

**CLASS IX (2019-20)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**  
**SAMPLE PAPER-7**

**Time Allowed : 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 80**

**General Instructions :**

- (i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1 to 20** are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **21 to 28** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **29 to 34** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- (vi) Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a.** from History (2 marks) and **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

## Section A

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

Column A		Column B	
(A)	Garibi Hatao	(1)	N. T. Rama Rao
(B)	Save Democracy	(2)	Indira Gandhi
(C)	Land to the Tiller	(3)	Janata Party
(D)	Protect the Self-Respect of the Telugu's	(4)	Left Front

**Ans :** (A)-2, (B)-3, (C)-4, (D)-1

2. Which of the following country has the largest single concentration of the poor in the world ? [1]
- (a) Pakistan
  - (b) China
  - (c) India
  - (d) Bangladesh

**Ans :** (c) India

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows [1]



Which of the following is shown in the picture ?

- (a) Celebration after the demolition of Bastille
- (b) The Reign of Terror
- (c) The Tennis Court Oath
- (d) Declaration of The revolutionary wars

**Ans :** (c) The Tennis Court Oath

4. Why literacy rate is high among the males of India ? [1]

**Ans :**

Literacy rate is high among the males of India because females are deprived of education and supposed to do household works.

5. The Lok Sabha or Vidhan Sabha stands 'dissolved' when : [1]

- (a) Chief minister dies in office
- (b) Chief minister wishes
- (c) Election commission wishes
- (d) the term of all the elected representatives comes to an end

**Ans :** (d) The term of all the elected representatives comes to an end.

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to The Krishna river : [1]

The Krishna river	Place of origin	Reaches the
	?	?

**Ans :**

The Krishna river	Place of origin	Reaches the
	Mahabaleshwar	Bay of Bengal

7. Where do people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote ? [1]

**Ans :**

In Estonia, people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite : [1]

Antyodaya Anna Yojana aims for food and nutritional security life at affordable prices and enables people to live a life with dignity.

**Ans :**

The National Food Security Act provides food and nutritional security for life at affordable prices and enables people to live a life with dignity.

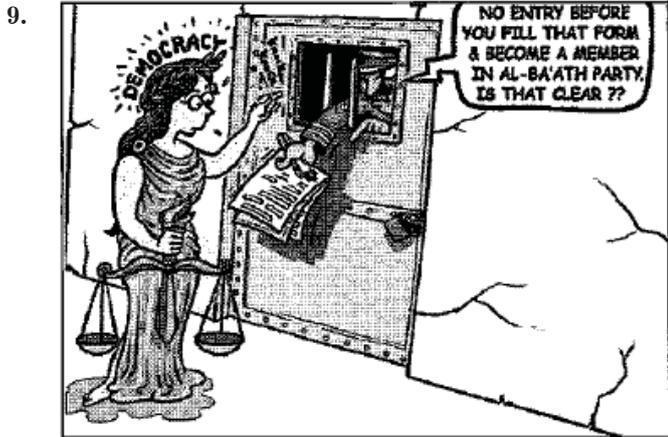
or

Correct the following statement and rewrite :

In Gujarat, Amul has facilitated a network of NGOs for setting up grain banks in different regions.

Ans :

In Maharashtra, Academy of Development Science (ADS) has facilitated a network of NGOs for setting up grain banks in different regions.



Which one of the following country is represented in this cartoon ? [1]

- (a) Pakistan
- (b) Syria
- (c) Brazil
- (d) Myanmar

Ans : (b) Syria

10. Wall Street Exchange is located in ..... [1]

Ans : USA

or

..... was trying to revolt in the Weimar Republic on the pattern of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.

Ans : Spartacist League

11. Define annual growth rate of population. [1]

Ans :

The rate or the pace of population increase per annum is referred to as the annual growth rate of population.

or

What is meant by population density ?

Ans :

Population density refers to the number of persons per unit area.

