



Date: 15/09/23	TERM 1 EXAMINATION (2023-24)	Max marks: 80
GRADE: IX	SOCIAL SCIENCE	Time: 3 Hour

### General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Q. No		Marks
	<b>SECTION-A</b> Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20)	(20x1M = 20M)
Q.1	Considering India's geography, which line of latitude serves as a rough dividing line between the northern and southern regions? A) Equator B) Tropic of Capricorn C) Tropic of Cancer D) Prime Meridian  Ans: <b>(c)</b>	1

Q.2	<p>Assertion: The Primary Sector is related to agriculture, forestry, and dairy. Reason: Primary Sector involves extraction and production of raw materials.</p> <p>A) Both assertion and reason are correct. B) Assertion is correct, reason is incorrect. C) Assertion is incorrect, reason is correct. D) Both assertion and reason are incorrect.</p> <p>Ans: <b>(A)</b></p>	1
Q.3	<p>Identify the activity that falls under the Service Sector (Tertiary Sector).</p> <p>A) Agriculture (Primary Sector) B) Forestry (Primary Sector) C) Mining (Secondary Sector) D) Communication (Tertiary Sector)</p> <p>Ans: <b>(D)</b></p>	1
Q.4	<p>Assertion: Teaching one's son (a) and recitation among friends (b) are non-economic activities as they lack compensation and market exchange. Reason: Economic activities have market value.</p> <p>A) Both assertion and reason are correct. B) Assertion is correct, reason is incorrect. C) Assertion is incorrect, reason is correct. D) Both assertion and reason are incorrect.</p> <p>Ans: <b>(A)</b></p>	1
Q.5	<p>Identify the ocean that forms India's southern maritime boundary.</p> <p>A) Indian Ocean B) Pacific Ocean C) Arabian Sea D) Bay of Bengal</p> <p>Ans: <b>(A)</b></p>	1

Q.6	<p>Assertion: Mobility enables employees to switch jobs, locations, or industries.</p> <p>Reason: Human resources require development and training.</p> <p>A) Both assertion and reason are correct.  B) Assertion is correct, reason is incorrect.  C) Assertion is incorrect, reason is correct.  D) Both assertion and reason are incorrect</p> <p>Ans: <b>(B)</b></p>	1
Q.7	<p>According to census data, what age range is defined as the economically active population?</p> <p>A) 0-14 years  B) 15-59 years  C) 60+ years  D) 80+ years</p> <p>Ans: <b>(B)</b></p>	1
Q.8	<p>The famous hill station "Shimla" is located in which state?</p> <p>a) Himachal Pradesh  b) Uttarakhand  c) Jammu and Kashmir  Sikkim</p> <p>Ans: <b>(a)</b></p>	1

Q.9	<p>What is the total length of India's coastline?</p> <p>(a) 7,517 km  (b) 7,623 km  (c) 7,000 km  (d) 8,000 km</p> <p>Ans: <b>(a)</b></p>	1
Q.10	<p>Assertion: This oath marked a decisive break from the existing feudal and absolutist systems.</p> <p>Reason: The Third Estate's actions challenged the authority of King Louis XVI.</p> <p>A) Both assertion and reason are correct.  B) Assertion is correct, reason is incorrect.  C) Assertion is incorrect, reason is correct.  D) Both assertion and reason are incorrect</p> <p>Ans: <b>(A)</b></p>	1
Q.11	<p>Assertion: The Third Estate paid all the taxes</p> <p>Reason: The Third Estate comprised the commoners, including peasants, artisans, and bourgeoisie.</p> <p>A) Both assertion and reason are correct.  B) Assertion is correct, reason is incorrect.  C) Assertion is incorrect, reason is correct.  D) Both assertion and reason are incorrect</p> <p>Ans: <b>(A)</b></p>	
Q.12	<p>Who was the leader of the Jacobin Club?</p> <p>a) Maximilian Robespierre  b) Rousseau  c) Voltaire  d) John Locke.</p> <p>Ans: <b>(a)</b></p>	1

