

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
[AGRA REGION]
SESSION ENDING EXAMINATION 2018
SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS-IX
(SOLVED PAPER)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

General Instructions :

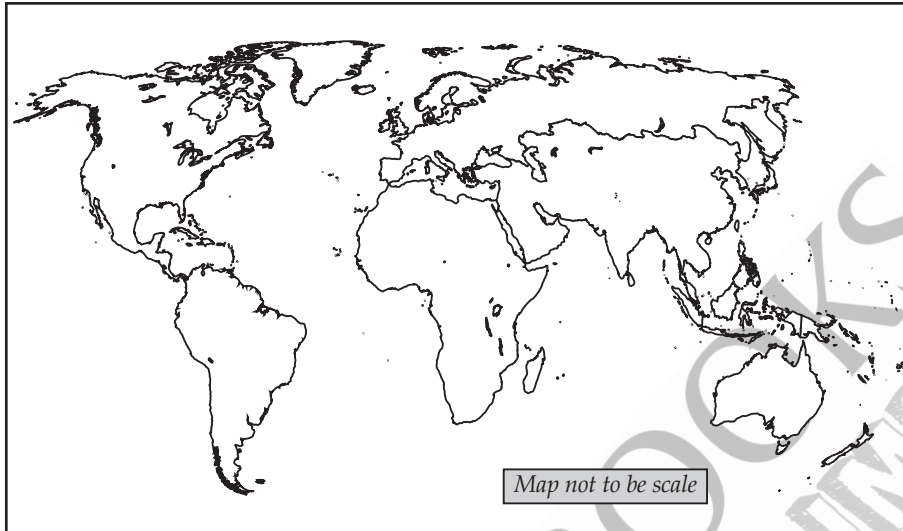
- (i) The questions paper has 27 questions. All the questions are *Compulsory*.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 7 are *Very Short Answer Questions*. Each question carries 1 mark.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 8 to 18 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 19 to 25 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (vi) Question number 26 and 27 are map questions of 5 marks each from History and Geography both. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer-book.

- 1. In which year Napoleon became the emperor of France ? 1
 - 2. Who was the leader of Nazi party ? 1
 - 3. Which is the longest river of the peninsular India ? 1
 - 4. What is Loo ? 1
 - 5. What is literacy ? 1
 - 6. Name the two houses of our parliament ? 1
 - 7. Which activities are included in the secondary sector ? 1
 - 8. Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the people of the world during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. 3
 - 9. What were the social, economical and political conditions in Russia before 1905 ? 3
 - 10. The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why ? 3
 - 11. Why are rivers important for the country's economy ? 3
 - 12. Why does the rainfall decreases from the East to the West in northern plains ? 3
 - 13. What are the merits of democracy ? 3
 - 14. What are the challenges to free and fair elections in India ? 3
 - 15. Our constitution guarantees six kinds of freedom. Name them. 3
 - 16. How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur ? 3
 - 17. What is the difference between economic activities and non-economic activities ? 3
 - 18. Which are the people more prone to food insecurity ? 3
 - 19. Explain why Nazi propaganda was effective in creating a hatred for Jews ? 5
 - 20. What was the Criminal Tribal Act during the colonial government in India ? 5
- OR**
- What were the similarities between colonial management of the forest in Baster and Java ?
- OR**
- Why were Indian farmers reluctant to grow opium ?
- 21. Describe how the Himalayas were formed ? 5
 - 22. Write about the values of the preamble of our constitution. 5
 - 23. What are the powers of the president of India ? 5
 - 24. Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India. 5

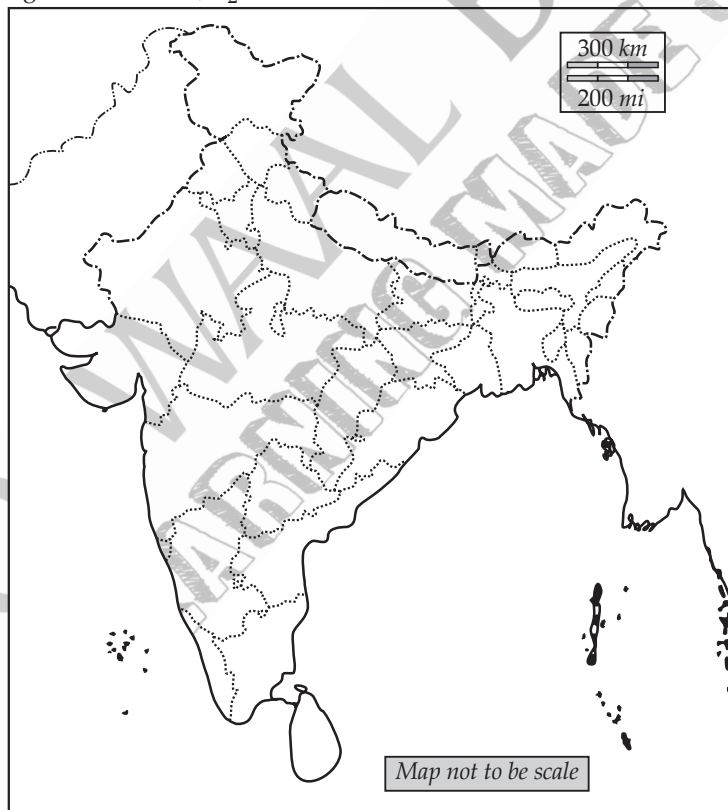
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25. What are the problems of the functioning of ration shops ?
26. In an outline map of the world show the following :
France, Germany