12. Why did Dutch follow the scorched earth policy in Java ? [1]

Ans :

When Japanese attacked the Java, the Dutch followed 'a scorched earth' policy, destroying sawmills, and burning huge piles of giant teak logs so that they would not fall into Japanese hands.

or

What was the main aim of the Criminal Tribes Act passed by the British govt. ?

Ans :

The main aim of the Criminal Tribes Act passed in 1871 by the colonial government in India was to classify many communities of craftsmen, traders and

pastoralists as Criminal Tribes. They were not allowed to move out without a permit.

13. What was the major difference between Russia and other European countries at the beginning of the twentieth century ? [1]

- (a) Communist party was legal in Russia whereas in Europe it was illegal.
- (b) Majority of Russian population was agrarian whereas in Europe it was industrial worker.
- (c) Russian had a constitution whereas in Europe nationalists were trying to draft the constitution for their people.
- (d) Russia was under the influence of Roman Catholic Church whereas in Europe Orthodox Church was influential.

Ans : (b) Majority of Russian population was agrarian whereas in Europe it was industrial worker.

14. .... refers to a situation in which people who are willing to work at the going wages cannot find jobs. [1]

Ans : Unemployment

15. Who was the Coverage target group under PDS ? [1]

- (a) Poorest of poor
- (b) Universal
- (c) People of BPL and APL
- (d) Backward blocks

Ans : (b) Universal

16. .... seeds give more agriculture production. [1]

Ans : HYV (High Yielding Variety)

or

..... could irrigate much larger areas of land more effectively. It could increase agriculture production.

Ans : Electric-run tubewells

17. Which of the following state does not share border with Pakistan ? [1]

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Rajasthan

Ans : (c) Himachal Pradeash

18. Arrange the following states with highest poverty ratio in the descending order : [1]

- (i) Assam
- (ii) Bihar
- (iii) Madhya Pradesh
- (iv) Odisha

Options:

- (a) i— iv — iii — ii
- (b) ii—iv—i—iii
- (c) iii—iv—i—ii
- (d) i— ii— iii— iv

Ans : (b) ii—iv —i—iii

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**.

Read the statements and choose the correct option : **Assertion (A)** : the government declares the Minimum Support Price every year before the sowing season.

**Reason (R)** : Minimum Support Price provide incentives to farmers for raising the production of these crops. [1]

**Options:**

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 (c) A is correct, but R is wrong.  
 (d) A is wrong, but R is correct.

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

20. Rajat works in a textile factory. There, he dyes the fabric. Other workers are also engaged in different activities. Some workers spin the yarn, while some workers weave cloths. Some other workers like Rajat dye the fabric.

Analyse the information given above and consider which one of the following factors of production is talked about : [1]

- (a) Fixed capital (b) Human capital  
 (c) Working capital (d) None of the above

**Ans :** (c) Working capital

## Section B

21. Sometimes, it is necessary to regulate campaigns to ensure that every political party and candidate gets a fair and equal chance to compete. Analyse the statement in the context of India. [3]

**Ans :**

In a democracy it is best to leave political parties and candidates free to conduct their election campaigns the way they want to. However it is necessary to regulate campaigns to ensure that every political party and candidate gets a fair and equal chance to compete. In India, influential party or candidate usually found involve in :

- (i) Bribe or threaten voters  
 (ii) Appeal to vote in the name of caste or religion  
 (iii) Use government resources for election campaign  
 (iv) Spend a lot of money to win an election.  
 That's why, election law is formulated. If they violate the law, their election can be rejected by the court even after they have been declared elected.

or

How do we distinguish democratic elections from any other election ? [3]

**Ans :**

Following are the conditions to distinguish democratic elections from any other election

- (i) **Everyone should be able to choose :** This means that everyone should have one vote and every vote should have equal value.  
 (ii) **There should be something to choose from :** Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections and should offer some real choice to the voters.  
 (iii) **The choice should be offered at regular intervals :** Elections must be held regularly after every few years.  
 (iv) The candidate preferred by the people should get

elected.

- (v) Elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner where people can choose as they really wish.

