

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN**  
**VARANASI REGION**  
**SESSION ENDING EXAMINATION 2021- 22**  
**CLASS - IX**  
**SUBJECT - SOCIAL STUDIES**

**FULL MARKS: 40**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

<b>Very Short Answer Type (02 Mark each)</b>		
<b>Q. No</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>1</b>	<p>They were the group of people who were against the Bolshevik Revolution. They started a civil war. They were supported by the French, American, British and the Japanese troops as these countries were worried about the growth of socialism in Russia.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <p>Up to 200 people were killed by rifle fire and Cossack charges. This event became known as Bloody Sunday and is seen as one of the key causes of the 1905 Revolution. The aftermath brought about a short-lived revolution in which the Tsar lost control of large areas of Russia.</p>	<b>(2)</b>
<b>2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• These originate over the east Mediterranean sea.</li><li>• These cause rain in North India</li></ul>	<b>(2)</b>
<b>3</b>	Natural vegetation refers to a plant community, which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time.	<b>(2)</b>
<b>4</b>	This card is given to every person on the voter's list. The voters are required to carry, this card when they go out to vote, so that no one can vote for someone else.	<b>(2)</b>
<b>5</b>	In India, the concept of Poverty line is used as a measure of absolute poverty. So BPL (Below Poverty Line) is a line which demarcate the people, who are living below the poverty from those, who are living above the poverty line.	<b>(2)</b>
<b>Short Answer Type (03 Marks each)</b>		
<b>6</b>	Liberals : One of the groups which looked to change society were the liberals.	<b>(3)</b>

	<p><b>Political and Social Views of Liberals :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions.</li> <li>● Liberals also opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against governments.</li> <li>● They argued for a representative, elected parliamentary government, subject to laws interpreted by a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials.</li> <li>● However, they were not ‘democrats’. They did not believe in universal adult franchise, that is, the right of every citizen to vote. They felt men of property mainly should have the vote.</li> <li>● They also did not want the vote for women.</li> </ul>	
7	<p><b>Election Commission takes decisions on every aspect of conduct and control of election. It implements code of conduct. It orders the government to follow the guidelines, to prevent use and misuse of governmental power to enhance its win elections, or to transfer some government officials. If Election Commission feels unfairness in polling, it orders a re-poll.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <p><b>Challenges to free and fair elections</b></p> <p>The challenges to free and fair elections in India include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Money power of candidates and political parties</li> <li>(ii) Criminal elements entering the political fray</li> <li>(iii) Family politics</li> <li>(iv) Similarity of parties in policies and practice</li> <li>(v) Disadvantages of smaller parties and independent candidates.</li> </ul>	(3)
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>States with poverty ratio more than the national average:</b> Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh are the most poverty ridden states of India. The poverty ratio in these states is much higher than the national average. Orissa and Bihar are the poorest states with poverty ratio of 47 and 43 respectively. Most of these states are facing rural as well as urban poverty.</li> <li>● <b>States with poverty ratio less than the national average:</b> Recent studies show that in 20 states and union territories, the poverty ratio is less than the national average. There has been a significant decline in poverty ratio in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal.</li> <li>● <b>States with low poverty ratio:</b> States like Punjab, Haryana, Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu Kashmir have very low</li> </ul>	(3)

	percentage of population living below the poverty line.	
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. survival of the fittest</li> <li>2. through the concept of evolution and natural selection</li> <li>3. The geopolitical concept of Lebensraum, or living space</li> </ul>	
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The windward side of the Western Ghats</li> <li>2. Southern range of the Khasi</li> <li>3. The area which are located lee ward side of monsoon winds and they receive a very little amount of rainfall.</li> </ul>	
<b>Long Answer Type (05 Marks each)</b>		
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Original Jurisdiction :</b> The original jurisdiction extends to those cases which the Supreme Court has the authority to hear and decide in the first instance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Between citizens of the country;</li> <li>Between citizens and government;</li> <li>Between two or more state governments; and</li> <li>Between governments at the union and state level.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Appellate Jurisdiction:</b> It is the highest court of appeal in civil and criminal cases. It can hear appeals against the decisions of the High Courts.</li> <li><b>Advisory Jurisdiction :</b> As the highest court in the country, the Supreme Court gives legal advice to the President of India on any legal or constitutional matter referred to it. However, the advice is not binding on the Supreme Court.</li> <li><b>Guardian of the Constitution:</b> The Supreme Court acts as the guardian and final interpreter of the Constitution. If the government passes any law or issues any order which is in violation of the Constitution, the Supreme Court has the power to declare the law or order unconstitutional.</li> <li><b>Guardian of Fundamental Rights:</b> The Supreme Court also acts as a guardian of the fundamental rights of the citizens. When a fundamental right of any citizen is violated by the government or any individual he can seek the protection of the Supreme Court.</li> </ul>	(5)

12	<p>o remove poverty government has adopted two approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Indirect approach:</b> This covers achieving high economic growth rate, promotion of small scale industry, promotion of agriculture. This approach is also referred as trickle down effect. It was assumed that the development of industry and agriculture would create employment opportunities and income, which would lead to rapid economic development.</li> <li>● <b>Direct approach:</b> Under direct approach government has launched various poverty alleviation programmes and food schemes to target the poor directly.</li> </ul> <p>The government has launched various poverty alleviation schemes to control poverty.</p> <p><b>(i) National Rural Employ-ment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005:</b> It was passed in September 2005. The Act provides 100 days assured employment every year to every rural household in 200 districts. Later, the scheme will be extended to 600 districts. One-third of the proposed jobs would be reserved for women. The central government will also establish National Employment Guarantee Funds. Similarly, state governments will establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for the implementation of the scheme. Under the programme, if an applicant is not provided employment within fifteen days, he/she will be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.</p> <p><b>(ii) National Food for Work Programme (NFWP):</b> It was launched in 2004 in 150 most backward districts of the country. The programme is open to all rural poor, who are in need of wage employment, and desire to do manual unskilled work. It is implemented as a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme, and food grains are provided free of cost to the states. Once the NREGA is in force, the NFWP will be subsumed within this programme.</p> <p><b>(iii) The Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY):</b> It was started in 1993. The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities for the educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns. They are helped in setting up small business and industries.</p> <p><b>(iv) Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP):</b> It was launched in 1995. The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns. A target for creating 25 lakh new jobs has been set for the programme under the Tenth Five Year Plan.</p>	(5)
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<b>Map Question</b>		
<b>13</b>	<b>History Map Work:</b> <b>13.1 GERMANY</b>	<b>(2)</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Geography Map Work:</b>  <b>A. Wular lake</b> <b>A. Sariska .</b>	<b>(2)</b>

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