2



27. In an outline map of India show the following :
Indus river, Kaziranga National Park, K₂



3



ANSWERS

1. Napoleon became the Emperor of France on 2nd Dec, 1804. 1
2. Adolf Hitler. 1
3. Godavari is the longest river of Peninsular India. 1
4. Loo is a strong, dusty, hot and dry summer wind blowing during the day over the North and North-western India. 1
5. Literacy can be defined as the ability to read and write. 1
6. The two houses of Parliament are : the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. 1
7. The secondary sector includes the processing of raw materials, food manufacturing, textile manufacturing. 1
8. The legacy of the French Revolution for the people of the world during the 18th and 19th Centuries was as follow :
 - (i) Ideas of equality and democratic spread for France to other European countries and feudalism was abolished.
 - (ii) Colonial people reworked the idea of freedom from bondage into their movements to create sovereign nation states.
 - (iii) It was the first movement to adopt the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity.
 - (iv) The declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen gave birth to rights like right to move, freedom to speech, equality before law, etc.
 - (v) Women were given many rights. They could not be forced without their consent, divorce was made legal, schooling was made compulsory and they could train for jobs. **(Any Three) (1×3=3)**
9. The social, economic and political conditions in Russia before 1905 was quite backward.
 - (i) Social inequality was quite prominent among the working class. Workers were divided on the basis of their occupation. Workers whose jobs needed skill and training considered themselves on a higher plane than the untrained workers. Workers had strong links with villages they came from and this also caused a social divide among the workers.
 - (ii) Economically, Russia was going through a very difficult period. The population had doubled and the economic conditions turned from bad to worse. The government introduced new programmes of industrialization which created employment. This industrialization did not help the workers who were exploited and their living conditions worsened.
 - (iii) Compared to other European countries, Russia was politically backward, during the thirteenth century. All political parties were illegal in Russia before 1914. The Russian peasants formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party in 1900, but as they were not a united group they were not considered to be part of a Socialist Movement. **(1×3=3)**
10. The central location of India at the head of the Ocean is considered of great significance:
 - (i) The trans Indian Ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the West to the countries of East Asia provide a strategic central location to India.
 - (ii) No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has. Thus, India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean justifies the naming of the ocean after it.
 - (iii) The location has given India a distinct climate than the rest of the Asian countries.
 - (iv) The vast coastline and the natural harbours have benefitted India in carrying out trade and commerce with its neighbouring and distant countries. **(Any Three) (1×3=3)**
11. Rivers are important for countries economy because :
 - (i) Rivers provide water for irrigation.
 - (ii) Rivers provide fertility to the soil.
 - (iii) Rivers are useful for navigation. They also help to generate hydro-electricity.
 - (iv) They provide livelihood to the farmers. **(Any Three) (1×3=3)**
12. The rainfall decreases from East to West in northern India because of the following reason:
 - (i) The inflow of the South-West Monsoon into India is such that the windward side of the Western Ghats receives very heavy rainfall, more than 250 cm.
 - (ii) The rain shadow region receives scanty rainfall and the moisture laden clouds shed the maximum rainfall of this season in the north-eastern part of the country.
 - (iii) Thus, Mawsynram in the southern ranges of the Khasi Hills receives the highest average rainfall in the world. Rainfall in the Ganga valley decreases from the east to the west. Hence, Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat which are on the western get scanty rainfall. **(1 × 3 = 3)**

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13. The merits of democracy are :
- It provides every individual equal opportunity for his/her progress and guarantees freedom to everyone to take up any activity of his/her choice.
 - The rulers of the country are directly elected by the people.
 - Its the government for the people and by the people.
 - Democracy promotes equality among citizens. Every citizen of the country has equal rights before the law. **(Any Three) (1×3=3)**
14. The challenges to free and fair elections in India are :
- Candidates and parties with a lot of money may not be sure of their victory but enjoy a great and unfair advantage over smaller parties and independents.
 - In some parts of the country, candidates with criminal connections have been able to push others but of the electoral race and to secure a ticket from major parties.
 - Some families tend to donate political parties, tickets are contributed to relatives from these families.
 - Some candidate will win by unfair means.
 - Smaller parties and independent candidates suffer from a huge disadvantage against bigger parties.
 - The candidates and parties with a lot of money enjoy the real power.
 - The candidates who have a connection to criminal personal have been able to push other from electoral race and secure their seat. **(Any Three) (1×3=3)**
15. The six kinds of freedom guaranteed by our constitution are :
- Freedom of Speech and Expression
 - Freedom of Assembly
 - Freedom of Association
 - Freedom of Movement
 - Freedom of Residence and Settlement
 - Freedom of Profession, Occupation, Trade or Business **(½×6=3)**
16. Spread of electricity helped the farmers of Palampur in the following ways :
- Most of the houses in Palampur have electricity connections.
 - Electricity has transformed the system of irrigation.
 - Electricity is used to run tube wells in the fields.
 - The Persian wheels are being replaced by tube wells.
 - Electricity is also used to run small businesses. For example, sugarcane crushing machine.
 - It is also a cheap and pollution-free source of irrigation.
 - Electricity is also used for domestic works like running fans and lighting tube lights. **(Any Three) (1×3=3)**
17. **Difference between economic and non-economic activities :**
- | S.No | Economic Activities | Non- Economic Activities |
|------|---|--|
| 1. | Economic activities lead to an increase in the personal income of the individual. | Non economic activities do not increase the personal income of an individual. |
| 2. | Economic activities contribute to the flow of goods and services in an economy. | Non economic activities do not contribute to the flow of goods and services in an economy. |
| 3. | These add value to the national income. | Non economic activities do not contribute to the flow of goods and services in an economy. |
- (1×3=3)**
18. The people more prone to food insecurity are :
- The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and some sections of the OBC's who have either poor land bare or very low land productivity .
 - The people affected by natural disaster, who migrate from to other areas in search of work .
 - A large proportion of pregnant and nursing mothers and children under the age of five years constitute an important segment . **(1×3=3)**
19. Nazi propoganda was effective in creating hatred for the jews in the following ways:
- The Nazis used the language and media effectively with great care. The racial theory put forward by the Nazis that the Jews belonged to a lower race and as such were undesirable.

