

**Class 09 - Social Science**  
**Sample Paper - 01 (2022-23)**

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**Maximum Marks: 80**

**Time Allowed: : 3 hours**

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**General Instructions:**

- i. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
  - ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
  - iii. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
  - iv. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
  - v. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
  - vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
  - vii. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
  - viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
  - ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
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**Section A**

1. What is the position of women in Saudi Arabia?
  - a) All of these
  - b) Women are given all the rights
  - c) Women are given equal status with men
  - d) Women are subjected to many public restrictions
2. **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan** is a significant step towards providing education to all children in the age group:
  - a) 6-14 years
  - b) 5-10 years
  - c) 10-15 years
  - d) 5-14 years
3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Which of the following option best describes the given picture?

- a) Maldhari herders moving in search of pastures.
- b) Gaddis waiting for shearing to begin.
- c) A Maru Raika genealogist with a group of sheep and goats.
- d) Gaddi sheep being sheared.

4. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- i. Socialists formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party
  - ii. Conditions in Petrograd were grim
  - iii. Radicals wanted revolutions to put an end to the kind of governments established in Europe
  - iv. Tsar Nicholas II ruled Russia and its empire
- a) ii, iii, i, iv
  - b) i, ii, iii, iv
  - c) iv, iii, ii, i
  - d) iii, i, iv, ii

To practice more questions & prepare well for exams, download **myCBSEguide App**. It provides complete study material for CBSE, NCERT, JEE (main), NEET-UG and NDA exams. Teachers can use **ExamIn8 App** to create similar papers with their own name and logo.

5. Identify the community with the help of given hints:

They spent their winter in the low hills of Siwalik range, grazing their flocks in scrub forests. By April, they moved north and spent the summer in Lahul and Spiti. When the snow melted and the high passes were clear, many of them moved on to the higher mountain meadows.

- a) Dhangars
- b) Gaddi
- c) Massai
- d) Raikas

6. Which party has ruled Zimbabwe since its independence and who is its ruler?

- a) ZANU-PF, Robert Mugabe
- b) Zimbabwe Party, P Johnson
- c) Zimbabwe Freedom Party, Nelson Mandela
- d) ZANU-PF, Kenneth Kaunda

7. Match the following:

List I	List II
(a) No freedom of religion	(i) Guantanamo Bay
(b) 600 people were put in a prison	(ii) New York
(c) 11 September 2001 attack	(iii) Kosovo
(d) Massacre carried out by the country's army	(iv) Saudi Arabia

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

8. Identify the incorrect option from below:

- a) Bugyal means a dry forested area below the foothills of Garhwal and Kumaun.
- b) Kharif means the autumn crop, usually harvested between September and October.
- c) Rabi means the spring crop, usually harvested after March.

d) Stubble means the lower ends of grain stalks left in the ground after harvesting.

9. Judges of the Supreme Court and High court are appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Prime Minister
- b) President
- c) Vice President
- d) Law Minister

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the stock of foodgrains procured by the government through Food Corporation of India.

- a) Government stock
- b) Grain stock
- c) Food stock
- d) Buffer stock

11. Match the Following:

List I	List II
(a) Dietrich Brandis	(i) Revolutionary of Java
(b) George Yule	(ii) First Inspector General of Forest in India
(c) Surantiko Samin	(iii) British Administrators
(d) Dirk van Hogendo	(iv) United East India Company official in Java

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

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

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

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

12. **Assertion (A):** In Mexico, every election was won by PRI.

**Reason (R):** PRI managed to win every election mainly through fair means.

- 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 true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

13. The region that renewed every year is ideal for intensive agriculture

- a) Kankar
- b) Bhabar
- c) Khadar
- d) Terai

14. Read the given table that shows some important features of PDS in India. Read the data and select the appropriate option from the following.

Name of Scheme	Year of introduction	Coverage target group	Latest Volume	Issue Price (Rs per kg.)
PDS	Up to 1992	Universal	-	Wheat: 2.34 Rice: 2.89
AAY	2002	Poorest of the poor	35 kg of foodgrains	Wheat: 2.00 Rice: 3.00
APS	2000	Indigent senior citizens	10 kg of foodgrains	Free
National Food Security Act	2013	Priority households	5 kg per person per	Wheat: 2.00

(NFSA)			month	Rice: 3.00 Coarse grains: 1.00
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[Source: Economic Survey]

Which scheme targeted the poorest of the poor?

- a) AAY
- b) APS
- c) NFSA
- d) PDS

15. Read the following data on Estimates of Poverty in India and select the appropriate option from the following.

Number of poor (in millions)		
RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL
329	75	404
326	81	407
278	76	355
217	53	270

[Source: Source: Economic Survey 2017-18]

Find the decreased number of total poor (in million) from 1993-94 - 2011-12.

