

TERM II (SA-II) 2015-2016

Subject- Social Science

Class- IX

Time 3 Hour

Maximum Marks-90

General Instructions: -

1. The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Questions from serial number 1 to 8 are very short answer questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
3. Questions from serial number 9 to 20 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
4. Questions from serial number 21 to 26 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
5. Question number 27 to 28 is map questions. After completion, attach the map inside your answer book.
6. Questions number 29 to 30 of OTBA are 5 marks each questions.

सामान्य निर्देश:-

1. प्रश्न पत्र में कुल 30 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
 2. प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 8 तक अति लघुउत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न के लिए 1 अंक निश्चित है।
 3. प्रश्न संख्या 9 से 20 तक के प्रश्न 3 अंक के हैं। इन प्रश्न के उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।
 4. प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 26 तक के प्रश्न पाँच अंक के हैं। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
 5. प्रश्न संख्या 27 और 28 मानचित्र प्रश्न हैं जो तीन अंक भूगोल तथा 3 अंक इतिहास से हैं। प्रश्न पूरा होने पर मानचित्र को उत्तर पुस्तिका में संलग्न करें।
 6. प्रश्न संख्या 29 और 30 ओ0 टी0 बी0 ए0 प्रश्न हैं जो पाँच-पाँच अंक के हैं।
1. Which community played cricket for the first time in India? 1

भारत में पहली बार क्रिकेट किस समुदाय के लोगों ने खेला ?

OR अथवा

What was the cockade ?

कॉकेड क्या था ?

2. In which type of natural vegetation Silver fur is found? 1
किस प्रकार की प्राकृतिक वनस्पति में सिल्वर फर वृक्ष पाया जाता है ?
3. How many seats in Lok Sabha is reserved for Scheduled caste? 1
अनूसूचित जातियों के लिए लोकसभा में कितनी सीटें आरक्षित हैं ?
4. Who founded the political party Lok Dal ? 1
लोकदल नामक राजनीतिक दल की स्थापना किसने की ?
5. What is the tenure of the member of Rajya Sabha ? 1
राज्यसभा के सदस्यों का कार्यकाल कितने वर्षों का होता है ?
6. What is the accepted calorie requirement per person in urban area in India? 1
भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन कितनी स्वीकृत कैलोरी की आवश्यकता है ?
7. What is buffer stock ? 1
बफर स्टॉक क्या है?
8. In which year the most devastating famine of India occurred in Bengal? 1
भारत की सबसे भयानक अकाल किस साल बंगाल में पड़ा ?
9. Why did the people of Bastar raise the revolt against the Britishers. ? 3
बस्तर के लोगों ने अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध विद्रोह क्यों किया ?

OR अथवा

Discuss the lifestyle of Banjaras.

बंजारों के रहन-सहन के ढंग की चर्चा करें।

OR अथवा

Why were the threshing machines opposed by the poor farmers in England?

इंग्लैण्ड के गरीब किसान थ्रेशिंग मशीन का विरोध क्यों कर रहे थे ?

10. Mention any three causes of deforestation in India under colonial rule. 3
औपनिवेशिक शासन के दौरान भारत में वनों के विनाश के किन्हीं तीन कारण लिखें।

OR अथवा

How did the life of the Pastoralists change under colonial rule ?

औपनिवेशिक शासन के दौरान चरवाहों के जीवन में क्या बदलाव हुए ?

OR अथवा

Why were the Indian farmers reluctant to grow opium?

भारतीय किसान अफीम की खेती के प्रति क्यों उदासीन थे?

11. Why did Mahatma Gandhi Condemn the Pentangular Tournament? 3

महात्मा गाँधी ने पेंटाग्युलर टूर्नामेंट की आलोचना क्यों की ?

OR अथवा

Mention any three changes in women's clothing style as a result of the two world wars.

दो विश्व युद्धों के परिणामस्वरूप महिलाओं के पोशाक शैली में आए किन्हीं तीन परिवर्तनों का वर्णन करें।

12. Explain any three features of Monsoon rain. 3

मानसूनी वर्षा की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं को लिखें ?