- (ii) The traditional Christian hatred for the Jews, because they were accused to have killed Christ, was fully exploited by the Nazis in order to make the Germans pre-judicial against Jews.
- (iii) The Nazis injected hatred against the Jews even in the minds of the children from the very beginning during the days of their schooling. The teachers who were Jews were dismissed and Jews children were thrown out of the schools. Such methods and new ideological training to the new generation of children went a long way in making the Nazi's propaganda quite effective in creating hatred for the Jews.
- (iv) Propaganda films were made to create hatred for the Jews. Orthodox Jews were stereotyped and marked. For example, one such film was 'The Eternal Jew'.
- (v) Germany was faced with economic crises which were accentuated by the Great Economic Depression. This led to high unemployment and price rise. The Jews were mainly involved in trade and money lending activities and constituted the affluent section of society. Nazi projection of Jews as pests and rodents living off society struck a chord with the deprived and the unemployed. (1×5=5)

20. The term Criminal Tribes Act (CTA) refers to various pieces of legislation enforced in India during British rule; the first enacted in 1871 as the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 applied mostly in North India. The Act was extended to Bengal Presidency and other areas in 1876, and, finally, with the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, it was extended to Madras Presidency as well. The Act went through several amendments in the next decade and, finally, the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 incorporated all of them.

The 1871 Act came into force with the assent of the Governor-General of India on 12 October 1871. Under the act, ethnic or social communities in India which were defined as "addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences" such as thefts, were systematically registered by the government. Since they were described as 'habitually criminal', restrictions on their movements were also imposed; adult male members of such groups were forced to report weekly to the local police.

At the time of Indian independence in 1947, thirteen million people in 127 communities faced search and arrest if any member of the group was found outside the prescribed area. The Act was repealed in August 1949 and former "criminal tribes" were denotified in 1952, when the Act was replaced with the Habitual Offenders Act 1952 of Government of India, and in 1961 state governments started releasing lists of such tribes. 5

Or

The similarities in the Colonial management of forests in Bastar and Java given below:

- (i) Both were colonies ruled by foreign powers.
- (ii) In both the regions a proper system of forest management was established by the colonial masters. Scientific Forestry was started and forest were controlled.
- (iii) The local people from villages were not permitted to collect any forest produce. Large parts of forest cover were reserved where the villagers were not allowed to stay.
- (iv) The livelihood of the local people was threatened by colonial policies. Hence they organised themselves to resist colonial intrusion.
- (v) For the forest management, Forest Acts were imposed in both the regions. (1×5=5)

Or

Indian farmers were reluctant to grow opium because :

- (i) Opium cropping had to be done on the best fields, fields which otherwise were used for growing pulses. The farmers were unwilling to sacrifice the quality and cultivation of pulses for the sake of opium.
- (ii) Cultivation of opium was labour intensive. The plant was delicate and needed lot of nurturing.
- (iii) Many cultivators owned no land. To cultivate they had to lease lands at high rents from landowners.
- (iv) The price which the government paid was low therefore it was an unprofitable proposition for the farmers.
- (v) The British offered very low price of opium to the peasants. (1×5=5)

21. According to the Theory of Plate Tectonics, the earth's crust was initially a single, giant supercontinent called Pangea. Its northern part was called the Angara land and the southern part was called the Gondwana Land. The conventional currents split the crust into a number of pieces, thus leading to the drifting of the Indo-Australian plate after being separated from the Gondwana Land, towards the North. The northward drift resulted in the collision of the plate with the much larger Eurasian plate. Due to this collision, the sedimentary rocks which were accumulated in the geosyncline known as the Tethys were folded to form the mountain system of western Asia and Himalayas. 5

22. The values of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution are :

- (i) **Liberty** : Liberty is the right to exercise the rights enumerated by the constitution or available or under natural law. The Due Process Clause of the fourteenth Amendment declares that no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

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- (ii) **Equality** : All citizens shall enjoy equal rights and power. Liberty of faith and justice is designed to strengthen the spirit of secularism. It includes equality of status, i.e., natural equality of all persons as equal and free citizens of India enjoying before law. Equality of opportunity means adequate opportunities for all to develop.
- (iii) **Fraternity** : This refers to the brotherhood and a sense of belongingness with the country among its people. It embraces psychological as well as territorial dimensions on national integration. It leaves no room for regionalism, communalism, casteism, etc, which hinders the unity of the state.
- (iv) **Justice** : Justice means social, economic and political justice to be provided to the citizens. Social justice means the absence of socially privileged class in the society and no discrimination against any citizen on the grounds of caste, religion, colour, creed, sex or place of birth. Economic justice means no discrimination between man and man on the basis of income, wealth and economic status. Political justice means equal, free and fair opportunities to the people for participation in the political process. It stands for the grant of equal political rights to all the people without any discrimination.
- (v) **Sovereignty** : The Preamble categorically accepts the principle of popular Sovereignty. it begins with the words : 'We the people of India', these words testify to the fact that the people of India are the ultimate source of all authority. (1×5=5)

