

# Stage II

## Sample QUESTION PAPER

Fully Solved (Question-Solution)

### S O C I A L S C I E N C E

A Highly Simulated Practice Question Papers for **CBSE Class IX**  
Term I Examination (SAI)

Time : 3 hrs

Max. Marks : 90

#### General Instructions

1. The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question numbers 1 to 9 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries 1 Mark.
3. Question numbers 10 to 21 are 3 Marks Questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed 80 words.
4. Question numbers 22 to 29 are 5 Marks Questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed 120 words.
5. Question numbers 30 is a map question of 5 Marks.

**Que 1.** The Bretton Woods Twins were

- (a) USA and Britain
- (b) India and China
- (c) IMF and World Bank
- (d) Dollar and Pound

**Que 2.** The workers were hostile to the introduction of new technology because

- (a) technology was complicated
- (b) of fear of unemployment
- (c) they had to work more
- (d) All of the above

**Que 3.** According to a survey in 1887, the poor living in London had an average life expectancy of

- (a) 29 years
- (b) 39 years
- (c) 50 years
- (d) 55 years

**Que 4.** Regur soil is also known as

- (a) Black soil
- (b) Red soil
- (c) Laterite soil
- (d) Alluvial soil

**Que 5.** Endemic species are those, which are found

- (a) everywhere
- (b) in some areas
- (c) in particular areas
- (d) None of these

**Que 6.** The Tamils in Sri Lanka demanded

- (a) Tamil Velam
- (b) Tamil Kevolam
- (c) Tamil Elam
- (d) Tamil Kelam

**Que 7.** Residuary powers are exercised by

- (a) Central Government
- (b) State Government
- (c) Local Government
- (d) Central and State Government

**Que 8.** Non-material things are those which

- (a) money can buy
- (b) money cannot buy
- (c) only rich can buy
- (d) only poor can buy

**Que 9.** Mining is an activity of the

- (a) primary sector
- (b) secondary sector
- (c) tertiary sector
- (d) service sector

**Que 10.** Which sectors are called public sectors?  
Given some examples.

**Que 11.** Explain the three fold distribution of Legislative Powers between the Union Government and the State Governments.

**Que 12.** Give a brief description of the different forms of power sharing.

**Que 13.** What were the Bretton Woods Institutions or the Bretton twins?

**Que 14.** Explain any three problems faced by the Indian cotton weavers by the turn of the 19th Century.

**Que 15.** Define sustainable economic development. Why do we need sustainable economic development?

**Que 16.** Briefly describe the normal species and the endangered species according to the IUCN classification.

**Que 17.** Compare India and Sri Lanka on the basis of any three indicators of Human Development Index for 2004.

**Que 18.** Why is the tertiary sector becoming more important than other economic sectors?

**Que 19.** What steps were taken to clean up London?

**Que 20.** Which were the main destinations of the indentured labour from India? Give a brief description of the indentured labour.

OR

What steps were taken by the British to ensure a regular supply of cotton and silk goods?

**Que 21.** Distinguish between overlapping and cross-cutting differences.

**Que 22.** How does politics affect caste? Give its positive and negative effects.

**Que 23.** What are the causes of water scarcity?

**Que 24.** Briefly describe the institutional reforms introduced in Indian agriculture.

**Que 25.** What is underemployment or disguised unemployment?

**Que 26.** What is the shortcoming of using the average income for comparing the level of development?

**Que 27.** What was the Print Revolution?

**Que 28.** Print culture created conditions, within which the French Revolution occurred. Explain.

OR

How did Print Revolution influence the women?

