bolsheviks policies were related to extreme measures. They were eager to establish a socialist state as quickly as possible. They were ready to achieve this even by force and violence, if needed. They did

not recognise any other class than that of the workers and were hostile to any co-operation party an instrument for bringing about revolution.

The Mensheviks represented a minority group. Their policies and methods were less radical.

They were willing to await the eventual coming of socialism. They believed in gradual change and establishment of a parliamentary form of government like that of Britain and France.

OR

Who were the 'Kulaks' in Russia?

Ans. Kulak is the name for well-to-do peasants in Russia. In 1927-28, Stalin took the decision to develop modern farms and run them along industrial lines, he believed that rich peasants and traders in the country side were holding stocks of grain in the hope of higher prices. For this reason, it was necessary to eliminate Kulaks. Under Stalin's collectivisation programme, land of Kulak was taken away and converted into large modern farms. As they resisted collectivisation, many of the Kulakas were deported and exiled.

26 President in India Have legislative powers which he applies from time to time. Give three instances to support the statement. 3

Ans. Indian President applies his legislative powers in the following manners:

- (i) The President can summon and address the two Houses of Parliament. The first session of Parliament each year begins with an address by the President.
- (ii) On the advice of the Prime Minister, he can dissolve the Lok Sabha before the expiry of its normal term.
- (iii) In case of a conflict between two Houses over a non-money bill, the President can conduct a joint sitting of the two Houses to resolve the conflict.

27. What do you mean by famine? How it occurs and what are its effect? 3

Ans. A famine is characterised by wide spread death due to starvation and epidemics caused by forced use of contaminated water or decaying food and loss of body resistance due to weakening from starvation. This occurs due to severe shortage of food resulting from crop failure or other calamity, which increases the price of food dramatically, Poor people cannot afford to buy food at these high prices. They suffer from food shortage which ultimately leads to starvation.

The inflation in food prices also affects the middle income earners. The production of food grain also decreases that results in further increase in food prices. This results in starvation and famine like Bengal famine of 1943.

OR

How is Minimum Support Price (MSP) helpful for farmers and also for ensuring food security in India? Explain.

Ans. Minimum Support Price is helpful for farmers and for ensuring food security in the following ways:

- (i) It provides an economic assurance to the farmers that motivates them to grow targeted crops. They cannot be exploited by middlemen for lower prices.
- (ii) Production of targeted crops increases. For example, India once an importer of wheat is now one of the largest producers of it and has huge surplus stocks catering to both domestic and international demands.
- (iii) Increased production also helped in achieving food security and catering to the requirements of National Food Security Act.

28. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows 3

(a) In what way production is a combination of various factors?

(Source A: Organisation of Productions)

(b) To what extent do you think that there is constraint in raising farm production?

(Source B: Land is Fixed)

(c) To what extent small farmers are exploited due to their lack of capital?

(Source C: The Capital Needed in Farming)

Ans. (a) Production is possible only where various resources such as land, labour, physical capital and human capital are combined. These resources are called factors of production, hence production is a combination of various factors.

- (b) There is constraint in raising farm production to a certain extent because that land area is fixed, it cannot be increased. However farm production can be increased by using modern technology on same piece of land.
- (c) Small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for the capital from large farmers, moneylenders and traders. They charge very high rate of interest. Due to this small farmers have difficulty in repaying loans.

SECTION – C
[LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS]

29. Explain the main provisions of the Right to Equality. 5

Ans. The main provisions of the Right to Equality are as follows:

- (i) Equality Before Law Article 14 of the Constitution guarantees that all citizens shall be equally protected by the laws of the country. It means that the state cannot discriminate any of the Indian citizen on the basis of his/her caste, creed, colour, sex, gender, religion or place of birth.
- (ii) Social Equality and Equal Access to Public Areas Article 15 states that every person shall have equal access to public places like public parks, museums, wells, bathing ghats, temples, etc.
- (iii) Equality in Matters of Public Employment Article 16 states that all citizens can apply for government jobs. But this right shall not be conferred to overseas citizens of India.
- (iv) Abolition of Untouchability Article 17 of the Constitution abolishes the practice of untouchability and anyone doing so is punishable by law.
- (v) Abolition of Titles Article 18 of the Constitution prohibits the state from conferring any title.

OR

How does our Constitution specify the cultural and educational rights of the minorities?

Ans. Democracy gives power to majority. Language, culture and religion of minorities need special protection here. Otherwise they feel neglected and undermined under the influence of religion and culture of majority section in the society. Thus, Constitution makers specified the cultural and education rights of the minorities in our society. These are as follows.

- (i) Any section of citizens with a distinct language or culture has a right to conserve it.
- (ii) Admission to any educational institution maintained by government or receiving government aid cannot be denied to any citizen on the ground of religion or language.
- (iii) All minorities have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their own choice.