23. The powers of the President of India are :

- (i) **The Legislative Powers** : The President summons both the Houses of the Parliament and prorogues them. He or she can dissolve the Lok Sabha.
The President uses these powers according to the advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.
- (ii) **The Executive Powers** : The President is responsible for making a wide variety of appointments. The President appoints the Prime Minister the person most likely to command the support of the majority in the Lok Sabha. The President then appoints the other members of the Council of Ministers, distributing portfolios to them on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- (iii) **The Financial Powers** : All money bills originate in Parliament, but only if the President recommends it.No money bill can be introduced in Parliament without his or her assent. The President appoints a finance commission every five years.
- (iv) **The Judicial Powers** : The President appoints the Chief Justice of the Union Judiciary and other judges on the advice of the Chief Justice. The President enjoys the judicial immunity. No criminal proceedings can be initiated against him/her during his/her term in office.
- (v) **Military Powers** : As the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces, the President appoints the chiefs of Army, Navy and Air Force. The President also has the power to declare war.
- (vi) **Emergency Powers** : The Constitution of India confers extraordinary powers to the President to deal with three types of emergencies :
 - (a) Emergency arising out of failure of constitutional machinery in the state,
 - (b) Emergency arising from threat of financial stability or credit of the country.
 - (c) Emergency arising due to external aggression or internal revolt. (1×5=5)

24. The major reasons of poverty in India are :

- (i) Low level of economic development under the British colonial administration The policies of the colonial government ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged development of industries like textiles.
- (ii) Low rate of India's economic growth after independence This resulted in less job opportunities and low growth rates of incomes, accompanied by a high growth rate of population hence increasing poverty.
- (iii) Lack of land resources Land reforms aimed at redistribution of assets in rural areas have not been implemented effectively.
- (iv) Backwardness in agriculture People mostly use old, traditional and subsistence methods of farming. This requires much labour and time. Effects of irrigation and the Green Revolution were limited to only some parts of India.
- (v) Large population has led to huge income inequalities which is also one of the major reasons for poverty in India. (1×5=5)

25. The food procured by FCI is supplied to the poor through the ration shops which have been set-up in most of the localities, villages, towns and cities. This is a part of the Public Distribution System (PDS) which is the most important step taken by the government towards ensuring food security in the country.

But recently, many problems have crept up in the functioning of the ration shops.

These are :

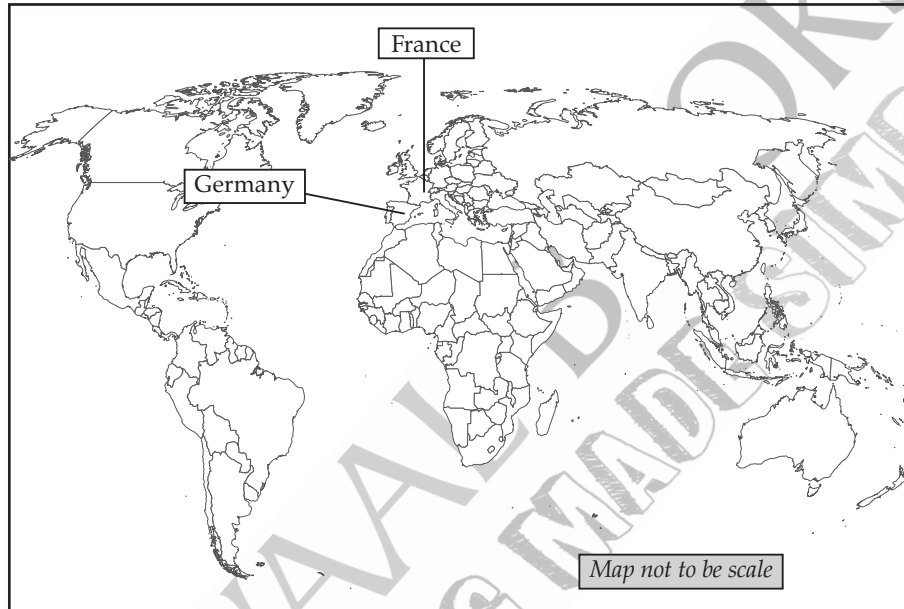
- (i) The quality of the rationed articles issued to the poor is much less than what it should be. As a result, the poor have to depend on the market for their needs.

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- (ii) Some of the ration shop dealers resort to malpractices. They illegally divert the grains to the open market for better gains.
- (iii) Some of the ration shop dealers sell only poor quality of grains.
- (iv) Some dealers do not open their shops regularly and the poor people cannot draw their ration quota timely.
- (v) Still others weigh less and cheat the illiterate poor.
- (vi) Some ration shops are unable to sell their poor quality grains, which become a great headache for FCI.
- (vii) With the introduction of colour coded cards and three different, prices for the same articles to different categories of people, the whole system of PDS has become more complicated.
- (viii) The APL card holders get very little discount at the ration shops because of which they have lost their interest to buy these articles from the ration shops.

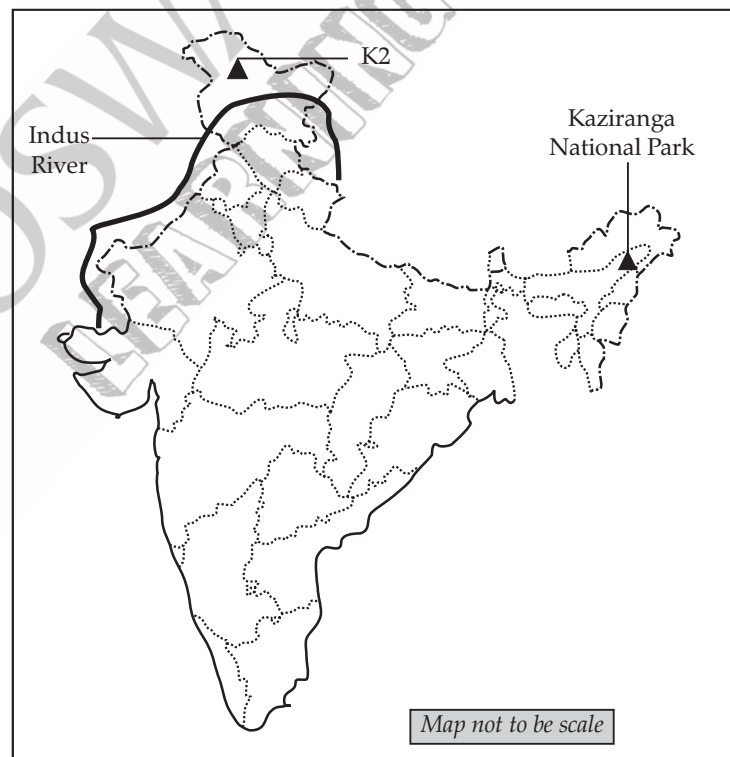
(Any Five) (1×5=5)

26. Map Work :



2

27.