22. Give a brief description of division of the northern plains on the basis of rivers draining it. [3]

**Ans :**

The Northern Plain is broadly divided into three sections on the basis of rivers draining it :

- (i) **Punjab Plains :** The Western part of the Northern Plain is referred to as the Punjab Plains. It is formed by the Indus and its tributaries i.e. the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas and the Satluj which originate in the Himalaya. The larger part of this plain lies in Pakistan. This section of the plain is dominated by the doabs.  
 (ii) **The Ganga plain :** It extends between Ghaggar and Teesta rivers. It is spread over the states of North India, Haryana, Delhi, U.P., Bihar and partly Jharkhand.  
 (iii) **Brahmaputra plain :** West Bengal to its East, particularly in Assam lies the Brahmaputra plain.

or

Describe the Andaman and Nicobar Islands group of India.

**Ans :**

- (i) Andaman and Nicobar islands are elongated chain writein points of islands located in the Bay of Bengal extending from north to south. They are bigger in size than Lakshadweep islands and are more numerous and scattered.  
 (ii) The entire group of islands is divided into two broad categories – The Andaman in the north and the Nicobar in the south. It is believed that these islands are an elevated portion of submarine mountains.  
 (iii) The island groups are considered of the great strategic importance for the country. There is great diversity of flora and fauna in this group of islands. As these islands are dose to equator, they experience equatorial climate. There are thick forest cover in the islands.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows : [3]

**Source A – Support for Socialism**

Workers in England and Germany began forming associations to fight for better living and working conditions. They set up funds to help members in times of distress and demanded a reduction of working hours and the right to vote. In Germany, these associations worked closely with the Social Democratic Party (SPD) and helped it win parliamentary seats. By 1905, socialists and trade unionists formed a Labour Party in Britain and a Socialist Party in France.

**Source B – A Turbulent Time : The 1905 Revolution**

When four members of the Assembly of Russian Workers, which had been formed in 1904, were dismissed at the Putilov Iron Works, there was a call for industrial action. Over the next few days over 110,000 workers in St. Petersburg went on strike demanding a reduction in the working day to eight

hours, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions. When the procession of workers led by Father Gapon reached the Winter Palace it was attacked by the police and the Cossacks. Over 100 workers were killed and about 300 wounded. The incident, known as Bloody Sunday.

#### Source C – The February Revolution in Petrograd

Demonstrators returned in force to the streets of the left bank on the 26th. On the 27th, the Police Headquarters were ransacked. The streets thronged with people raising slogans about bread, wages, better hours and democracy. The government tried to control the situation and called out the cavalry once again. However, the cavalry refused to fire on the demonstrators.

#### Source A – Support for Socialism

23 (1) Do you agree that before the socialists, workers' problems were not addressed by any party ?

**Ans :**

It is not true that before the socialists, workers' problems were not addressed by any party. Liberals and Radicals were aware about the problems created by the industrialisation. However, Liberals did not want the right to vote for workers.

#### Source B — A Turbulent Time : The 1905 Revolution

23 (2) What is the significance of this incident

**Ans :**

This incident is significant as this started a series of events that became known as the 1905 Revolution.

#### Source C — The February Revolution in Petrograd

23 (3) Why did the demonstrators choose the left bank to demonstrate against the government ?

**Ans :**

Demonstrators choose the left bank to demonstrate against the government because there were the fashionable areas, the Winter Palace, and official buildings, including the palace where the Duma met. There was no shortage of foodgrains in the Left Bank.

24. Discuss the various problems which were being faced by the women in France. [3]

**Ans :**

Following were the problems being faced by the women in France :

- (i) Most women of the third estate had to work for a living. Their wages were lower than those of men.
- (ii) Most women did not have access to education or job training. Only daughters of nobles or wealthier members of the third estate could study at a convent, after which their families arranged a marriage for them.
- (iii) Women were disappointed that the Constitution of 1791 reduced them to passive citizens.
- (iv) During the Reign of Terror, the new government issued laws ordering closure of women's clubs and banning their political activities. Many prominent women were arrested and a number of them executed.