13. What are the controlling elements of the climate of an area? Explain any three. 3

किसी भी क्षेत्र की जलवायु को नियंत्रित करने वाले कारक कौन-कौन हैं ? किन्ही तीन की व्याख्या करें।

14. What steps are taken by the government to conserve the flora and fauna in India? 3

भारत में सरकार द्वारा पादपों एवं जीवों की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाए गए ?

15. " Lok Sabha is more powerful than Rajya Sabha " . Explain by giving any three reasons. 3

लोकसभा राज्यसभा से ज्यादा शक्तिशाली है। किन्ही तीन कारणों द्वारा व्याख्या करें।

16. What are the main powers of the Prime Minister? 3

प्रधानमंत्री की प्रमुख शक्तियाँ क्या-क्या हैं?

17. How India is a secular Country? 3

भारत एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य कैसे है ?

18. Explain any three major reasons of poverty in India. 3

भारत में निर्धनता के किन्हीं तीन प्रमुख कारणों का वर्णन करें।

19. What are the main features of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005? 3

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम 2005 की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ क्या-क्या हैं?

20. Why the Buffer stock is created by the Government? 3

बफर स्टॉक का निर्माण सरकार के द्वारा क्यों किया जाता है?

21. How the changes in forest management in the colonial period affected the following groups of people. (2 ½x2=5)

(a) Shifting Cultivators (b) Plantation Owners

औपनिवेशिक काल के वन प्रबंधन में आए परिवर्तनों ने इस समूहों को कैसे प्रभावित किया

(क) झूम खेती करने वाले को

(ख) बागान मालिकों को

OR अथवा

Give reasons to explain why the Masai Community lost their grazing land.

मासाई समुदाय के चारागाह उनसे क्यों छिन गए ? कारण बताएँ

OR अथवा

What were the advantages or disadvantages of mechanical harvesting machines in the USA ?

अमेरिका में फसल काटने वाली मशीनों के फायदे-नुकसान क्या-क्या थे?

22. List any five developments that have taken place in cricket after 1970? 5

1970 के बाद क्रिकेट के विकास के लिए उठाए गए किन्हीं पाँच कदमों (प्रयासों) का उल्लेख करें।

OR अथवा

What were the Sumptuary laws in France.

फ्रांस के सम्पचुअरी कानून क्या थे?

23. Write short note on the followings: 5

(a) Tropical Evergreen Forests

(b) Tropical Deciduous Forests.

निम्नलिखित पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखें।

(क) उष्णकटिबंधीय सदाबहार वन

(ख) उष्णकटिबंधीय पर्णपाती वन

24. What are the significant features of the National Population Policy? 5

राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या नीति की मुख्य विशेषताएँ क्या हैं?

25. What are the challenges to free and fair elections? 5

स्वतंत्र एवं निष्पक्ष चुनाव की क्या-क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं?

26. Right to freedom is not only a right but also a group of many rights. Explain.

स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार केवल अधिकार नहीं अपितु अनेक अधिकारों का समूह है। व्याख्या करें। 5

27. On an outline political map of world locate and label the followings:(1 ½ x2=3)

(a) Java

(b) Bastar

दिए गए विश्व के राजीतिक मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को दर्शाएँ

(क) जावा

(ख) बस्तर

OR अथवा

On an outline political map of world locate and label the followings.

(a) Areas of Raika Community

(b) Masailand

दिए गए विश्व के राजीतिक मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को दर्शाएँ

(क) राइका समुदाय का क्षेत्र

(ख) मासाई क्षेत्र

OR अथवा

On an outline political map of world locate and label the following.

(a) London

(b) Kolkata

दिए गए विश्व के राजनीतिक मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को दर्शाएँ

(क) लंदन

(ख) कोलकाता

28. On an outline political map of India locate and label the following. (1x3=3)

(a) Areas having less than 20cm rainfall

(b) Place of the Highest rainfall in the world.

(c) Areas having more than 400 cm rainfall

दिए गए भारत के मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को दर्शाएँ—

(क) 20 से 0मी० से कम वर्षा वाला क्षेत्र

(ख) विश्व में सर्वाधिक वर्षा वाला स्थान

(ग) 400 से 0मी० से अधिक वर्षा वाला क्षेत्र

OTBA

29. Who was Hardeep Singh? Why Hardeep Singh approached his friend Gurpreet Singh? 5

Or

Write a note on Green Revolution?