Q.13	<p>The French Revolution started in ..... year.</p> <p>a) 1688 b) 1709 c) 1789 d) 1749</p> <p>Ans: <b>(c)</b></p>	1
Q.14	<p>Assertion: In a democracy, power rests with the citizens. Reason: Citizens exercise their power through voting, elections, and participation.</p> <p>A) Both assertion and reason are correct. B) Assertion is correct, reason is incorrect. C) Assertion is incorrect, reason is correct. D) Both assertion and reason are incorrect</p> <p>Ans: <b>(A)</b></p>	1

Q.15	<p>Assertion: Every eligible citizen has one vote, regardless of social status, wealth, or influence.</p> <p>Reason: Each vote carries the same weight, preventing manipulation or bias.</p> <p>A) Both assertion and reason are correct.  B) Assertion is correct, reason is incorrect.  C) Assertion is incorrect, reason is correct.  D) Both assertion and reason are incorrect</p> <p>Ans: <b>(A)</b></p>	1
Q.16	<p>Assertion: A device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person is beheaded</p> <p>Reason: The guillotine was an execution device used during the French Revolution.</p> <p>A) Both assertion and reason are correct.  B) Assertion is correct, reason is incorrect.  C) Assertion is incorrect, reason is correct.  D) Both assertion and reason are incorrect</p> <p>Ans: <b>(A)</b></p>	1
Q.17	<p>Some of the drawbacks of democracy are:</p> <p>a) Instability and delays  b) Corruption and hypocrisy  c) Politicians fighting among themselves  d) All the above</p> <p>Ans: <b>(d)</b></p>	1
Q.18	<p>How are the rulers of Saudi Arabia elected?</p> <p>a) By the people  b) Rule of the army  c) because they happen to be into the royal family  d) None of these</p> <p>Ans: <b>(c)</b></p>	1

Q.19	In a democracy the final decision making power must rest with..... a) The official heads b) The monarch c) Those elected by the people d) None of these  Ans: <b>(c)</b>	1
Q.20	Who was the leader of the Bolshevik Party during the Russian Revolution? a) Joseph Stalin b) Karl Marx c) Vladimir Lenin d) Leon Trotsky  Ans: <b>(c)</b>	1

<b>SECTION -B</b> <b>Very Short Answer Type Questions (Q. 21 to Q. 24)</b>		<b>2x4=8M</b>
Q.21	<p>List the demerits of increase in population.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p><b>1.Resource Strain:Increased population leads to overuse of natural resources like water, food, and energy, causing scarcity and environmental degradation.</b></p> <p><b>2.Unemployment and Poverty:Higher population growth can result in a lack of job opportunities, leading to higher unemployment rates and increased poverty levels.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What are two new indicators to analyze poverty?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p><b>1.Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI):Measures poverty based on various factors like health, education, and standard of living, instead of just income.</b></p> <p><b>2.Social Inclusion and Mobility:Analyzes access to opportunities and social services, focusing on the ability of individuals to move out of poverty over time.</b></p>	2
Q.22	<p>What is the main feature of a democratic government?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p><b>1.People’s Participation:Citizens have the right to participate in decision-making processes through voting in elections and expressing their opinions freely.</b></p> <p><b>2.Accountability and Transparency:Elected representatives are accountable to the people, and government actions and policies are transparent and open to public scrutiny.</b></p>	2
Q.23	<p>What is Democracy?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p><b>1.Form of Government:Democracy is a system of government where power is vested in the hands of the people, who exercise it directly or through elected representatives.</b></p> <p><b>2.Fundamental Principles:It is based on principles of equality, freedom, and the rule of law, ensuring that every citizen has the right to participate in political processes and decision-making.</b></p>	2
Q.24	<p>What is the Jacobin Club?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p><b>1.Revolutionary Political Group:The Jacobin Club was a radical political organization during the French Revolution, advocating</b></p>	2