3

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
[JAMMU REGION]
SESSION ENDING EXAMINATION 2018
SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS-IX
(SOLVED PAPER)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

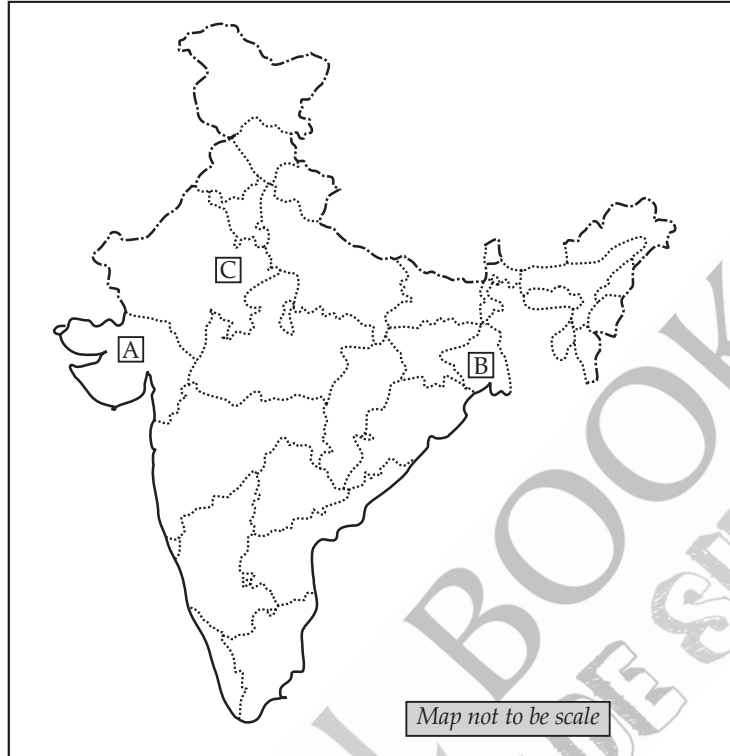
General Instructions :

- (i) The questions paper has 28 questions. All the questions are *Compulsory*.
- (ii) Questions from serial number 1 to 8 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries 1 marks.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 9 to 20 are 3 marks questions answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each. It includes one value based questions.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 21-26 are 5 marks questions answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- (v) Question number 27-28 are 3 Marks Questions each based on Maps.

1. When did the French Revolution break? (1)
2. Write the eastern most longitude of India. (1)
3. What do you mean by referendum? (1)
4. What is ZANU-PF? (1)
5. What happened in Africa in mid night of 26 April 1994? (1)
6. Give two examples of non-farm activities? (1)
7. Define death rate. (1)
8. Write about seasonal unemployment? (1)
9. Why was the period from 1793 to 1794 referred as the reign of terror? (3)
10. What do you understand by the October Revolution of Russia? (3)
- OR
- Describe the problem faced by the Weimar Republic? (3)
11. Describe the immediate consequences of the Russian Revolution in Russia. (3)
- OR
- Write about Jacobin Clubs? Who was their leaders? (3)
12. The central location of India at the head of the Ocean is considered of great significance. Why? (3)
13. Distinguish between Bhangar and Khadar? (3)
14. Why are rivers important for countries economy? (3)
15. What is the role of education and health in Human Capital Formation? (3)
16. How democracy is a better form of government? (3)
17. Are you in favour of partheid System or against it? Why? Give sufficient reasons. (3)
18. What are the modern methods of irrigation? (3)
19. Why is educated unemployment a peculiar problem of India? (3)
20. Draw up a list of democratic rights we enjoy today whose origins could be traced to the French Revolution? (3)
21. What were the main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution? (5)
- OR
- What were the causes of the French Revolution ? (5)
22. Explain the Nazi Policy towards youth. (5)
23. What is Drainage? Compare the east flowing and west flowing rivers of Peninsular plateau. (5)
24. Describe any five values/goals of the Indian Constitution included in the preamble? (5)
25. What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? Use example to explain the answer. (5)
26. Why do we need a food security and write its three dimensions? (5)
27. Three features, A,B and C are shown in outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of following information and write their correct name on the lines marked on the map. (3)
- (a) A national park (b) Type of forest (Mangroove Forest)