हरदीप सिंह कौन थे? हरदीप सिंह अपने मित्र गुरप्रीत सिंह के पास क्यों गए ?
अथवा

हरित क्रांति पर एक टिप्पणी लिखें।

30. What is the role of Milk Co-operative societies in nation building? 5

Or

What do you mean by Land Reforms? Why it was introduced after independence?

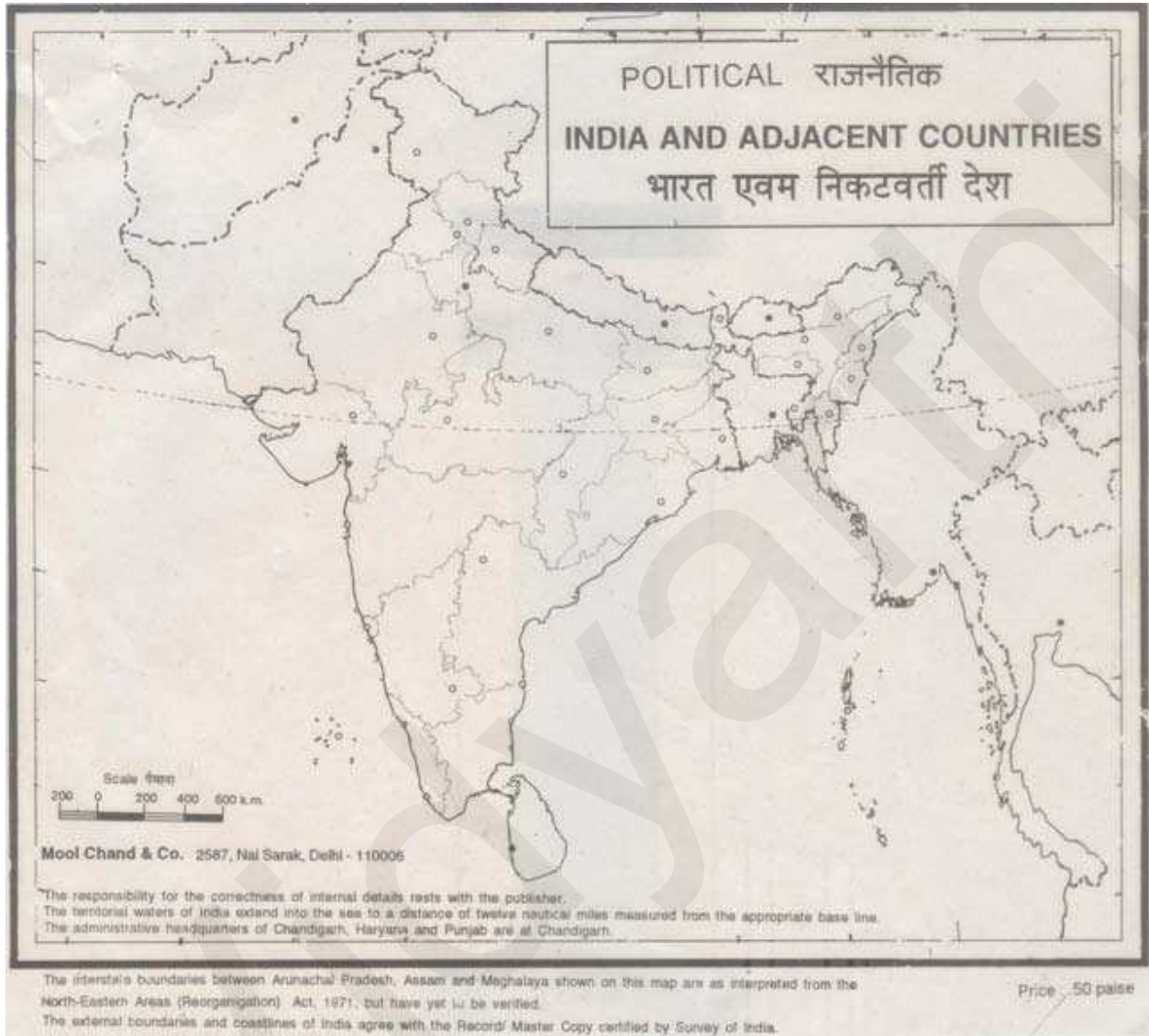
दुग्ध –सहकारी समिति की राष्ट्र निर्माण में क्या भूमिका है?
अथवा

भूमि सुधार से आप क्या समझते हैं? स्वतंत्रता के बाद उसे क्यों लागू किया गया?