	<p>for the rights of the common people and the establishment of a republic.</p> <p><b>2.Role in the Revolution:It played a crucial role in the overthrow of the monarchy and the Reign of Terror, led by figures like Maximilien Robespierre.</b></p>	
	<p><b>SECTION -C</b>  <b>Short Answer Type Questions (Q.25 to Q.29)</b></p>	<b>3x5= 15M</b>
Q.25	<p>Write about the main features of the Shiwaliks.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p><b>1.Outermost Himalayan Range:The Shiwaliks are the southernmost and youngest range of the Himalayan mountains, extending from Jammu and Kashmir in the west to Arunachal Pradesh in the east.</b></p> <p><b>2.Low Altitude and Narrow Width:The height of the Shiwaliks ranges from 900 to 1,200 meters, and their width varies between 10 to 50 kilometers.</b></p> <p><b>3.Composed of Loose Sediments:These hills are formed from unconsolidated sediments like sand, gravel, and clay, making them prone to erosion and landslides.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Write about 4 main features of the Great Indian Desert.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p><b>1.Location and Extent:Also known as the Thar Desert, it is located in northwestern India, primarily in Rajasthan, and extends into parts of Punjab, Haryana, and Gujarat.</b></p> <p><b>2.Climate:The region has an arid climate with extremely low rainfall (below 150 mm annually), high temperatures in summer, and large diurnal temperature variations.</b></p> <p><b>3.Sand Dunes and Vegetation:It features vast stretches of sand dunes formed by wind action, sparse vegetation, and a few thorny bushes adapted to the harsh desert conditions.</b></p>	3

	<p><b>4. Water Sources:</b> Due to scarcity of water, rivers like the Luni and some seasonal streams are the primary sources, and underground water is often accessed through wells and tube wells.</p>	
Q.26	<p>What was the outcome of the Russian Civil War (1918-1921)?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p><b>1. Victory for the Bolsheviks:</b> The Red Army, led by the Bolsheviks, emerged victorious over the anti-communist White Army and other opposing factions, consolidating Bolshevik control over Russia.</p> <p><b>2. Establishment of the Soviet Union:</b> The victory led to the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in 1922, unifying various republics under a centralized communist government.</p> <p><b>3. Widespread Devastation and Loss:</b> The war caused significant loss of life, widespread destruction, economic collapse, and a massive humanitarian crisis, severely affecting the country's infrastructure and population.</p>	3
Q.27	<p>List down the disadvantages of unemployment.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p><b>1. Economic Impact:</b> Unemployment leads to a decrease in the overall economic productivity of a country, reducing national income and economic growth.</p> <p><b>2. Social Problems:</b> High unemployment rates can increase poverty, crime, social unrest, and strain on social welfare systems, affecting the well-being of society.</p> <p><b>3. Psychological Effects:</b> It can cause stress, depression, and a sense of hopelessness among individuals, negatively impacting mental health and self-esteem.</p>	3
Q.28	<p>What was 'Bloody Sunday'? How did it affect the 1905 Revolution?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p><b>1. Event Description:</b> Bloody Sunday occurred on January 22, 1905, when peaceful protesters marching to present a petition to Tsar Nicholas II in St. Petersburg were fired upon by the Imperial Guard, resulting in hundreds of deaths and injuries.</p>	3

	<p><b>2. Impact on Public Sentiment:</b>The massacre shattered the trust between the people and the Tsar, fueling widespread anger and discontent, and eroding the legitimacy of the monarchy.</p> <p><b>3. Trigger for the 1905 Revolution:</b>The event sparked a series of strikes, protests, and uprisings across the Russian Empire, leading to the 1905 Revolution, which forced the Tsar to make concessions, including the creation of the Duma (parliament) and limited reforms.</p>	
Q.29	<p>What is the declaration of rights of man and citizen? Explain. Ans:</p> <p><b>1. Historical Context:</b>Adopted on August 26, 1789, during the French Revolution, this document was a fundamental statement of the principles of human rights and the nature of government.</p> <p><b>2. Core Principles:</b>It declared that all men are born free and equal in rights, emphasizing the principles of liberty, equality, fraternity, and the right to participate in the governance of the country.</p> <p><b>3. Legal Foundation:</b>It served as a foundational document for the French Republic, influencing the development of democratic principles and human rights legislation both in France and globally.</p>	3
	<p><b>SECTION-D</b> <b>Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33)</b></p>	<p><b>(5x4= 20M)</b></p>
Q.30	<p>What are the major causes of poverty in India? Ans:</p> <p><b>1. Economic Inequality:</b>The unequal distribution of wealth and income exacerbates poverty. Despite economic growth, wealth is often concentrated in the hands of a few, leaving a significant portion of the population in poverty.</p> <p><b>2. Lack of Education and Skills:</b>Limited access to quality education and vocational training restricts employment opportunities and income potential, trapping many in low-paying, unskilled jobs.</p> <p><b>3. Unemployment and Underemployment:</b>High rates of unemployment and underemployment lead to insufficient income and job security, contributing to persistent poverty.</p> <p><b>4. Population Growth:</b>Rapid population growth puts additional pressure on resources and infrastructure, leading to challenges</p>	5