30. “Location and relief are important factors in determining the climate of India.” Explain the statement with examples. 5

Ans. The location of India and the various relief features have deep effect in determining climate of India.

(i) Location

- India is located between 8° N to 37° N latitudes.
- Tropic of Cancer divides the country in two equal halves-North sub-tropical zone and South tropical zone.
- India is surrounded by three water bodies in the South and girdled by a high continuous mountain chain in the North. This compact physical setting gives unique and common climatic framework.
- The Indian ocean, the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian sea have moderating effects on India’s climatic condition.

(ii) Relief

- High mountains in the North act as barriers for cold and hot winds. It provides the whole North India a tropical climate.
- These mountains may also cause precipitation as these are high enough and lie in the path of rain-bearing winds. For example, the leeward side of the Western Ghats remains relatively dry in monsoon season.
- The Himalayas also force the South-West monsoons to shed all their moisture in the sub-continent. Thus, it can be concluded that location and relief are important factors in determining the climate of India.

31. Explain the main features of the French Constitution of 1791.

5

Ans. The main features of the French Constitution of 1791 were as follows:

- (i) **Constitutional Monarchy** The Constitution made France a Constitutional monarchy.
- (ii) **National Assembly** It was indirectly elected. It had the power to make laws and exercise control over the king and the ministers.
- (iii) **Right to Vote** Only men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a labourer's wage were given the status of active citizens, were entitled to vote. The remaining men and all women, children and youth below 25 years were classified as passive citizens who had no voting rights.
- (iv) **Power Distribution among Different Institutions** The powers were distributed among the different institutions as the nobility and clergy were stripped off their powers.
- (v) **The Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen** The Constitution began with the declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. It included various rights such as the right to life, freedom of speech, freedom of opinion and equality before law.

32. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows:

5

- (a) **What is the main point in Nazi ideology?**
- (b) **What is the source of Hitler's inspiration for racism?**
- (c) **What is the similarity between the view of Hitler and natural scientists?**

- Ans.**
- (a) Hitler's worldview is known as Nazi ideology. According to it, there was no equality between people, but only a racial hierarchy in which Nordic German Aryans were at the top and Jews were located at the lowest place.
 - (b) Natural scientists Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer's view inspired Hitler to develop his racism. Darwin explained the creation of plants and animals through the concept of evolution and natural selection. Herbert spence gave the idea of the survival of the fittest, i.e. only those species survived on Earth that could adopt themselves to changing climatic conditions.
 - (c) Darwin never suggested that the purely natural process of selection was applicable to human beings. His ideas were used by Hitler to justify his imperial racist rule over conquered people. As such there is no similarity between the two.

33. Describe the location of India on the world panorama.

5

Ans. The location of India on the world panorama can be described in the following points.

- (i) India is the seventh largest country in the world after Russia, Canada, China, USA, Brazil and Australia.
- (ii) It lies entirely in the Northern hemisphere.
- (iii) The mainland extends between $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$ latitudes and between $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$ longitudes.
- (iv) The island groups of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands, together make up the India Union.
- (v) The Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ}30'N$) passes through the approximate center dividing the country into almost two equal parts. India's total area accounts for about 2.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the world. The land of India has an area of 3.28 million sq km.

34. "Maintaining a buffer stock ensures food security in the country". Analyse this statement. 5

Ans. Buffer stock is the stock of surplus food grains procured by the government through Food Corporation of India (FCI) from the farmers. Following are the ways in which this stock is used by the government to ensure food security in the country:

- (i) The government procures food grains through FCI from the farmers after paying them a pre-announced price for their produce in Minimum Support Price.
- (ii) The FCI has its godowns all over the country. It stores the purchased grains in these godowns.
- (iii) The food procured by FCI is distributed through government regulated ration shops among the poor sections of the society at a price lower than the market price.
- (iv) This also helps to resolve the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during the periods of calamity.

- (v) Any family with a ration card can buy a stipulated amount of food grains (rice and wheat) from the ration shops.

OR

Explain the Antyodaya Anna Yojana introduced by the Government of India.

Ans. The main objective of the Antyodaya Anna Yojana or the AAY scheme was to provide food security to the people who came Below the Poverty Line (BPL). Depending on their annual income of the family they got the subsidised food at their locality itself. This scheme was launched in December 2000. Under this scheme one crore of the poorest among the BPL families covered under Public Distribution System (PDS) were identified. Each state identified the poor families under BPL category through survey.

Following is the list of all features included in this scheme:

- Giving food grains to economically insecure families at subsidised rates.
- Providing food about 35 kg (Previously it was 25 kg) of rice/wheat to poor families per month.
- Food grains, e.g. wheat at ` 2 per kg and rice at ` 3 per kg are given.
- Generation of special ration cards and distributed by the state government. This scheme has been further expanded in June 2003 and in August 2004 and 2 crore families have been covered by this scheme.