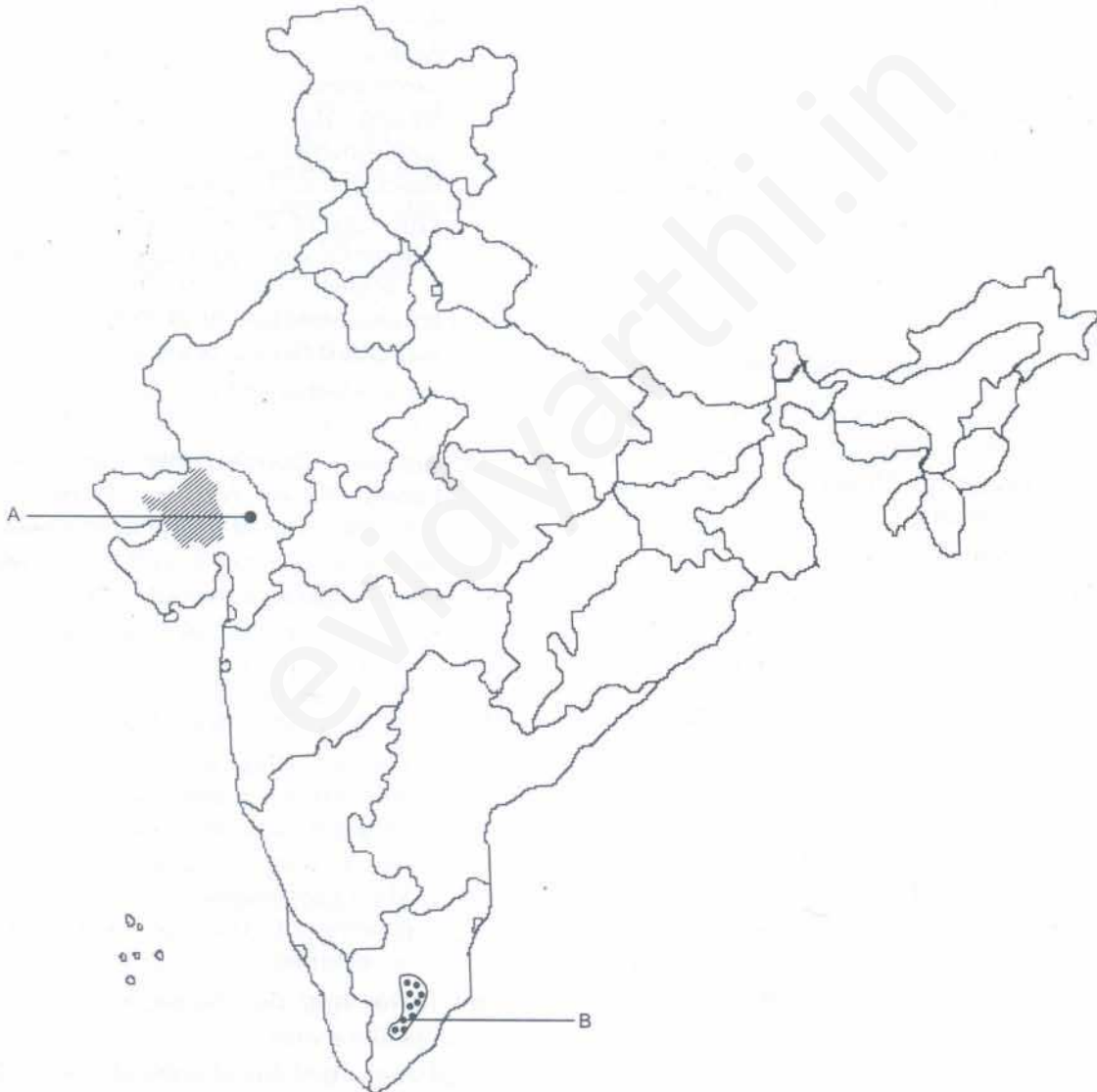
**Que 29.** Which were the factors that led to the weakening of the caste hierarchy in India?

**Que 30.** (a) Two features A and B are marked on the political map of India. Identify and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

1. Minor wheat growing area
2. Soil type

(b) Locate and label on the same map the following features

- A. Bhakra-Nangal Dam
- B. Periyar Tiger Reserve





## Answers

1. (c) IMF and World Bank
2. (b) of fear of unemployment
3. (a) 29 years
4. (a) Black soil
5. (c) in particular areas
6. (c) Tamil Elam
7. (a) Central Government
8. (b) money cannot buy
9. (a) primary sector
10. A public sector, sometimes referred to as the state sector or the government sector, is a part of the state that deals with either the production, ownership, sale, provision, delivery, and allocation of goods and services by and for the government or its citizens, national, regional or local/municipal  
TISCO is an example of public sector.
11. The Constitution of India has clearly provided for a three fold distribution of Legislative Powers between the Union Government and the State Government.  
*Thus, it contains three lists.*
  - (i) **Union List** This list includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency.
    - They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country.
    - The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.
  - (ii) **State List** State List contains subjects of state and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.  
The State Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List.
  - (iii) **Concurrent List** This List includes subjects of common interests to both the Union Government as well as the State Government such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage adoption and succession.