**or**

What was Estate General ? Who walked out of Estate General called by Louis XVI

**Ans :**

**Estate General :** The Estates General was a political body to which the three estates sent their representatives. It was a platform to discuss important issues such as of new taxes. However, the monarch alone could decide when to call a meeting of this body.

**Walk out of the representatives of third estate :** On 5 May 1789, Louis XVI called together an assembly of the Estates General to pass proposals for new taxes. Voting in the Estates General in the past had been conducted according to the principle that each estate had one vote. This time too Louis XVI was determined to continue the same practice. But members of the third estate demanded that voting now be conducted by the assembly as a whole, where each member would have one vote. When the king rejected this proposal, members of the third estate walked out of the assembly in protest

25. A simple definition of democracy is not adequate. Analyse. [3]

**Ans :**

According to the simple definition, a democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people. However, a simple definition of democracy is not adequate. It reminds us that democracy is people's rule. But if we use this definition in an unthinking manner, we would end up calling almost every government that holds an election a democracy. That would be very misleading. Every government in contemporary world wants to be called a democracy, even if it is not so. Non-democratic governments also hold some kind of elections. That is why we need to carefully distinguish between a government that is a democracy and one that pretends to be one. We can do so by understanding the features of a democratic government.

26. Discuss the division of labour in family. [3]

**Ans :**

Due to historical and cultural reasons there is a division of labour between men and women in the family. Women generally look after domestic responsibilities and men work for earning. Women cook food, clean utensils, wash clothes, clean the house and look after the children. Men earn money for the family by works such as cultivating the field, selling the produce in the market. Women are not paid for the services delivered for upbringing of the family. Money earned by men, which they spend on rearing his family. Women are not paid for their service delivered in the family. The household work done by women is not recognised in the National Income. Some women also earn an income by market works. Thus women are paid for their work when they enter the labour market. Their earning like that of their male counterpart is determined on the basis of education and skill.

27. There has been a substantial shift in the understanding of food security. Analyse. [3]

**Ans :**

- (i) There has been a substantial shift in the understanding of food security. Earlier in the 1970s, food security was understood by the UN as

the availability at all times of adequate supply of basic foodstuffs.

- (ii) Later, Amartya Sen added a new dimension to food security and emphasised the “access” to food through what he called ‘entitlements’. It is a combination of what one can produce, exchange in the market along with state or other socially provided supplies.
- (iii) After this in the 1995 World Food Summit declared, “Food security at the individual, household, regional, national and global levels exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”. The declaration further recognises that “poverty eradication is essential to improve access to food”.

or

What is food security ? Why we need it ?

**Ans :**

**Food Security :** Food security means availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all people at all times. It depends on the Public Distribution System (PDS) and government vigilance and action at times, when availability of food is threatened. The poor households are more vulnerable to food insecurity whenever there is a problem of production or distribution of food crops.

**Need of Food Security :** The poorest section of the society might be food insecure most of the times while persons above the poverty line might also be food insecure when the country faces a national disaster or calamity like earthquake, drought, flood, tsunami, widespread failure of crops causing famine, etc. Thus, to avoid unavailability of food at bad times food security is needed.

28. How Nazis implemented their ideology in schools ? [3]

**Ans :**

- (i) Nazis implemented their ideology of racism in all German schools. All schools were ‘cleansed’ and ‘purified’. This meant that teachers who were Jews or seen as ‘politically unreliable’ were dismissed. Children were first segregated. Germans and Jews could not sit together or play together.
- (ii) Subsequently, ‘undesirable children’ which are Jews, the physically handicapped, Gypsies were thrown out of schools. And finally in the 1940s, they were taken to the gas chambers.
- (iii) ‘Good German’ children were subjected to a process of Nazi schooling, a prolonged period of ideological training. School textbooks were rewritten. Racial science was introduced to justify Nazi ideas of race. Stereotypes about Jews were popularised even through maths classes. Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews, and worship Hitler. Even the function of sports was to nurture a spirit of violence and aggression among children.