- a) 49
- b) 134
- c) 3
- d) 124

16. Find the odd one out from the following options

- a. Poultry, Fishing, Forestry, Mining
  - b. Insurance, Tutors, Trade, Transport
  - c. Mass media, Healthcare/hospitals, Public health, Pharmacy
  - d. Builders, Dress makers, Bankers, Schools
- a) Option (a)
  - b) Option (b)
  - c) Option (d)
  - d) Option (c)

17. Fill in the blank:

River	Basin Area
Tapi Basin	Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra.
Kaveri Basin	?

- a) Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra
- b) Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- c) Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
- d) Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Odisha

18. In 1774, Louis XVI of the Bourbon family of kings ascended the throne of France. He was 20 years old and married to the Austrian princess. Upon his accession, the new king found an empty treasury. Long years of war had drained the financial resources of France. Added to this was the cost of maintaining an extravagant court at the immense palace of Versailles. Whom did Louis XVI get married to?

- a) Queen Elizabeth
  - b) Marie Antoinette
  - c) None of these
  - d) Olympe de Gouges
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a person helps to realise his/her potential and the ability to fight illness.
- a) Earnings
  - b) Salary
  - c) Education
  - d) Health
20. Identify the correct statements about Railways
- a. The spread of railways in the 1850s created a new demand.
  - b. Railways were essential for colonial trade and for the movement of imperial troops.
  - c. To run locomotives, only diesel was needed as fuel.
  - d. To lay railway lines sleepers were essential to hold the tracks together.
- a) Only A
  - b) C and D
  - c) A, B and D
  - d) B and C

#### **Section B**

21. 'The eighteenth century France witnessed the emergence of the middle class'. Who were they and what were their ideas?
22. Pakistan under General Pervez Musharaff was a democratic country or non democratic. Give reasons.
23. What is the role of education in the formation of Human Capital?

**OR**

What is mid day meal schemes? Explain.

24. What is the importance of electoral competition ?

#### **Section C**

25. In spite of abundant rainfall, India is a water-thirsty land. Why is it so?

**OR**

"There is a great variation in the amount and type of precipitation in India. "Justify the statement.

26. Assam has moderate population density. Give reasons.
27. Do you believe that green revolution has made India self-sufficient in food grains? How?
28. How does electoral competition help the political parties and leaders to win the elections?
29. What are the limitations of a coalition Government?

#### **Section D**

30. How was the bad condition of women responsible for Russian revolution?

**OR**

Write a short note on Stalin's collectivization program.

31. Write down the features of Montane forests of India.

**OR**

**In a mountainous area, there is a change in natural vegetation due to a decrease in temperature.** Justify by giving examples from different zones.

32. What are the non-farm production activities taking place in your region? Make a short list.

**OR**

What is the aim of production? State any four requirements needed for the production of goods and services.

33. What is a Constitution? Explain the role of a Constitution in a country.

**OR**

Explain five major factors which contributed to the framing of our Constitution.

### **Section E**

34. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

'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. Hitler believed that boxing could make children iron-hearted, strong and masculine.

- i. Why did Hitler focus on controlling the children and youth?
- ii. Name the organizations formed to infuse **the spirit of National Socialism** among the German children and youth.
- iii. What were the peculiar features of the Nazi worldview?

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35. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

The Indian landmass has a central location between East and West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans-Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India. The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa, and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean, which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it. Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7000 km. India's contacts with the World have continued through ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers, while the oceans restricted such interaction for a long time. These routes have contributed to the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.

- i. When did the Suez Canal first open? How has it helped India?
- ii. State any two reasons that make India's strategic location at the head of the Indian Ocean so important.
- iii. Which peninsula helps India to establish easy contact with West Asia, East Africa, and Europe from the Western coast?

36. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

Poverty in India also has another aspect or dimension. The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. Although state-level poverty has witnessed a secular decline from the levels of the early seventies, the success rate of reducing poverty varies from state to state. Recent estimates show while all India Head Count Ratio (HCR) was 21.9 percent in 2011-12 states like Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha had above all India poverty level. Bihar and Odisha continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7 and 32.6 percent respectively. Along with rural poverty, urban poverty is also high in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh. In comparison, there has been a significant decline in poverty in Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu,

Gujarat and West Bengal. States like Punjab and Haryana have traditionally succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of high agricultural growth rates. Kerala has focused more on human resource development. In West Bengal, land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty. In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the public distribution of food grains could have been responsible for the improvement.