	<p><b>in providing basic services and increasing the strain on employment and economic opportunities.</b></p> <p><b>5. Agricultural Dependence and Rural Poverty:</b> A significant portion of the population depends on agriculture, which is often affected by factors like inadequate irrigation, poor soil quality, and vulnerability to climate change, leading to low productivity and rural poverty.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What are the different measures initiated for removal of poverty? Ans:</p> <p><b>1. Employment Generation Programs:</b> Initiatives like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provide job opportunities and guarantee wage employment to rural households, helping to improve their economic condition.</p> <p><b>2. Education and Skill Development:</b> Programs such as the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Skill India aim to improve literacy rates and enhance skills, enabling individuals to secure better job opportunities and improve their income.</p> <p><b>3. Subsidies and Welfare Schemes:</b> The government provides subsidies on essential goods like food, fuel, and fertilizers. Schemes like the Public Distribution System (PDS) ensure that poor families have access to subsidized food grains and other necessities.</p> <p><b>4. Microfinance and Credit Facilities:</b> Initiatives like the National Rural Employment Generation Programme (NREGP) and Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) offer microloans and financial support to small-scale entrepreneurs and women, helping them to start and sustain small businesses.</p> <p><b>5. Health and Social Security:</b> Programs such as the National Health Mission and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) provide healthcare services and insurance coverage, reducing the financial burden of medical expenses on poor families.</p>	
Q.31	<p>Compare the main features of the Western Coastal Plain and Eastern Coastal Plain. Ans:</p> <p><b>1. Location and Extent:</b> - <b>Western Coastal Plain:</b> Lies along the western coast of India, between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea, stretching from</p>	5

**Gujarat to Kerala.**

- **Eastern Coastal Plain:** Located along the eastern coast of India, between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal, stretching from West Bengal to Tamil Nadu.

**2. Geography and Topography:**

- **Western Coastal Plain:** Narrow and relatively flat with a width varying between 50 to 100 kilometers. It is divided into the Konkan Coast, the Goa Coast, and the Malabar Coast.

- **Eastern Coastal Plain:** Broader and more extensive, ranging from 60 to 150 kilometers in width. It is divided into the Northern Circar Coast and the Coromandel Coast.

**3. Rivers:**

- **Western Coastal Plain:** Major rivers are short and swift, flowing westward into the Arabian Sea, such as the Tapi, Godavari, and Mahi.

- **Eastern Coastal Plain:** Rivers are longer and flow eastward into the Bay of Bengal, including the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri.

**4. Climate:**

- **Western Coastal Plain:** Experiences a tropical climate with heavy monsoon rains. The region is influenced by the Western Ghats, which receive high rainfall, making the western coast lush and green.

- **Eastern Coastal Plain:** Has a tropical to subtropical climate with a more moderate rainfall pattern. The region is prone to cyclones originating from the Bay of Bengal.

**5. Economic Activities:**

- **Western Coastal Plain:** Known for its vibrant port cities like Mumbai and Kochi, which are major centers for trade, fishing, and tourism. The area also has a strong presence of coconut and cashew nut plantations.

- **Eastern Coastal Plain:** Prominent for its agricultural activities, including rice, sugarcane, and cotton cultivation. Major ports like Chennai and Visakhapatnam support trade and industrial activities.

OR

Differentiate Between Lakshadweep Island & Andaman and Nicobar Island.

Ans:

**1. Location:**

- **Lakshadweep Islands:** Located in the Arabian Sea, off the southwestern coast of India, and are situated about 300 kilometers west of the state of Kerala.