## Section C

29. What do you understand by green revolution? Discuss its merits and demerits. [5]

**Ans :**

Green Revolution refers to the increased production of food grains with the help of HYV seeds during late 1960s.

**Merits of the Green Revolutions :** Green Revolution has following merits :

- (i) **Higher yield :** HYV seeds promised to produce much greater amounts of grain on a single plant. As a result, the same piece of land would now produce far larger quantities of food grains than was possible earlier.
- (ii) **Adoption of modern farming methods by farmers :** Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out the modern farming method in India. The farmers in these regions set up tubewells for irrigation, and made use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers and pesticides in farming. Some of them bought farm machinery, like tractors and threshers, which made ploughing and harvesting faster.

**Demerits of the green revolutions :** Green Revolution has following demerits :

- (i) **Over exploitation of ground water and other resources :** Scientific reports indicate that the modern farming methods have overused the natural resource base. In many areas, Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilisers. Also, continuous use of groundwater for tubewell irrigation has led to the depletion of the water-table. Environmental resources, like soil fertility and groundwater, are built up over years. Once destroyed it is very difficult to restore them.
- (ii) **Pollution :** Chemical fertilisers provide minerals which dissolve in water and are immediately available to plants. But these may not be retained in the soil for long. They may escape from the soil and pollute groundwater, rivers and lakes. Chemical fertilizers can also kill bacteria and other microorganisms in the soil. Sometime after their use, the soil will be less fertile than ever before.
- (iii) **Rising cost of farming :** The consumption of chemical fertilizers in Punjab is highest in the country. The continuous use of chemical fertilizers has led to degradation of soil health. Punjab farmers are now forced to use more and more chemical fertilizers and other inputs to achieve the same production level. As a result cost of cultivation is rising very fast.

or

What are the common non-farm activities in which villagers are involved in production ?

**Ans :**

Following are the common non-farm production activities in which villagers are involved in production :

- (i) **Dairy :** Dairy is a common activity where many families are involved. People feed their milch animals on various kinds of grass, jowar and bajra

that grown during the rainy season. The milk is sold in the nearby large village and town. In town traders used to set up collection cum chilling centres from where the milk is transported to far away towns and cities.

(ii) **Small-scale manufacturing** : Unlike the manufacturing that takes place in the big factories in the towns and cities, manufacturing in villages involves very simple production methods and are done on a small scale. They are carried out mostly at home or in the fields with the help of family labour. Rarely are labourers hired.

(iii) **Shops** : Usually, People involved in trade or exchange of goods are rarely found in villages. The traders of villages are shopkeepers who buy various goods from wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the village. Small general stores in the village selling a wide range of items like rice, wheat, sugar, tea, oil, biscuits, soap, toothpaste, batteries, candles, notebooks, pen, pencil, even some cloth can be seen. A few of the families whose houses are close to the bus stand or road have used a part of the space to open small shops.

(iv) **Transport** : There are varieties of vehicles on the road connecting villages to nearby towns. Rickshawallahs, tongawallahs, jeep, tractor, truck drivers and people driving the traditional bullock cart and bogey are people in the transport services. They ferry people and goods from one place to another, and in return get paid for it.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows : [1+2+2=5]

The pressure and wind conditions over India are unique. During winter, there is a high-pressure area north of the Himalayas. Cold dry winds blow from this region to the low-pressure areas over the oceans to the south.

In summer, a low-pressure area develops over interior Asia, as well as, over northwestern India. This causes a complete reversal of the direction of winds during summer.

Air moves from the high-pressure area over the southern Indian Ocean, in a south-easterly direction, crosses the equator, and turns right towards the low-pressure areas over the Indian subcontinent. These are known as the Southwest Monsoon winds. These winds blow over the warm oceans, gather moisture and bring widespread rainfall over the mainland of India.

(i) Why does air crossing the equator turn right ? (1)

**Ans :**

Air crossing the equator turns right due to the Coriolis force.