**SECTION – D
(MAP WORK)**

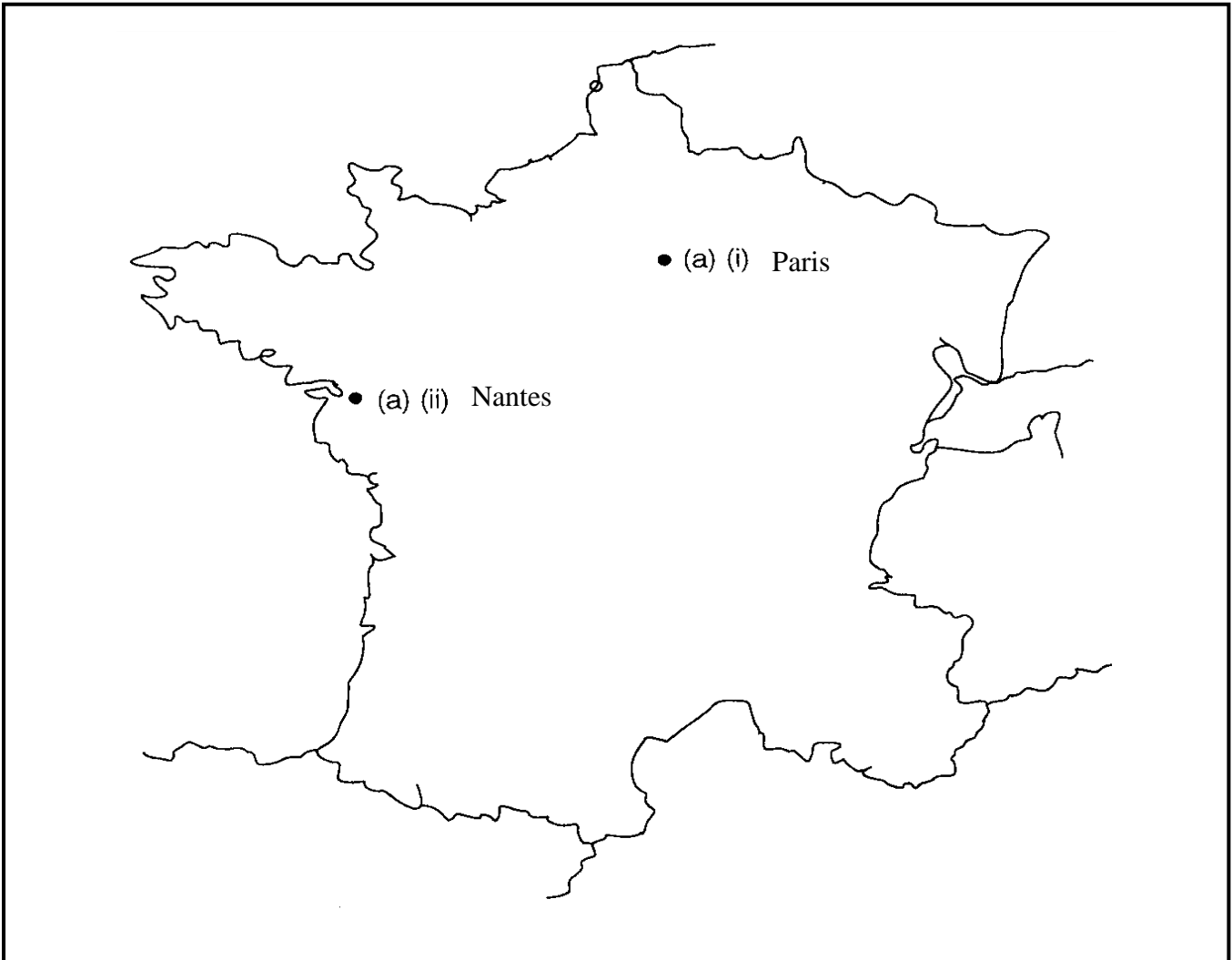
35.(a) Two items (i) and (ii) are shown in the given outline map of France. Identify these items with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

2

(i) The present capital of France

(ii) The port of France enriched due to slave trade

Ans. The answer map is given below:



35.(b) Six features (i), (ii), (iii), (v) and (vi) are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify any four of these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

4

(i) A plateau rich in minerals.

(ii) An area of black soil formed by a vast outpouring of lava, from many fissures developing in Earth's crust.

(iii) A mountain range

(iv) Famous national park in Uttarakhand

(v) Bird Sancturay in Rajasthan

(vi) Lake in Jammu and Kashmir

Ans. The answer map is given below:

