

**SET - A**

9 <sup>th</sup> CBSE Batch :	<b>MAHESH TUTORIALS</b> <b>SUBJECT : Social Science</b> <b>History : 1, 2 or 3, Geography : 1, 2, 3</b> <b>Political Science : 2, 3, 4 Economics : 1, 2</b> <b>Model Answer Paper</b>	<b>Test -</b> Date: Marks : 60 Time: 2 Hrs
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<b>Q : 1</b>	<b>Answer the following questions : [1 marks]</b>	<b>08</b>
	1. Rousseau in his book, The Social Contract mentioned the idea of one person, one vote.	1
	2. The Russian Revolution of 1917 was also known as the October Revolution.	1
	<b>OR</b>	
	2. Those who supported the Weimar Republic, mainly Socialists, Catholics and Democrats, became easy targets of attacks in conservative nationalist circles. They were mockingly called the 'November Criminals'.	1
	3. Political equality means that each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.	1
	4. The Preamble is an introduction to the Constitution which explains the aims and objectives of the Constitution.	1
	5. The longitude 82°30'E passing through Mirzapur (U.P.) is the standard time meridian of India.	1
	6. The Brahmaputra is called as Tsangpo in Tibet and Dihang in Arunachal Pradesh.	1
	7. Land, labour, physical capital and human capital are the factors of production.	1
	8. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the number of deaths of infants under one year old per 1000 live births.	1
<b>Q : 2</b>	<b>Answer the following questions : [3 marks]</b>	<b>27</b>
	9. Basic features of democracy are :	
	(i) In a democracy, the rulers are elected by the people who take all the major decisions.	1
	(ii) Elections offer the people a choice and a fair opportunity to change their rulers.	1
	(iii) The right of vote is available to all irrespective of caste, creed, sex or race. (Universal Adult Franchise)	1
	(iv) The government rules, within limits set by constitutional law and citizen's rights.	1
	10. (i) In France, there is only major difference between active and passive citizens.	1
	(ii) In France, only men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal of at least 3 days of a labourer's wages were given the status of active citizens. They entitled to vote.	1
	(iii) The remaining men as well as all women, who were not entitled to vote, were called passive citizens.	1
	11. (i) Karl Marx was socialist. He was against capitalism.	1
	(ii) According to him, the profit of capitalists was produced by workers. So workers had the right over the profits. He wanted to construct a radically socialist society.	1

	(iii) He was in favour of a communist society where all the properties were socially controlled.	1
	<b>OR</b>	
11.	(i) All schools were 'cleared' and purified.	½
	(ii) Children were first segregated. German and Jews could not sit together or play together.	1
	(iii) Eventually all undesirable children such as Jews and Gypsies were thrown out of schools.	½
	(iv) Good German children were subjected to prolonged period of Nazi schooling.	1
12.	<b>Sovereign</b> : India is free to take its own decisions in internal and external matters. It cannot be dictated to by any foreign power.	1
	<b>Socialist</b> : The resources of the country should be used for the benefit of all. Government should regulate the ownership of land and industry to reduce socio-economic inequalities.	1
	<b>Secular</b> : Every individual is free to follow, preach or profess his/her own religion. There is no state religion. All religions are equal before the law. The government cannot aid nor discriminate against any religion.	½
	<b>Democratic</b> : In India the people can stand for elections, elect their own government and the government works for their welfare. Thus it is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.	½
13.	(i) The most important latitude of India is the Tropic of Cancer (23°30'N) which runs almost half-way through India dividing it into two separate climatic zones.	1
	(ii) The southern part below the Tropic of Cancer gets more heat from the sun than the northern part.	1
	(iii) The difference between the duration of day and night is far more in northern parts than in the southern part.	1
14.	<b>OR</b>	
	<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>	<b>Lakshadweep Islands</b>
	1. Andaman and Nicobar island are groups of islands lying away from the coast of Bay of Bengal.	1. Lakshadweep island are groups of islands lying close to the Malabar Coast of Kerala.
	2. These groups of islands are bigger and are more numerous and scattered.	2. These groups of islands are smaller in size.
	3. These islands are formed from Oceanic beds which are known as submarine mountains.	3. These groups of islands are made up of small corals.
14.	<b>MAP</b> : a. Tropic of Cancer      b. Western Ghats      c. Ganga River	
15.	<b>Features</b> :	
	(i) These are perennial.	1
	(ii) Have long courses from their source to the sea.	1
	(iii) Perform intensive erosion activity in their upper course and carry huge load of silt and sand.	1
16.	Multiple cropping was practised in Palampur by :	
	(i) Farmers growing jowar and bajra during the rainy season (kharif).	1
	(ii) They grow potatoes and other vegetables in between the kharif and rabi crops.	1
	(iii) Wheat is grown in winter (rabi) season.	½
	(iv) Sugarcane is also grown in some parts of land. This is harvested once in a year.	½