Q.No. 27.



Q. No. 28.



TERM II (SA-II) 2015-2016

Subject- Social Science

Class-IX

ANSWER KEY

1. The Parsis or A cap that usually worn on one side
2. Montane Forests
3. 79
4. Chaudhary Devi Lal
5. 6 Years
6. 2100 calories
7. Buffer stock is the stock of food grains namely wheat and rice procured by the government through FCI
8. 1943
9. (i) People of Bastar were angered by the British decision to reserve two-third of forests in 1950.(1)
(ii) due to stopping of shifting cultivation, hunting and collection of forest produce. (1)
(iii) Due to increased land rents and demands for free labour and goods by colonial officers. (1)

OR

- (i) The Banjaras were a well known pastoral community residin in U.P, Punjab, M.P and Rajasthan. (1)
- (ii) The move constantly in search of pasture land. (1)
- (iii) They also sold plough, cattle or other goods to villagers. (1)

OR

- (i) Reduced the no. of people needed in agricultural operations. (1)
 - (ii) Created unemployment. (1)
 - (iii) Problem became more acute when the soldiers returned to their villages after the Napoleanic wars and needed job to survive. (1)
10. (i) Ship building (1)
(ii) Agricultural expansion (1)
(iii) Commercial farming (1), Explain, Any other relevant point

OR

- (i) Grazing grounds of pastoralists shrank. (1)
- (ii) Movement restricted and revenue increased. (1)
- (iii) Agriculture stock decline and trade badly affected. (1)

OR

- (i) Opium had to be grown on the best land on which peasants usually produced pulses. (1)
 - (ii) Rent of lands were very high. (1)
 - (iii) Cultivation of opium was difficult process as the plant was delicate and needed nurturing. (1), Any other relevant point
11. (i) The pentangular tournament was organized on communal and racial lines. (1)
- (ii) It was condemned by Mahatma Gandhi. (1)
 - (iii) He felt that such a competition was out of place at a time when nationalists were trying to unite India's diverse population. (1)

OR

- (i) Many European women stopped wearing jewellery and luxurious clothes. (1)
 - (ii) Clothes became shorter during first world war out of necessity because many women were employed in ammunition factories. (1)
 - (iii) They wore a working uniform of blouse and trousers which was later replaced. (1)
12. (i) The Monsoon are known for their uncertainties and vagaries. (1)
- (ii) Monsoon are associated with breaks or dry spells during the rainy season. (1)
 - (iii) They are often irregular and unpunctual in their arrival and departure time. (1)
 - (iv) They cause floods in some part of country and drought in other parts of the country. (1), Any three
13. Latitude, Altitude, Atmospheric pressure and wind system, Distance from the sea, Ocean currents, Relief features. Explain any three .(3)
14. (i) 14 bio-sphere reserves were established. (1)
- (ii) 16 tiger reserves has been set up. Project Tiger is a great success. (1)
 - (iii) Rhino in Assam and elephants in Periyar, etc. are being conserved. (1)
 - (iv) Established 89 national parks and 14 bird sanctuaries. (1), Any other relevant point
15. (i) An ordinary law has to pass through both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. In case of differences, a joint session is held. Since Lok Sabha has larger no. of members will prevail. (1)
- (ii) The Rajya Sabha cannot reject a money bill. (1)
 - (iii) The council of Ministers is collectively responsible to Lok Sabha. (1)
16. (i) Real Head of the government. (1)
- (ii) Allocation of portfolios. (1)
 - (iii) Bridge between the President and the council of ministers. (1)
 - (iv) Chief spokesperson in the House. (1), Any three or any relevant point