- **Andaman and Nicobar Islands:** Located in the Bay of Bengal, off the southeastern coast of India, and are situated about 1,200 kilometers east of the Indian mainland.

**2. Geographical Composition:**

- **Lakshadweep Islands:** Comprises a group of 36 coral atolls, reefs, and sandbanks. The islands are relatively small

	<p>and flat with an area of about 30 square kilometers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands:</b>Consists of around 572 islands, including both volcanic and coral islands, spread over a larger area of about 8,249 square kilometers.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Climate:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Lakshadweep Islands:</b>Experiences a tropical climate with moderate temperatures, heavy monsoon rains, and high humidity. It is known for its pleasant weather and pristine beaches.</li> <li>- <b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands:</b>Has a tropical climate with a mix of humid and moderate temperatures. It experiences more variability in weather patterns, including heavier rainfall and occasional cyclones.</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Biodiversity:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Lakshadweep Islands:</b>Known for its coral reefs, marine life, and clear lagoons. The biodiversity is primarily marine, with a focus on coral ecosystems and tropical fish.</li> <li>- <b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands:</b>Rich in both terrestrial and marine biodiversity, including dense tropical forests, diverse wildlife (such as the Andaman wild pig and Nicobar pigeon), and extensive coral reefs.</li> </ul> <p><b>5. Administrative Division:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Lakshadweep Islands:</b>Form a Union Territory of India, governed directly by the Central Government. The administrative headquarters are in Kavaratti.</li> <li>- <b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands:</b>Also a Union Territory of India but have a larger administrative structure with a more diverse population and several administrative divisions. The administrative headquarters are in Port Blair.</li> </ul>	
Q.32	<p>Discuss the main causes of the Russian Revolution.?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p><b>1. Economic Hardships:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Agricultural Struggles:</b>The majority of Russia's population were peasants who faced severe poverty, poor working conditions, and inadequate land. Frequent famines and high taxes exacerbated their plight.</li> <li>- <b>Industrial Working Conditions:</b>Rapid industrialization led to harsh working conditions, long hours, and low wages for factory workers, contributing to widespread dissatisfaction.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Political Repression:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Autocratic Rule:</b>The Russian Tsar, Nicholas II, ruled autocratically with little regard for the needs and rights of the common people. His refusal to implement political reforms and grant democratic freedoms created significant unrest.</li> <li>- <b>Lack of Political Representation:</b>There was no real political representation or voice for the common people. The lack of a</li> </ul>	5

**representative government and political freedom fueled revolutionary sentiments.**

### **3. Social Inequality:**

**- Class Divisions:** Russian society was marked by deep social inequality, with a small elite class enjoying significant wealth and privileges while the majority of the population lived in poverty.

**- Nobility and Clergy Privileges:** The aristocracy and clergy had substantial control and benefits, contributing to the resentment among the working class and peasants.

### **4. Military Defeats and World War I:**

**- Impact of War:** Russia's involvement in World War I led to massive military defeats, high casualties, and economic strain. The war effort drained resources and exacerbated food shortages and inflation.

**- Discontent Among Troops:** The poor performance of the military and the lack of proper equipment led to low morale among soldiers and widespread discontent.

### **5. Political Movements and Ideologies:**

**- Rise of Revolutionary Groups:** Political ideologies such as Marxism and the rise of revolutionary groups like the Bolsheviks, led by figures like Vladimir Lenin, advocated for the overthrow of the Tsarist regime and the establishment of a socialist state.

**- Worker and Peasant Movements:** Increasingly organized labor strikes, peasant uprisings, and revolutionary propaganda contributed to the growing momentum for a revolutionary change.

OR

Explain the role of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party in the Russian Revolution.

Ans:

#### **1. Leadership and Ideology:**

**- Vladimir Lenin's Leadership:** Lenin was the charismatic leader of the Bolshevik Party. He provided clear ideological direction, advocating for the overthrow of the Provisional Government and the establishment of a socialist state based on Marxist principles.

**- April Theses:** In his April Theses, Lenin called for "Peace, Land, and Bread" and "All power to the Soviets," which resonated with the war-weary soldiers, discontented workers,

and land-hungry peasants, galvanizing support for the Bolshevik cause.