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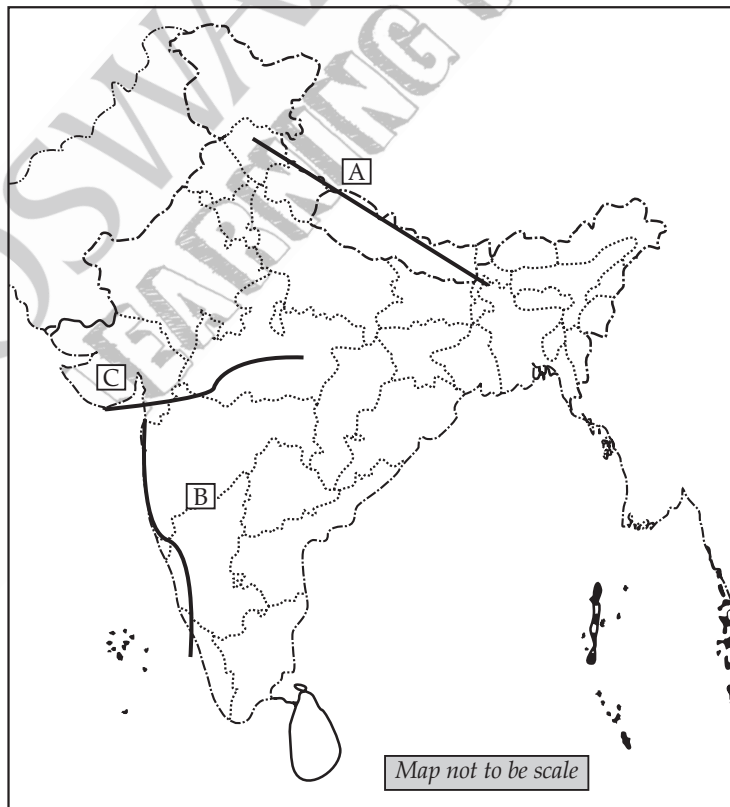
(c) A bird sanctuary



28. Three features A,B and C are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write Their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

(3)

- A mountain
- A coast
- A river



ANSWERS

SECTION – A

1. 14 July, 1789. 1
2. 97° 25' East is taken as the eastern most longitude. 1
3. Referendum is the general vote by the electorate on a single political question which has been referred to them for a direct decision. It can also be referred to a vote in which all the people in a country or an area decide on an important question. 1
4. ZANU-PF refers to the Zimbabwe African National Union- Patriotic Front. 1
5. On 26th April 1994,
 - (i) Just before the midnight , was the time that a new South African flag replaced the flag of the old apartheid regime.
 - (ii) South Africa's first democratic election was held . ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)
6. Two non-farmer activities are: dairy farming and small-scale manufacturing. ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)
7. Death rate can be defined as the number of deaths every year per 1000 people in a population. 1
8. Seasonal unemployment is that when people are rendered unemployed at a particular time of the year because the demand for a specific kind of work and workers change with the change in the season. In other words, seasonal unemployment happens when people are unemployed at certain times of the year because they work in industries where they are not needed all year around. 1
9. The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred as the reign of terror because during that period :
 - (i) Robespierre was ruling and he was a dictator.
 - (ii) All those who were against him and were acting against his orders were arrested and ordered death sentences.
 - (iii) Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment. If the court found guilty, they were guillotined. ($1 \times 3 = 3$)
10. October Revolution of Russia:
 - (i) On 25th October, Bolshevik Red Guards moved on government positions around the city of Petrograd.
 - (ii) They invaded the Winter Palace, where several government ministers were resident. Within hours, the Provisional Government had been disposed and its members had either fled or been arrested.
 - (iii) This event is considered as 'October Revolution'. It plunged Russia into years of unrest, civil war, terror and famine. ($1 \times 3 = 3$)

OR

The problem faced by the Weimar Republic :

- (i) The Weimar Government formed the German Government after the First World War, which Germany lost. The republic faced a lot of problems.
 - (ii) The Weimar Republic faced the economic crisis. The war had been very costly for all concerned. The damage and human casualties , along with post-war depletion of resources and war compensation led to this crisis.
 - (iii) The Republic also faced political crisis. Although the National Assembly framed a democratic constitution, it was too weak. Proportional representation and Article 48 resulted in the creation of a political crisis and finally the death of the Weimar Republic.
11. The immediate consequences of the Russian Revolution in Russia :
- (i) It led to the victory of the Bolsheviks . The government was taken over by the Bolshevik Party led by Lenin, later it was known as Communist Party.
 - (ii) Farmlands were distributed among farmers and factories were given to workers.
 - (iii) Czarist rule ends, Nicolas II, his wife and five children were executed. The Russian economy was in shambles, industrial production dropped and trade ceased and skilled workers fled the country. ($1 \times 3 = 3$)

Or

Jacobin Club :

- (i) It belonged mainly to the less prosperous section of the society.
- (ii) It was a political club formed to discuss government policies and plan their own forms of actions.
- (iii) The leaders of Jacobin club were- Maximilien Roberpierre and Louis de Saint-Just.

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12. The central location of India at the head of the Ocean is considered of great significance:
- The trans Indian Ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the West to the countries of East Asia provide a strategic central location to India.
 - No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has. Thus, India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean justifies the naming of the ocean after it.
 - The location has given India a distinct climate than the rest of the Asian countries.
 - The vast coastline and the natural harbours have benefitted India in carrying out trade and commerce with its neighbouring and distant countries.

(Any Three) (1×3=3)

13. **Difference between Khadar and Bhangar :**

S.No	Khadar	Bhangar
1.	Khadar is the newer and younger deposits of the flood plain.	Bhangar is the older alluvial soil and form the largest part of the Northern Plain.
2.	It is found in the lower levels in the plains near the rivers.	It is found up in the plains at the river terraces away from rivers.
3.	It is more fertile than bhangra.	It is less fertile than khadar.

(1×3=3)

14. **Rivers are important for countries economy because :**

- Rivers provide water for irrigation.
- Rivers provide fertility to the soil.
- Rivers are useful for navigation. They are also help to general hydro-electricity.
- They provide livelihood to the farmers.

(Any Three) (1×3=3)

15. **The role of education and health in Human Capital Formation :**

- An educated and healthy society facilitates better development than an illiterate one.
- Education and good health improves productivity and prosperity and enriches life experience.
- Education and good health increases the efficiency of the government, as it increases national income along with cultural richness .

(1×3=3)

16. **Democracy is a better form of government as :**

- It provides every individual equal opportunity for his/her progress and guarantees freedom to everyone to take up any activity of his/her choice.
- The rulers of the country are directly elected by the people.
- Its the government for the people andby the people.
- Democracy promotes equality among citizens. Every citizen of the country has equal rights before the law.