(ii) Evaluate the role played by the Himalayas in influencing the climate of India ? (2)

**Ans :**

The Himalayas prevent the cold winds from Central Asia from entering the subcontinent. It is because of these mountains that this subcontinent experiences comparatively milder winters as compared to central Asia. These mountains also act as barrier to south-west monsoon winds causing rainfall in the northern plains.

(iii) Why does a complete reversal of the direction of winds take place in India ? (2)

**Ans :**

A complete reversal of the direction of winds takes place in India because of the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ). The Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) is a broad trough of low pressure in equatorial latitudes. This is where the northeast and the southeast trade winds converge. This convergence zone lies more or less parallel to the equator but moves north or south with the apparent movement of the sun. In winter, the ITCZ is south to India and northeast trade winds blows over India whereas in summer it is over the Ganga plain and south-west monsoon winds blow over India.

31. Just because we claim something it does not become our right. Analyse the statement with examples. [5]

**Ans :**

Just because we claim something it does not become our right. If we want to call any claim a right, it has to have these three qualities: It has to be reasonable it has to be recognised by society and it has to be sanctioned by law.

(i) **Reasonability** : The claims we make should be reasonable. They should be such that can be made available to others in an equal measure. Thus, a right comes with an obligation to respect other rights.

(ii) **Recognition by society** : Right has to be recognised by our societies. Rights acquire meaning only in society. Every society makes certain rules to regulate our conduct. They tell us about the right and wrong. Something recognised by the society as rightful becomes the basis of rights. That is why the notion of rights changes from time to time and society to society. For example, Two hundred years ago anyone who said that women should have right to vote would have sounded strange. Today not granting them vote in Saudi Arabia appears strange.

(iii) **Sanction by law** : When the socially recognised claims are written into law they acquire real force. Otherwise they remain merely as natural or moral rights. For example, the prisoners in Guantanamo Bay had a moral claim not to be tortured or humiliated. But they could not go to anyone to enforce this claim. When law recognises some claims they become enforceable. We can then demand their application. When fellow citizens or the government do not respect these rights we call it violation or infringement of our rights. In such circumstances citizens can approach courts to Protect their rights.

32. Describe the richness of wildlife in India. [5]

**Ans :**

(i) Wildlife in India is very rich and diverse. Nearly 90,000 animal species are found here. The country has about 2,000 species of birds which is 13% of the world's total. There are 2,546 species of fish, which account for nearly 12% of the world's stock. It also shares between 5 and 8 percent of the world's amphibians, reptiles and mammals.

- (ii) Elephants and One-homed rhinoceroses are the two big animals found in India. The elephants are found in the hot wet forests of Assam, Karnataka and Kerala. One-horned rhinoceroses live in swampy and marshy lands of Assam and West Bengal.
- (iii) Arid areas of the Rann of Kachchh and the Thar Desert are the habitat for wild ass and camels respectively. Indian bison, nilgai or blue bull, chousingha or four-homed antelope, gazel and different species of deer are some other animals found in India. There are several species of monkeys.
- (iv) The Himalayas harbour a hardy range of animals, which survive in extreme cold. Ladakh's freezing high altitudes are a home to yak, the shaggy horned wild ox weighing around one tonne, the Tibetan antelope, the bharal or blue sheep, wild sheep, and the Hang or Tibetan wild ass. Moreover, the ibex, bear, snow-leopard and rare red panda are found in certain areas of Himalaya.
- (v) In the rivers, lakes and coastal areas, turtles, crocodiles and gharials are found. Gharials are the only representative of a variety of crocodile, found in the world today. Bird life in India is colourful. Peacocks, pheasants, ducks, parakeets, cranes and pigeons are some of the birds inhabiting the forests and wetlands of the country.

33. What is executive ? Why are some executives more powerful than other ? [5]

**Ans :**

All those functionaries are collectively known as the executive who take day-to-day decisions at different levels of any government but do not exercise supreme power on behalf of the people. They are called executive because they are in charge of the 'execution' of the policies of the government. That's why, when we talk about 'the government' we usually mean the executive. In any democratic country, there are two categories make up the executive.