- i. What state has the highest rate of poverty among Bihar, Odisha, Punjab, and Assam?
- ii. Is it accurate to say that Kerala has eradicated poverty through the distribution of food at highly subsidized rates?
- iii. In which Indian states is poverty most prevalent?

#### Section F

37. i. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them
- A. The place where the slave trade began in the seventeenth century.
  - B. The central power of the first world war.
- ii. On the outline map of India locate and label **ANY THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols.
- a. Malwa Plateau - Plateau
  - b. Shivpuri - National Park
  - c. The Ganges - The Himalayan River Systems
  - d. Mudumalai - Wild Life Sanctuaries



**Solution**

**Section A**

1. (d) Women are subjected to many public restrictions

**Explanation:** Women are subjected to many public restrictions

2. (a) 6-14 years

**Explanation:** It aims to provide compulsory and free elementary education to all children between the age of 6-14 years.

3. (d) Gaddi sheep being sheared.

**Explanation:** Gaddi sheep being sheared. By September the Gaddi shepherds come down from the high meadows (Dhars). On the way down they halt for a while to have their sheep sheared. The sheep are bathed and cleaned before the wool is cut.

4. (d) iii, i, iv, ii

**Explanation:** iii. 1815: Radicals wanted revolutions to put an end to the kind of governments established in Europe

i. 1900: Socialists formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party

iv. 1914: Tsar Nicholas II ruled Russia and its empire

ii. 1917: Conditions in Petrograd were grim

5. (b) Gaddi

**Explanation:** In a different area of the mountains, the Gaddi shepherds of Himachal Pradesh had a cycle of seasonal movement. They spent their winter in the low hills of Siwalik range, grazing their flocks in scrub forests. By April they moved north and spent the summer in Lahul and Spiti. When the snow melted and the high passes were clear, many of them moved on to higher mountain meadows.

6. (a) ZANU-PF, Robert Mugabe

**Explanation:** ZANU-PF, Robert Mugabe

7. (b) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)

**Explanation:** (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)

8. (a) Bugyal means a dry forested area below the foothills of Garhwal and Kumaun.

**Explanation:** Bhabar means a dry forested area below the foothills of Garhwal and Kumaun.

Bugyals are alpine pasture lands, or meadows, in the Indian state of Uttarakhand, where they are called "nature's own gardens".

9. (b) President

**Explanation:** The judges of the Supreme Court and High Court are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister and in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

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10. (d) Buffer stock

**Explanation:** Buffer Stock is the stock of foodgrains, namely wheat and rice procured by the government through Food Corporation of India (FCI).

11. (b) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)

**Explanation:** (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)

12. (c) A is true but R is false.

**Explanation:** Every election in Mexico was won by PRI in Mexico because PRI managed to win every election mainly



through **unfair means**. They spent a lot of money in campaigning for its candidates and forced people to vote for them. So, the assertion is right but the reason is incorrect.

13. (c) Khadar

**Explanation:** Khadar

14. (a) AAY

**Explanation:** AAY was launched in December 2000. Under this scheme one crore of the poorest among the BPL families covered under the targeted public distribution system were identified.

15. (b) 134

**Explanation:**  $404 - 270 = 134$

16. (a) Option (a)

**Explanation:** Poultry, Fishing, Forestry, Mining  
Because all others are Tertiary Sector

17. (b) Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

**Explanation:** Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

18. (b) Marie Antoinette

**Explanation:** Louis XVI get married the Austrian princess Marie Antoinette. She was the last queen of France before the French Revolution. She was born an archduchess of Austria and was the penultimate child and youngest daughter of Empress Maria Theresa and Emperor Francis I.

19. (d) Health

**Explanation:** The health of a person helps to realise his/her potential and the ability to fight illness.

20. (c) A, B and D

**Explanation:** C is wrong. To run locomotives, wood was needed as fuel.

### Section B

21. A. The eighteenth century witnessed the emergence of social groups, termed as the middle class.

B. They earned their wealth through an expanding overseas trade and manufacture of goods such as woolen silk textiles that were exported or bought by the richer members of society.

C. In addition to merchants and manufacturers the third estate included professionals such as lawyers or administrative officials. People of Middle class were educated and believed that no privilege should be given by birth, rather position of a person in society should be merit based.

22. A. Pakistan under General Pervez Musharaff was a non democratic country.

B. He amended constitution according to his own will and for his personal benefits and issued "Legal Framework Order".

C. He dismissed the national and provincial assemblies.

D. Final power was rests with military officers.

23. **The role of education in human capital formation are as follows:**

i. An educated society facilitate better development program than an illiterate one.

ii. Through education, a person has all-round development by which he could master the knowledge and skill.

iii. It makes a person suitable to perform a nice job and got a respectable salary.

iv. It opens new avenues of opportunities.

v. Education improves productivity and prosperity and also improve enriched life experience.

vi. Education increases national income and other cultural richness.