Both the Union as well as the State Government can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list.

If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

12. In modern democracies, power sharing can take various forms.

*Power can be shared*

- (i) **Among Different Organs of the Government** Power can be shared among the different organs of the government such as the **Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.**

This type of power sharing is known as horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of the government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.

Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power.

- (ii) **Among Governments at Different Levels** Power can be shared among different levels of the general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level.

- Such a general government for the entire country is usually called Federal Government. In India, we refer to it as the Central or Union Government.

- The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different names in different Countries. In India, we call them State Governments.

The Constitution clearly lays down the powers of the different levels of government.

- (iii) **Power may be Shared Among Different Social Groups**

Power may be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups.

**Community Government** in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement.

**Reserved Constituencies** in assemblies and the Parliament of our country gives space in the government and administration or power to the weaker communities.

(iv) **Power Sharing with Political Parties Pressure Groups and Movements**

Power sharing can be seen in the way **political parties, pressure group and movements** control or influence those in power.

- In a democracy, competition between parties ensures that power does not remain in one hand and is eventually shared among different political parties.
- Sometimes two or more parties form a coalition government and thus they share power.
- Interest group such as those of traders, businessman, industrialists, industrial workers have a share in the power either through participation in government committees or by bringing influence on the decision making process.

**13. The Bretton Woods Conference established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations.**

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) was set up to finance post-war reconstruction.

The IMF and the World Bank are referred to as the **Bretton Woods Institutions** or some as the **Bretton Woods Twins**.

The post-war international economic system is also often described as the **Bretton Woods System**.

**14. The problems faced by the Indian cotton weavers by the turn of the 19th Century were (any three)**

- (i) The export market collapsed and the local market shrank, being glutted with Manchester goods.
- (ii) Weavers could not compete with cheap imported good made by machines.
- (iii) The weavers could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality due to the civil war in America.
- (iv) Factories in India began production flooding the market with machine made goods.

**15. Sustainable economic development means that development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.**

We need sustainable economic development because resources are limited and overuse will exhaust them and nothing will be left for future generations.

Overuse of resources like fossil fuels, *i.e.*, coal and petroleum, etc causes environmental pollution and damages. It causing ecological imbalance and ecological crisis.

Without resources, our development will be harmed and our survival will become difficult.

**16. (i) Normal Species** Species, whose population levels are considered to be normal for their survival, such as cattle, sal, pine, rodents, etc. are called normal species.

(ii) **Endangered Species** These are species, which are in danger of extinction. The survival of such species is difficult, if the negative factors that have led to a decline in their population continue to operate. The examples of such species are black buck, crocodile, Indian wild ass, Indian rhino, lion tailed macaque, sangai (brow antler deer in Manipur) etc.

**17. The comparison of India and Sri Lanka on the basis of three indicators of HDI for 2004 is as follows**

- (i) **Per Capita Income** Sri Lanka's per capita income of \$ 4390 is higher than India's per capita income of \$ 3139.
- (ii) **Life Expectancy at Birth** Sri Lanka's life expectancy at birth was 74 as compared to India's figure of 64.
- (iii) **Literacy Rate for 15 + years Population** Sri Lanka's literacy rate of 91 is higher than 61 of India.
- (iv) **Gross Enrolment Ratio** This ratio is 69 for Sri Lanka as compared to India with a figure of 60.
- (v) **HDI Rank in the World** Sri Lanka's HDI rank (93rd) is far ahead of India's HDI rank 126th.



All the above data shows that Sri Lanka is more developed as it is much ahead of India in all the indicators used as a measure of development.

18. *The importance of the tertiary sector is rising because the production has increased the most in this sector because of the following reasons*

- (i) This sector provides **Basic services** such as hospitals, educational institutions post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, municipal corporations, defence, banks, insurance etc, which are basic for the development of the country.
- (ii) This sector **provides services** such as transport, trade, storage, etc, which help in the development of the agriculture or the primary sector and the industries or the secondary sector.
- (iii) **Increasing income** level has created demands for many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, etc.
- (iv) Fourth, over the last decade, or so, certain **new services** such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.