(Any Three) (1×3=3)

17. **No, I am not in favour of the Apartheid System because:**

- Apartheid was the name of a system of racial discrimination which was in practice in South Africa for a long time.
- In this system , the African people did not enjoy the right to vote.They were denied facilities.
- They were not allowed to live in the areas meant for the whites.

(1×3=3)

18. **The modern methods of irrigation :**

- Sprinkler Irrigation Method :** In this method, water is taken from the source to the fields through pipes which are fitted in the middle of the farm, thus causing less wastage of water. This type of irrigation is done in areas having scarcity of water. It requires lesser umber of labourers hence, it can be developed even where there are less workers.
- Drip Irrigation :** It is also known as trickle irrigation. In this type of irrigation system, a small amount of water is applied at frequent intervals in the form of water droplets through perforations in plastic pipes or through nozzles attached to tubes spread over the soil to irrigate a limited area around the plant.
- Pot Irrigation method :** This type of irrigation method is more suitable for areas having scanty rainfall. An earthen pitcher is used in this method. The pitcher is fixed in the ground up to neck. Holes are made in the pitcher and water is filled in it so that seepage of water through the holes keeps the nearby soil moist. Water is filled in these pitchers at regular intervals. This method can be considered as an alternative of drip irrigation method.

(1×3=3)

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19. Educated unemployment is a peculiar problem of India due to the following reasons :
- There is unemployment in the technically qualified population while there is a scarcity of technical skills required for economic growth of a country.
 - Unemployment among graduates and post graduates has increased faster than the matriculates.
 - In a paradoxical manpower situation there is surplus manpower in certain categories while there is shortage of manpower in others.
 - The growth in the industrial and service sector is very low. These two sectors have failed to provide employment to the educated unemployed. **(Any Three) (1×3=3)**
20. The list of democratic rights we enjoy today whose origins could be traced to the French Revolution are as follows:
- Law is the expression of the general will. All citizens have the rights to participate in its formation, personally or through their representatives. All citizens are equal before it.
 - No man may be accused, arrested or detained except in cases determined by the law.
 - Every citizen may speak, write and print freely.
 - For the maintenance of the public force and for the expenses of administration a common tax is indispensable, it must be assessed equally on all citizens in proportion to their means. **(Any Three) (1×3=3)**
21. The main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution were:
- The Bolsheviks were totally opposed to private property. Therefore, most industries and banks were nationalised.
 - Land was declared social property and peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility.
 - In cities, Bolsheviks enforced the partition of large houses according to the family requirements.
 - The use of old titles of aristocracy was banned.
 - The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party.
 - Russia became one party state and the trade unions were kept under party control. **(Any Three)(1×3=3)**

Or

The causes of the French Revolution:

- Political cause :** During the 18th century, France was the centre of autocratic monarchy. The French Monarchs had unlimited power and they declared themselves as the "Representative of God". Louis XIV was a butterfly monarch. His defective foreign policy weakened the economic condition of France. This led to political instability in the country.
 - Social cause :** The then French society was divided into three classes-the Clergy, Nobles and common people. The Clergy belonged to the First Estate, and they did not pay the taxes. They exploited the common people in various ways. The common people had a strong hatred towards the higher clergy. On the other hand, the nobles lived in pomp and luxury. They did not pay any heed towards the problems of the common people. The conditions of the farmers was very miserable. The social injustice led the common people to revolt for their rights. This led to the rise of the French Revolution.
 - Economic cause :** The economic condition of France formed another cause for the outbreak of the French Revolution. The economic condition of France became poor due to the foreign wars of Louis XIV, the seven year war of Louis XV and other expensive wars. During the reign period of Louis XVI, the royal treasury became empty due to extravagant expenses of his queen. The economic instability formed one of the most important causes of the French Revolution. **(1×3=3)**
22. **The Nazi Policy towards youth :**
- Hitler pretended that he loved children. He looked at them as a tool to ensure his long-term support in Germany. All young people were supposed to join a Nazi Youth Movement, other youth movements were banned.
 - In 1933, its membership stood at 100,000. In 1936, the figure stood at 4 million members. In the same year it became compulsory to join the Hitler Youth. All other movements were abolished and as a result the Hitler Youth grew quickly.
 - The girls between the age group of 14-18 had to join 'The League of German Maidens' where they taught young girls of their future role in the society and to mother more Germans. They emphasised values of obedience, self-control and discipline.
 - The boys of the age group 14-18 had to join the 'Hitler Youth Club' where they were trained to serve Germany. They were told they if they serve Germany, it means that they are serving God.

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- (v) Hitler focused in controlling the education of Germany's youth people through three key areas: control the curriculum, control the teachers and establishing specialist schools. The whole function of education was to create Nazis. (1×5=5)

23. Drainage System :

A drainage system refers to the pattern formed by the streams , rivers and lakes in a particular drainage basin.

S.No	Khadar	Bhangar
1.	These rivers originate from the Western Ghats and flow eastwards.	These rivers originate in Central India and flow westwards.
2.	These rivers flow into the Bay of Bengal.	These rivers flow into the Arabian Sea.
3.	These rivers form deltas at their mouths.	These rivers form estuaries at their mouths.
4.	They carry larger amount of water.	They carry a lesser amount of water.
5.	Examples are : Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri.	Examples are : Narmada and Tapi.