17. (i) State has no official religion. (1)
 (ii) Everyone can preach, profess or practice of his/her choice. (1)
 (iii) All religions are equal before the law. (1)
 (iv) The state cannot discriminate against any religion. (1), Any three
18. (i) Destruction of traditional handicrafts industries by the colonial government of Britain. (1)
 (ii) Low per capita income due to high population. (1)
 (iii) Impact of green revolution restricted to few states. (1)
 (iv) Unequal distribution of agricultural land. (1), any three or any other relevant point
19. (i) Started in 2005
 (ii) Provides 100 days assured employment to every rural household in 200 districts.
 (iii) Extended to 600 districts.
 (iv) One-third job reserved for women.
 (v) State govt. will establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for implementation of the scheme. (3)
20. (i) Ensuring the availability of food throughout the country. (1)
 (ii) To distribute food grains in deficit areas. (1)
 (iii) Also distributed in the poor strata of the society on the lower price. (1)
 (iv) Resolve the problem of food shortage. (1), Any three
21. (a) Shifting cultivators-Due to the government's ban on shifting cultivation, many communities were forcibly displaced from their homes in the forests. Some had to change occupations while others rebelled against the govt. (2 ½)
- (b) Plantation owners- They flourished as large areas of natural forests were cleared to make way for tea, coffee, and rubber plantation to meet Europe's growing need for these commodities. These areas were given to European planters at cheap rates. (2 ½)

OR

- (i) In 1885 Masailand divided between British Kenya and German Tanganyika. (1)
- (ii) Best grazing lands were taken by European colonists. (1)
- (iii) British encouraged local peasants communities to expand cultivation. (1)
- (iv) In pre-colonial period, the Masai pastoralists dominated economically and politically. But situation reversed by the end of colonial rule. (1)

- (v) Large areas of grazing land were also turned into game reserves. (1)

OR

Advantages:

- (i) New machines allowed the farmers to rapidly clear large tracts, break up the soil, remove the grass, etc.
- (ii) Work could be done quickly and with a minimal no. of hands.

Disadvantages:

- (i) Reduced the need for labour and caused unemployment.
- (ii) Large surplus of grains.

22. (i) Opened new possibilities for spin and swing. (1)

(ii) The first leg before law published. (1)

(iii) A third stump became common. (1)

(iv) The weight of ball must be between 5 and 6 ounces and two stumps must be 22 yards apart. (1)

(v) Over arm bowling made legal. (1), any other point

OR

(i) The sumptuary laws in France came into force in 1294 and lasted till 1789. (1)

(ii) Imposed social codes of food and dress upon different strata of society. (1)

(iii) To control the behavior of social inferiors, preventing them to wear certain clothes and eating certain foods. (1)

(iv) Items of clothing of a person per year regulated. (1)

(v) The material to be used for clothing was also legally prescribed. (1)

23. Tropical Evergreen Forest:

(i) Located in the regions of heavy rainfall –more than 200 cm

(ii) Luxuriant vegetation.

(iii) No definite time for trees to shed their leaves.

(iv) mahogany, ebony, rosewood, cinchona (2 ½)

Tropical Deciduous Forest:

(i) Rainfall- 70-200cm

(ii) Trees shed their leaves in summer for six to eight weeks.

- (iii) Shisham, sal, teak
- (iv) Commercially valuable timber. (2 ½)

24. (i) Imparting free and compulsory school education upto 14 years of age. (1)

(ii) Reducing infant mortality rate. (1)

(iii) Achieving universal immunization of children. (1)

(iv) Promoting delayed marriage for girls. (1)

(v) Making family welfare a people centred programme. (1) Any other relevant point

25. (i) Candidates and parties with a lot of money may not be sure of their victory but they do enjoy big and unfair advantage. (1)

(ii) Candidates with criminal connection have been able to push others out of electoral race. (1)

(iii) Some families tend to dominate political parties. (1)

(iv) Very often elections offer little choice to ordinary citizen. (1)

(v) Smaller parties and independent candidates suffer a huge disadvantage. (1)

26. Right to freedom is a bunch of many rights like:

(i) Freedom of speech and expression.

(ii) Freedom to assemble in a peaceful manner.

(iii) Form associations and unions.

(iv) Freedom to move freely.

(v) Reside in any part of the country

(vi) Freedom to practice any profession. (5)

27. In Map

28. In Map

29. Refer OTBA text booklet

30. Refer OTBA text booklet

evidyarthi