19. *A variety of steps were taken to clean up London, which are as follows*

- (i) Attempts were made to **decongest localities** by making people to leave the city centre and live in the suburbs.
- (ii) Attempts were made to **green the open spaces** by planting trees.
- (iii) **Apartments** were built so that people could be accommodated in them thus reducing the slum areas.
- (iv) **Rent control** was introduced to ease the impact of the severe housing shortage.
- (v) The **garden cities** were built, which were full of plants and trees, where the people could live and work.

20. The main destinations of the indentured labour from India were the Caribbean Islands (mainly Trinidad, Guyana and Surinam), Mauritius and Fiji. Closer home, Tamil migrants went to Ceylon and Malaya. Indentured labour was also recruited for tea plantations in Assam.

Recruitment was done by agents for a small commission.

- Many of the labour agreed to take up work hoping to escape poverty.
- On the plantations, the conditions of work were very difficult. Living and working conditions were very harsh and they had few legal rights.
- If they were caught escaping they were severely punished.

This system of indentured labour has also been described as the 'new system of slavery'.

At times, they blended into the local culture.

**OR**

*The British took the following steps to ensure regular supplies of cotton and silk goods.*

- (i) **First**, the East India Company tried to eliminate the existing traders and brokers connected to the cloth trade and establish a more direct control over the weaver. It appointed a paid servant called the **gomastha** to supervise weavers collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth.
- (ii) **Secondly**, the British prevented the company weavers from dealing with other buyers. One way of doing this was through a **system of advances**. Once an order was placed, the weavers were given loans to purchase raw material for their production. Those, who took loans had to handover the cloth they produced to the gomastha. They could not take it to any other trader.

21. **Overlapping Differences**

- (i) Under this, one social difference overlaps with another.
- (ii) Under this, people start feeling that they belong to different communities.
- (iii) Overlapping social differences create possibilities of deep social divisions and tensions.
- (iv) In Northern Ireland, class and religion overlap each other. A Catholic is more likely to be poor and may suffer discrimination, whereas it is not so the case in Netherlands.

**Cross Cutting Differences**

- (i) Under this, a social difference cross cuts another difference.



- (ii) Under this, the group can share a common interest on one issue but are likely to be on different sides on different issues.
- (iii) These are easier to accommodate.
- (iv) For example, in Netherlands, class and religion tend to cross-cut each other as Catholics and Protestants are both likely to be rich or poor.

**22.** Politics too influences the caste system and caste identities by bringing them into the political arena and the caste gets politicised.

*This takes the following forms*

- (i) Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within it neighbouring castes or sub-castes, which were earlier excluded from it.
- (ii) Various caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other castes or communities and thus enter into a dialogue and negotiation.
- (iii) New kinds of caste groups have come up in the political arena like 'backward' and 'forward' caste groups.

The positive effect of politics on caste is that in some situations, expression of caste differences in politics give many disadvantaged communities the space to demand their share of power. It has helped Dalits and OBC castes to gain better access to decision making.

The negative effect of politics on caste is that when exclusive attention is given to a particular caste, it leads to a negative result. It can divert attention from pressing issues like poverty, development and corruption. *e.g.*, politics based on caste identity alone is not very healthy in a democracy. In some cases, caste division leads to tensions, conflict and even violence.

**23.** *The causes of water scarcity are*

- (i) **Rapidly Growing Population** The water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population and consequent greater demands for water and unequal access to it. This population needs water for everyday domestic use.
- (ii) **Rising Demand for Foodgrains**  
To facilitate higher food production, water resources are being exploited to expand irrigated areas and dry season agriculture.

- (iii) Most farmers especially in the Northern plains have their own wells and tubewells in their farms for irrigation to increase production they over exploit the ground water leading to declining water table.
- (iv) **Industrialisation** The ever increasing number of industries has made matters worse by exerting pressure on existing fresh water resources, because they are heavy users of water.
- (v) **Urban Life Style** Multiplying urban centres with large and dense population and urban life styles have not only added to the water and energy requirements but have further aggravated the problem. Many housing societies or colonies have their own ground water pumping devices, over exploitation has caused depletion in several cities.
- (vi) **Pollution** A lot of water is polluted by domestic and industrial wastes, chemicals, etc making it hazardous and unfit for human use, thus contributing to water scarcity.