### OR

A. Mid-day scheme is to provide nutritional food to students during the school time.

B. This scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children in schools.

C. It aims at improving the nutritional status of the children.

24. (i) Regular electoral competitions provide incentives to political parties and leaders. They know that if they raise issues that people want to be raised, their popularity and chances of victory will increase in the next elections. But if they fail to satisfy the voters with their work, they will not be able to win again.
- (ii) If a political party is motivated only by desire to be in power, even then, it will be forced to serve the people.

### Section C

25. **Even though Indian receives abundant rainfall, it is still a thirsty land. This is because of the following reasons:**

- i. Rainfall is not uniform in all the places throughout the country. Some areas have more rainfall and some receive scanty rainfall.
- ii. Due to global warming and the consequent rise in temperature, there is a tendency for the quick evaporation of water, making the climate dry and hot.
- iii. No sufficient measures have been adopted by the government to build water reserves and make facilities for rainwater harvesting.
- iv. The Rapid growth of population, urbanization and changing lifestyle have posed a serious threat to water security.
- v. Low public consciousness about the overall scarcity and economic value of water results in its wastage and inefficient use leading to scarcity.
- vi. Water conservation policies and water resources projects are implemented improperly without giving due consideration to optimum utilization and environmental sustainability.

### OR

There are variations not only in the forms and types of precipitation but also in its amount and the seasonal distribution.

- i. In the upper parts of the Himalayas, precipitation occurs most likely in the form of snowfall, whereas it rains over the rest of the country.
- ii. Parts of the Western coast and North-Eastern India receive over about 400 cm of rainfall annually e.g. Meghalaya. On the other hand, some regions like Ladakh, Western Rajasthan, parts of Gujarat and the leeward side of Western Ghats receive rainfall less than 10 cm annually.

Thus, it can be concluded that there is a great variation in the amount and type of precipitation in India.

26. Assam has moderate population density because of following reasons :

- A. Hilly, dissected and rocky nature of the terrain areas.
- B. Chances of infrastructural developments are very less due to hilly areas.
- C. Less fertile soil is also responsible for it.

27. In the late 1960s, the Green Revolution introduced the Indian farmer to the cultivation of high-yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds. The HYVs (coupled with chemical fertilisers and pesticides) led to a growth in the productivity of food grains (especially wheat and rice), thereby helping India attain self-sufficiency in food grains. Since the advent of the Green Revolution, the country has avoided famine even during adverse weather conditions.

28. (i) Regular electoral competitions provide incentives to political parties and leaders.

(ii) They know that if they raise issues that people want to be raised, their popularity and chances of victory will increase in the next elections.

(iii) But if they fail to satisfy the voters with their work, they will not be able to win again.

29. A. The Prime Ministers has to accommodate different groups and factions in his party as well as alliance partners.

B. He also has to pay heed to the views and positions of coalition's partners and other parties, on whose support the survival of the government depends.

C. The agenda and the policies of the government are usually decided as a common minimum programmes. This includes only those policies which are common to all coalition partners.

### Section D

30. A. Most of the women were working in small factories.

B. Women made up about 31% of the factory labour force.

- C. They were paid less wages and were forced to work for long hours.  
D. When they launched an agitation, they were fired at by the police.

**OR**

**Stalin's collectivization program:** Stalin believed that the collectivization of agriculture would help in improving grains supplies in Russia. He began collectivization in 1929. All peasants were forced to cultivate collective farms kolhoz. The bulk of land and implements were transferred to the ownership of the collective farm. Many peasants protested such attempts and destroyed livestock to show their anger. Collectivization did not bring the desired results in the food supply situation turned even worse in subsequent years.

31. A. The decreasing temperature with increasing altitude leads to the corresponding change in the natural vegetation in mountainous areas.  
B. Such type of natural vegetation belt can be found in tropical tundra region.  
C. The wet temperature type of forests is found in between height of 1000 and 2000 meters.  
D. Oaks and chestnuts trees predominant here.  
E. Trees like pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce and cedar are found in temperate forests between 1500 and 3000 meters.  
F. These forests cover mostly the southern slopes of Himalayas.  
G. Temperate grasslands are common at higher elevation.  
H. At high altitudes, generally more than 3,600 metres above sea-level, temperate forests and grasslands give way to the Alpine vegetation. Silver fir, junipers, pines and birches are the common trees of these forests

**OR**

The following examples justify the given statement:

- i. Wet temperate forests are found between the heights of 1,000 and 2,000 m. Evergreen, broad-leafed, trees such as spruce and cedar are found here.
- ii. Temperate forests containing coniferous trees like pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce, and cedar are found between the height of 1500m and 3000m above the sea level.
- iii. At altitudes, more than 3,600 m above the sea-level, temperate forests and grasslands give way to the alpine vegetation. Silver fir, junipers, pines, and birches are the common trees of these forests.
- iv. At higher altitudes, mosses and lichens form part of tundra vegetation.