(Any Four) (1+4=5)

24. The five values/goals of the Indian Constitution included in the preamble :

- (i) **Liberty** : Liberty is the right to exercise the rights enumerated by the constitution or available or under natural law. The Due Process Clause of the fourteenth Amendment declares that no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.
- (ii) **Equality** : All citizens shall enjoy equal rights and power. Liberty of faith and justice is designed to strengthen the spirit of secularism. It includes equality of status, i.e, natural equality of all persons as equal and free citizens of India enjoying before law. Equality of opportunity means adequate opportunities for all to develop.
- (iii) **Fraternity** : This refers to the brotherhood and a sense of belongingness with the country among its people. It embraces psychological as well as territorial dimensions on national integration. It leaves no room for regionalism, communalism, casteism, etc, which hinders the unity of the state.
- (iv) **Justice** : Justice means social, economic and political justice to be provided to the citizens. Social justice means the absence of socially privileged class in the society and no discrimination against any citizen on the grounds of caste, religion, colour, creed, sex or place of birth. Economic justice means no discrimination between man and man on the basis of income, wealth and economic status. Political justice means equal, free and fair opportunities to the people for participation in the political process. It stands for the grant of equal political rights to all the people without any discrimination.
- (v) **Sovereignty** : The Preamble categorically accepts the principle of popular Sovereignty. It begins with the words : 'We the people of India', these words testify to the fact that the people of India are the ultimate source of all authority. (1×5=5)

25. The different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land:

Multiple cropping and the use of modern farming methods are the two different ways of increasing the production on the same piece of land.

Multiple cropping : When more than one crop is grown on a piece of land during the year it is known as multiple cropping. It is then most common way to increase production on a given piece of land. For example, all farmers in Palampur grow at least two main crops, many are growing potato as the third crop in the past fifteen years.

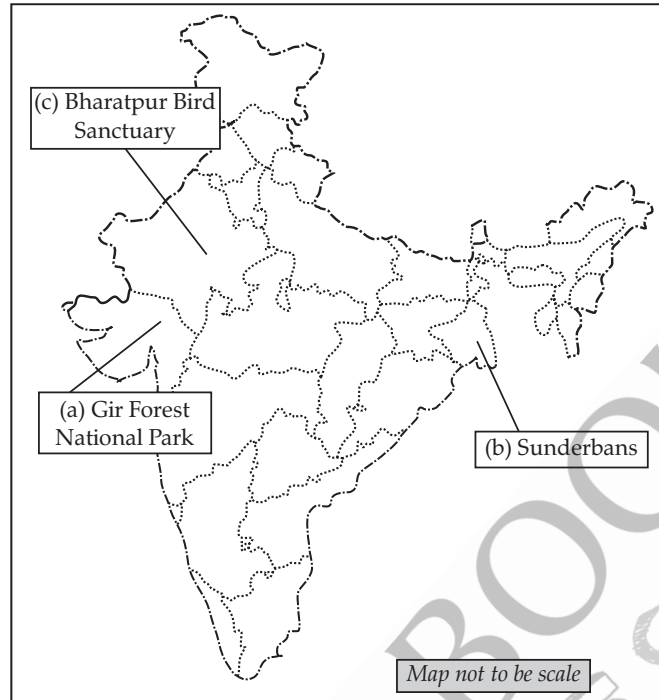
Use of modern farming methods also help to increase the yield per hectare. Farmers of Punjab were the first to try modern farming methods in India. The farmers in these regions set up tube wells for irrigation and made use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides in farming. Some also used farm machinery like tractors and threshers, which made plugging and harvesting faster. They were rewarded with high yields of wheat, increasing from 1300 kg per hectare to 3200kg per hectare with HYV seeds. 5

26. Food security can be defined as the availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all people at all times. We need food security to meet the daily dietary needs and food preferences of an active and healthy life. The three dimensions of food security are :

- (i) **Availability of food** : This means that food production within the country, food imports and previous years stock stored in government granaries. There should be enough food for all people.
- (ii) **Accessibility of food** : This means food should be within reach of every person. There should be no barrier on access to food including what people are entitled to.
- (iii) **Affordability** : This means that every individual has enough money to buy sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet one's dietary needs. All people should have monetary capacity to buy food of acceptable quality.

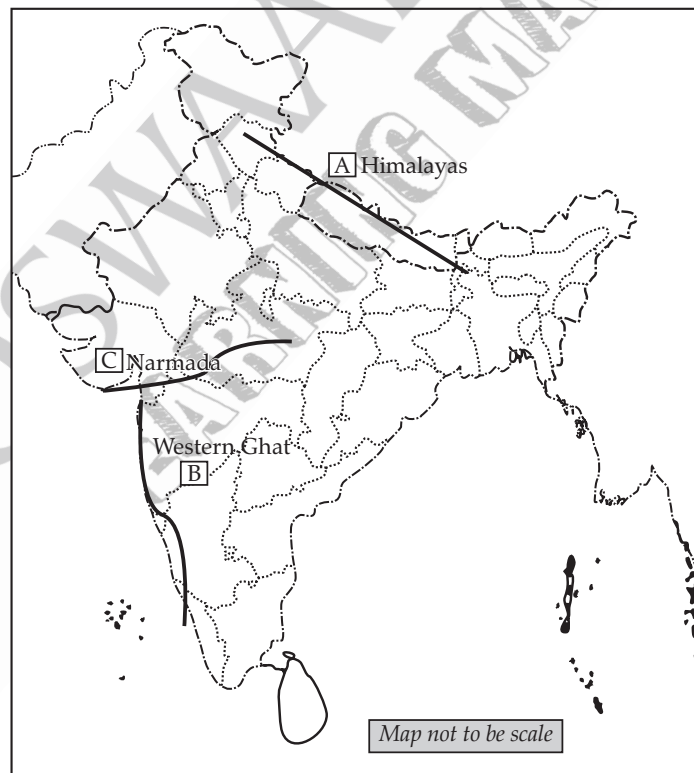
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27.



- A. Gir Forest National Park
- B. Sunderbans
- C. Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary

28.



- A. The Himalayas
- B. Western Ghat
- C. Narmada

3

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