**24.** *The 'Institutional Reforms' introduced in India were*

- (i) **Consolidation of Land Holdings** The land of the peasants was scattered making it unviable for production, therefore consolidation of land was done to increase the size of land holdings.
- (ii) **Abolishment of Zamindari** The Zamindari System was abolished and the surplus land was taken from the Zamindars and redistributed among the poor farmers.
- (iii) *Comprehensive Land Development Programmes are*
  - (a) **Crop insurance** against flood, cyclone, fire and disease was introduced.
  - (b) **Grameen Banks and Cooperative Societies** were established for providing loans at low interest rate to the farmers.
  - (c) **Kisan Credit Card (KCC) and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS)** are some other schemes introduced by the government for the benefit of the farmers.



- (iv) Weather Bulletins and Agricultural Programmes for farmers were introduced on radio and television.
- (v) Minimum support price, remunerative price and procurement prices for important crops were announced to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.

**25. Underemployment** It means that there are more people working in agriculture than is necessary. So, even if you move out few people from agriculture, production will not effected, in other words workers in the agriculture sector appear to be working, non remains idle but in actual their labour effort gets divided, each is doing some work but no one is fully employed this situation is called underemployment.

This kind of underemployment is **hidden** in contrast to someone, who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed. Hence, it is called **disguised unemployment**.

**26.** The basic shortcoming in using the average income for comparing the level of development between countries is that it hides disparities in the two countries.

Country	Comparison of Two Countries				
	Monthly Income of Citizens in 2007 (in Rupees)				
	1 citizen	2 citizen	3 citizen	4 citizen	5 citizen
A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200
B	500	500	500	500	48000

*For example* we assume two countries A and B have 5 citizens each and have equal average income, but country A is preferred because it has more equitable distribution of income among its citizens they are neither too rich nor too poor. On the other hand, most citizens in country B are poor and one person is extremely rich.

Hence, while average income is useful for comparison, it does not tell us how the income is distributed among the people of the country, some people may have much more income than most other citizens.

**27.** The shift from hand printing to mechanical printing led to the print revolution when large scale production of book started. Because along with increased availability of books, the books transformed the lives of the

people changing their relationship to information and knowledge and with institutions and authorities and influenced popular perception and opened new ways of looking at things it is known as the **print revolution**.

**28.** We can say that print culture created conditions, within which the French Revolution occurred due to the following reasons

- (i) **First** Print popularised the ideas of enlightenment thinkers, who argued for the rule of reason rather than tradition and custom. They attacked the sacred authority of the church and the despotic power of the state, thus eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on traditions.
- (ii) **Second**, print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by the public. Within this public culture, new ideas of social revolution came into being.
- (iii) **Third**, by the 1870's, there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticised their morality. Cartoons and caricatures typically suggested that the monarchy remained absorbed only in sensual pleasures, while the common people suffered immense hardships. This literature was circulated underground and created hostile sentiments against the monarchy.

**OR**

Women became important as readers as well as writers.

- Penny magazines were especially meant for women as were manuals teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping.
- When novels began to be written in the 19th Century women were seen as important readers.
- Some the best know nobelists were women : Jane Austen, the Bronte sisters and George Eliot.
- Their writings became important in defining a new type of woman : a person with will, strength of personality determination and power to think.



29. The factors that have led to the weakening of the caste hierarchy in India are

- (i) Due to the efforts of the **Social reformers** and partly due to socio-economic changes castes and caste system in modern India have undergone great changes.
- (ii) Economic growth and **large scale urbanisation** has also contributed to the weakening of the caste system. Most of the time in urban areas, it does not matter who is walking along next to us in the

street or eating at the next table in a restaurant.

- (iii) **Occupational mobility** has also made it's contribution and with the weakening of the position of the landlords in the villages the old notions of caste hierarchy are breaking down.
- (iv) The Constitution of India has prohibited any caste based discrimination and laid the foundations of policies to reverse the injustices of the caste system.

30.