Thus, it can be concluded that in the mountainous area there is a change in natural vegetation with a decrease in temperature.

32. The non-farm production activities taking place in our region are:
- i. Dairy farming- It is a common activity of many families in rural areas in our region.
  - ii. Small scale or cottage industry- Some people are involved in small scale manufacturing running from their homes like the making of the basket, toys, mats, etc or in the field like the production of jaggery.
  - iii. Shopkeeping- A few people are involved as shopkeepers and traders who buy various general and domestic goods from the wholesalers of the cities and sell them in the villages.
  - iv. Vendors- Some people near the bus stand have opened small shops or stalls selling eatables.

**OR**

The aim of production is to produce the goods and services we want. This requires four inputs, which are called factors of production.

These are:

- i. Land and other natural resources like water, minerals, forests, etc.

- ii. The second factor is labour i.e people for production activities. Some work may be done through manual labour and other work may require highly skilled or educated persons.
  - iii. The third factor is capital- fixed and working. Items like machinery, building, tools, land, etc are called fixed capital. They can be used repeatedly for a long time, while raw material and money in hand are called working capital.
  - iv. The fourth and one of the most important factor is Human capital which is required to coordinate all the other factors efficiently,through educational training ,knowledge etc It is also required to put together all the above inputs to produce the output, which can either be sold in the market or consumed by the person producing the output.
33. A. The constitution of a country is a set of written rules that are accepted by all people living together in a country.
- B. Constitution is the supreme law that determines the relationship among people living in a territory and also the relationship between the people and government. As the supreme law of the country, the constitution determines the rights of citizens, the powers of the government and how the government should function.
- C. It generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kinds of people to live together.
- D. It specifies how the government will be constituted and who will have power to take decisions.
- E. It lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us what the rights of the citizens are.
- F. It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society.
- G. All countries that have constitutions are not necessarily democratic. But all countries that are democratic will have constitutions.

### OR

Framing of the Constitution for a diverse country like India was not an easy task. The country was born through a partition on the basis of religious differences which was a traumatic experience for us.

The major factors which contributed to the framing of our Constitution were:

- i. The people of India were emerging from the status of subjects to that of citizens. They had become conscious of their rights and privileges.
- ii. Our leaders had gained enough confidence to learn from the struggles of other countries. Many were inspired by the ideals of fraternity, liberty, and equality of the French Revolution.
- iii. They were also influenced by the Parliamentary form of government being practised in Britain and passing of Bills to make laws, unlike the US.
- iv. Social Revolution in Russia also inspired Indians to frame society based on social and economic equality.
- v. The makers of the Constitution did not simply imitate the Constitution of other countries, rather they questioned whether these values and ideals suited its citizens or not.

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### Section E

34. i. Hitler was fanatically interested in the youth of the country. He felt that a strong Nazi society could be established only by teaching children Nazi ideology. This required control over the child both inside and outside school.
- ii. Youth organisations were made responsible for educating German youth in ‘the spirit of National Socialism’. Ten-year-olds had to enter **Jungvolk**. At 14, all boys had to join the Nazi youth organisation - **Hitler Youth**.
- iii. Hitler’s worldview was synonymous with Nazi ideology. Some of its features were: Racial supremacy, the concept of Lebensraum, the spirit of National Socialism, they believed in strong leadership.
35. i. The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. It has reduced the distance between India and Europe by 7000 km.
- ii. Any two points
- i. India is strategically located at the center of the trans-Indian Ocean routes.
  - ii. India could establish close contact with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast.

iii. India could establish close contact with West Asia, Africa, and Europe from the western coast.

iii. The Deccan Peninsula helps India to establish easy contact with West Asia, East Africa and Europe from Western coast

36. i. Bihar is the poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7.  
ii. No, the state of Kerala has used human resource development as a means of reducing poverty.  
iii. The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. Poverty is still existing in Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Odisha. Bihar and Odisha continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7 and 32.6 percent respectively

### Section F

37. i. A. Bordeaux  
B. Germany