- (i) **Political executives** : they are elected by the people for a specific period. Political leaders who take the big decisions fall in this category.
- (ii) **Permanent executive** : they are appointed on a long-term basis. This is also called the civil services. Persons working in civil services are called civil servants. They remain in office even when the ruling party changes. These officers work under political executive and assist them in carrying out the day-to-day administration.

Political executive is made to be more powerful than Permanent executive in all democratic countries. In a democracy the will of the people is supreme. The minister is an elected representative of the people and thus empowered to exercise the will of the people on their behalf. They are finally answerable to the people for all the consequences of their decision. That is why the minister takes all the final decisions. The minister decides the overall framework and objectives in which decisions on policy should be made. The minister is not, and is not expected to be, an expert in the matters of her ministry. The minister takes the advice of experts on all technical matters.

**or**

Implementing the recommendations of the Mandal Commission by the Indian Government was the most hotly debated issue in the country. Analyse.

**Ans :**

Implementing the recommendations of the Mandal Commission by the Indian Government was the most hotly debated issue in the country. Newspapers and magazines were full of different views and opinions on this issue. It led to widespread protests and counter protests, some of which were violent. People reacted strongly because this decision affected thousands of job opportunities.

**Arguments in support of the decision** : Followings are the arguments of the supporters of the decision :

- (i) They felt that existence of inequalities among people of different castes in India necessitated job reservations.
- (ii) This would give a fair opportunity to those communities who so far had not adequately been represented in government employment.

**Arguments against the decision** : Followings are the arguments of those who were against the decision :

- (i) They felt that this was unfair as it would deny equality of opportunity to those who did not belong to backward communities.
- (ii) They would be denied jobs even though they could be more qualified.
- (iii) Some felt that this would perpetuate caste feelings among people and hamper national unity.

Some persons and associations opposed to this order filed a number of cases in the courts. They appealed to the courts to declare the order invalid and stop its implementation. The Supreme Court of India bunched all these cases together. This case was known as the 'Indira Sawhney and others Vs Union of India case'. Eleven judges of the Supreme Court heard arguments of both sides. By a majority, the Supreme Court judges in 1992 declared that this order of the Government of India was valid. At the same time the Supreme Court said that well-to-do persons among the backward classes should be excluded from getting the benefit of reservation.

34. What are the changes made by the Bolsheviks after the October revolution ? [5]

**Ans :**

Followings were the changes made by the Bolsheviks after October revolution :

- (a) Most industry and banks were nationalised in November 1917. This meant that the government took over ownership and management.
- (b) Land was declared social property and peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility.
- (c) In cities, Bolsheviks enforced the partition of large houses according to family requirements.
- (d) They banned the use of the old titles of aristocracy.
- (e) New uniforms were designed for the army and officials following a clothing competition organised in 1918. The Soviet hat or budeonovka was also chosen during competition.
- (f) The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)

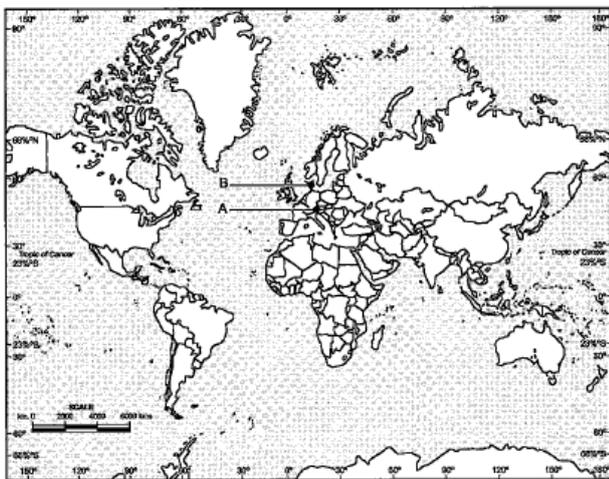
- (g) In March 1918 despite opposition by their political allies, the Bolsheviks made peace with Germany – at Brest Litovsk.
- (h) The All Russian Congress of Soviets became the Parliament of the country. Lenin thought the All Russian Congress of Soviets was more democratic than an assembly elected in uncertain conditions.
- (i) Russia became a one-party state.
- (j) Trade unions were kept under party control.

**MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION**

35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of World. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

**History :**

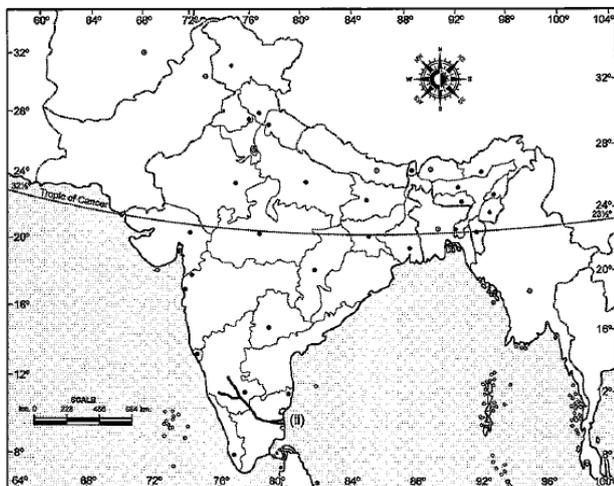
- (A) Country which fought First World War as central power.
- (B) Country under German expansion (Nazi Power).



(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols. [4]

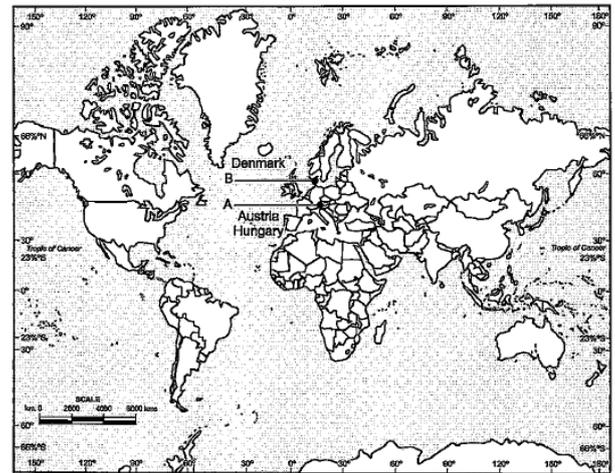
**Geography:**

- (i) National park – Kaziranga.
- (ii) Identify – peninsular river.
- (iii) State having highest density of population.
- (iv) Coastal Plain – Konkan
- (v) Capital of state – Rajasthan
- (vi) Mountain Range : The Karakoram

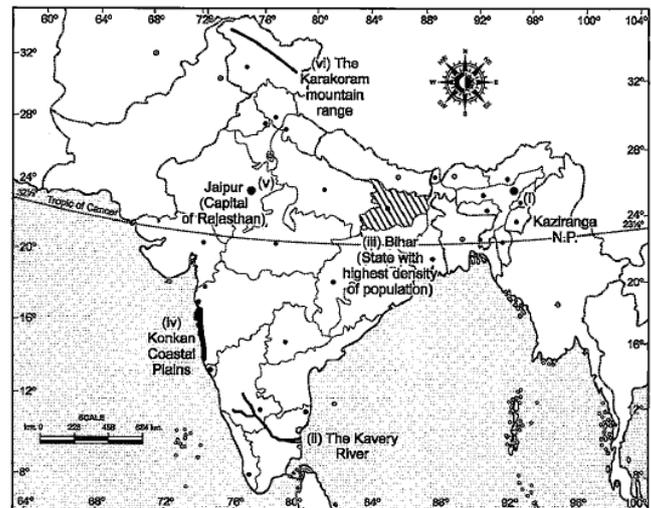


Ans :

- (a) (A) Austria-Hungry
- (B) Denmark



- (b) (i) National park Kaziranga
- (ii) Kaveri
- (iii) Bihar
- (iv) Konkan
- (v) Jaipur
- (vi) The Karakoram



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