## **2. Role in the October Revolution:**

- **Planning and Execution:**The Bolshevik Party, under Lenin's guidance, meticulously planned the October Revolution of 1917. They seized key government buildings, communication centers, and the Winter Palace in Petrograd with minimal bloodshed.

- **Overthrow of the Provisional Government:**The Bolsheviks led the uprising that toppled the ineffective Provisional Government, which had failed to address issues such as war, land reforms, and workers' rights, thereby enabling the Bolsheviks to gain control.

## **3. Promoting Popular Support:**

- **Bolshevik Propaganda:**The Bolsheviks effectively used propaganda to gain popular support. They promised an end to the war, redistribution of land, and better working conditions for the masses, appealing to the needs and desires of the people.

- **\*\*Soviet Power and Soviets\*\*:** Lenin and the Bolsheviks advocated for the transfer of power to the Soviets (workers' councils), which were seen as the true representation of workers and soldiers. This strategy helped them gain widespread support among the working class and military.

## **4. Formation of a Socialist State:**

- **Consolidation of Power:**After the revolution, Lenin and the Bolsheviks quickly moved to consolidate power by dissolving the Constituent Assembly, signing the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk to end Russia's participation in World War I, and nationalizing land and industry.

- **Red Army and Civil War:**Lenin organized the Red Army under the leadership of Leon Trotsky to fight against anti-Bolshevik forces (the White Army) during the Russian Civil War (1918–1922), securing the Bolsheviks' control over the country.

## **5. Creation of the USSR:**

- **Establishment of a Socialist State:**Lenin and the Bolshevik Party laid the foundation for a new socialist state, which later became the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in 1922. They implemented socialist policies, including nationalization of



	<b>industries and land redistribution, which transformed Russian society and economy.</b>	
Q.33	<p>What were the social causes of the French Revolution? Ans:</p> <p><b>1. Inequalities in the Social Structure:</b> - <b>Three Estates System:</b> French society was divided into three estates: the First Estate (clergy), the Second Estate (nobility), and the Third Estate (commoners). The First and Second Estates enjoyed numerous privileges and were exempt from many taxes, while the Third Estate, comprising the vast majority of the population, bore the tax burden and had little political power.</p> <p><b>2. Exploitation of the Peasantry:</b> - <b>Feudal Obligations:</b> The peasants, who formed the largest part of the Third Estate, were subjected to oppressive feudal dues and taxes. They were required to pay tithes to the Church, feudal dues to the nobility, and taxes to the state, leaving them impoverished and resentful.</p> <p><b>3. Discontent of the Bourgeoisie:</b> - <b>Lack of Political Power:</b> The bourgeoisie, or the middle class (merchants, lawyers, and professionals), were economically well-off but lacked political influence. They were frustrated by the rigid social structure and the privileges enjoyed by the nobility and clergy, despite contributing significantly to the economy.</p> <p><b>4. Influence of Enlightenment Ideas:</b> - <b>Call for Equality and Rights:</b> Enlightenment thinkers like Rousseau, Voltaire, and Montesquieu criticized the social inequalities and the absolutist regime. They advocated for natural rights, equality, and a society based on reason, which inspired the people, especially the educated middle class, to challenge the existing social order.</p> <p><b>5. Widespread Poverty and Famine:</b> - <b>Economic Hardships:</b> Poor harvests in the late 1780s led to widespread food shortages, high bread prices, and famine. This aggravated the already dire situation for the poor and the urban working class, leading to increased discontent and desperation among the lower classes.</p>	5