17.	The various activities undertaken in these sectors are : <b>Primary sector activities</b> : Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming and mining. <b>Secondary sector activities</b> : Manufacturing and construction. <b>Tertiary sector activities</b> : Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism, services and insurance.	1 1 1
<b>Q : 3</b>	<b>Answer the following questions : [5 marks]</b>	<b>25</b>
18.	(i) The national Assembly was formed on June 20, 1789 by representatives of the Third Estate. (ii) To raise new taxes, Louis XVI had convened the Estate General on May 5, 1789 at Versailles. (iii) All the three estates were represented. Voting was to be conducted on the old principle - each estate having one vote. The Third Estate represented by its 600 educated and prosperous members demanded voting be conducted by the Assembly as a whole where each member would have one vote. (iv) Louis XVI's rejection of the proposal led to a walk out by the Third Estate. The representatives regarded themselves as spokesmen for the whole of France. (v) On the tennis grounds of Versailles, they declared themselves a National Assembly.	1 1 1 1 1
19.	(i) After the success of the October Revolution, the Bolsheviks ordered land redistribution to the peasants. (ii) Soldiers in the Russian army, mostly peasants, went home for the redistribution and deserted the army. (iii) This emboldened the non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy to start a Civil War. (iv) Their leaders moved to South Russia and organised troops to fight the Bolsheviks. (v) During 1918 and 1919, the greens (socialist Revolutionaries) and whites (pro-Tsarists) controlled most of the Russian empire. (vi) They were backed by French, American, British and Japanese troops because these countries were worried at the growth of socialism in Russia (vii) As these troops fought a Civil War with the Bolsheviks, supporters of private property among the whites took steps against peasants who had seized land.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
<b>OR</b>		
19.	Hitler believed that Nazi society could be established only by teaching children Nazi ideology. Thus, he introduced a new education policy in Germany. (i) Jew teachers were dismissed from the schools. (ii) Children were segregated - Germans and Jews could not sit together or play together. (iii) Undesirable children viz. Jews, the physically handicapped and Gypsies were thrown out of school. (iv) School textbooks were rewritten. (v) Racial science was introduced to justify Nazi ideas of race. (vi) Stereotypes about Jews were popularised even through maths classes. (vii) Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews and worship Hitler. (viii) Sports like boxing, which could make children iron-hearted, strong and masculine were introduced in schools.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
20.	The main challenges to free and fair elections in India are : (i) Candidates and parties with a lot of money may not be sure of their victory but they do enjoy a big and unfair advantage over smaller parties and independents. (ii) In some parts of the country, candidates with criminal connection have been	1 1/2

	able to push other out of the electoral race and to secure a 'ticket' from major parties.	½
(iii)	Some families tend to dominate political parties. Tickets are distributed to relatives from these families.	1
(iv)	Very often elections offer little choice to ordinary citizens, the major parties are quite similar to each other both in policies and practice.	1
(v)	Smaller parties and independent candidates suffer a huge disadvantage compared to bigger parties.	1
21.	<b>Major Physiographic divisions of India are :</b>	
	(i) The Himalayan Mountains	½
	(ii) The Northern Plains	
	(iii) The Peninsular Plateau	½
	(iv) The Indian Desert	
	(v) The Coastal Plains	½
	(vi) The Islands	½
	<b>Significance of Himalayas :</b>	
(i)	Himalayas are the major source of water and forest wealth.	½
(ii)	It has beautiful valleys which have become star attraction of tourism and thus increase foreign exchange.	½
	<b>Significance of Northern Plains :</b>	
(i)	With rich soil cover combined with adequate water supply and favorable climate, it is agriculturally a very productive part of India.	1
(ii)	The soil in this region contains calcareous deposits locally known as Kankar. The newer deposits of the flood plains are called Khadar. They are renewed almost every year and so are fertile. Thus, ideal for intensive agriculture.	1
22.	Unemployment exists when people who are willing to work at the going wages cannot find jobs. Two types of unemployment found in India are :	
(i)	<b>Seasonal unemployment :</b> Agriculture being a seasonal activity, most of the labour is required during sowing and harvesting. At other times, the labour is unemployed.	1
(ii)	<b>Disguised unemployment :</b> This occurs when all the members of a family of a small farmer are working in the fields, but all may not be required. Similar is the case of family-owned shops, where all family members may be working at the shop, but all are not required. Actually they are working, at less than full productivity.	2
	<b>Disadvantages of unemployment are :</b>	
(i)	It is a wastage of manpower resource.	½
(ii)	It increases economic overload.	½
(iii)	It tends to increase the number of dependent population.	½
(iv)	Increase in unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy.	½
★★★★ <i>Best of Luck</i> ★★★★★		