<b>SECTION-E</b>		<b>4x3=12M</b>
<b>Case Study Based Question (Q 34 to 36)</b>		
Q.34	<p><b>Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p>India is a vast country. Lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere. The mainland extends between latitudes 8°4'N and 37°6'N and longitudes 68°7'E and 97°25'E. The Tropic of Cancer (23° 30'N) divides the country into almost two equal parts. To the southeast and southwest of the mainland, lie the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea respectively. Find out the extent of these groups of islands from your atlas. The land mass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km. India's total area accounts for about 2.4 percent of the total geographical area of the world. India is the seventh largest country in the world note that the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30°. Despite this fact, the east-west extent appears to be smaller than the north-south extent.</p> <p>India is bounded by the young fold mountains in the northwest, north, and northeast. South of about 22° north latitude, it begins to taper and extends towards the Indian Ocean, dividing it into two seas, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on its east. Note that the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30°. From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, there is a time lag of two hours. Hence, time along the Standard Meridian of India passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the <u>Indian standard time</u> for the whole country. The latitudinal extent influences the duration of day and night, as one moves from south to north.</p> <p>Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>i) What is the Latitudinal extent of India?</p> <p>a) 8°4'E and 37°6'W  b) 8°4'N and 37°6'S  c) 8°4'N and 37°6'N  d) 8°4'S and 37°6'S</p> <p>Ans: <b>(c)</b></p> <p>ii) What is the Longitudinal extent of India?</p> <p>a) 68°7'E and 97°25'E  b) 68°7'W and 97°25'E  c) 68°7'E and 97°25'W</p>	4

e)  $68^{\circ}7'N$  and  $97^{\circ}25'S$

Ans: **(a)**

iii) Name the young fold mountains that bound India from the northwest, north, and northeast.

- a) Aravalis
- b) Himalayas
- c) Karakoram
- d) Purvanchal hills.

Ans: **(b)**

iv) Time along the Standard meridian of India passing through Mirzapur is taken as?

- a) Eastern Standard Time  
1.
- b) Indian standard Time
- c) Pacific Standard Time
- d) Central Time Zone

Ans: **(b)**

Q.35	<p><b>Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p>Zimbabwe attained independence from White minority rule in 1980. since then, the country has been ruled by ZANU-PF, the party that led the freedom struggle. Its leader, Robert Mugabe, has ruled the country since independence. Elections were held regularly and always won by ZANU-PF. President Mugabe was popular but also used unfair practices in elections. Over the years his government changed the Constitution several times to increase the powers of the President and make him less accountable. Opposition party workers were harassed and their meetings disrupted. Public protests and demonstrations against the government were declared illegal. There was a law that limited the right to criticise the President. Television and radio were controlled by the government and gave only the ruling party's vision. There were independent newspapers but the government harassed those journalists who went against it. The government ignored some court judgments that went against it and pressured judges. He was forced out of office in 2017.</p> <p>i) Who was Robert Mugabe? a) Prime Minister                      b) President c) Vice- President                      d) Governor</p> <p>Ans: <b>(b)</b></p> <p>ii) Whom did the Zimbabwe government harassed? a) The Publishers                      b) The Reporters</p>	4
------	--	---



Q.36	<p>In 1917, Russia faced severe challenges due to its involvement in World War I, including food shortages, inflation, and military failures. Tsar Nicholas II was unable to manage the growing discontent, leading to mass protests in February 1917 and his abdication. A Provisional Government took over but failed to address key issues like land reforms and Russia's role in the war.</p> <p>In October 1917, the Bolsheviks, led by <b>Vladimir Lenin</b>, capitalized on this dissatisfaction and overthrew the Provisional Government. They implemented land reforms and withdrew from World War I by signing the <b>Treaty of Brest-Litovsk</b> with Germany in 1918. The Russian Revolution marked the rise of the first socialist state and inspired revolutionary movements worldwide.</p> <p>i) Why did Tsar Nicholas II abdicate in 1917?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Due to military success</li><li>(b) Because of mass protests and dissatisfaction</li><li>(c) Voluntary retirement</li><li>(d) Pressure from other monarchs</li></ul> <p>Ans: <b>(b)</b></p> <p>ii) Which government took over after Tsar Nicholas II abdicated?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) The Soviet Government</li><li>(b) The Provisional Government</li><li>(c) The Bolshevik Government</li><li>(d) The Communist Government</li></ul> <p>Ans: <b>(b)</b></p> <p>iii) Who led the Bolshevik Party during the October Revolution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Joseph Stalin</li><li>(b) Leon Trotsky</li><li>(c) Vladimir Lenin</li><li>(d) Nicholas I</li></ul> <p>Ans: (c)</p>	4
------	---	---



