Q. No.	Answers	Marks
1.		1
	(a) A tax levied by the church	
2.	(b) Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment	1
2		
3.	(a) October manifesto	1
4.	(d) All of these	1
5.	(c) Nazi killing operations	1
6.	(b) Orissa (Now Odisha)	1
7.	(b) Mahendra Giri	1
8.	(b) Amarkantak	1
9.	(a) Dr Rajender Prasad	1
10.	(b) African National Congress	1
11.	a) A is correct and R is the true explanation of A	1
12.	(a) Primary activity	1
13.	(d) 6-14 years	1
14.	B. MGNREGA 2005	1
15.	C) National Sample Survey Organization	1

16.		1
	(d) NSSO	
17.	(d) all of the above	3
18.	(b) Minimum support price	3
19.		3
	(b) Bengal.	

20.	1800	3
21.	1. Great Economic depression, 2. Affects the life of people, 3. Nazism became the mass movement during economic depression, 4. Spread of Nazi propaganda, 5. Emergence of Hitler as a leader, 6. Massive rallies and demonstration to project Nazi propaganda.	3
22.	1. Russia 2. India	3
23.	'People as a resource' is a way of referring to a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities. As humans contribute to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), they are also considered as resources.	
24.	Buffer Stock of Food grains . The Government maintains buffer stock in respect of certain agricultural crops, such as wheat, sugar etc. The Government maintains price stability through buffer stock. It purchases food grains during crop season, when price tends to fall for supporting the producers and sell it when the crop season is over. Food Corporation of India has been established. It has its branches and centers all over India.	4
25.	Collectivisation policy was introduced by Stalin in Russia under this policy land was taken away from the peasants and kulkas eliminated. The main reason for this was shortage of grain supplies It was argued that grain shortage was partially due to small size of land Holdings To develop modern farms and run them along industrial lines using modern techniques and machinery From 1929 the government forced all peasants to cultivate an collective farms kolkhoz Many peasants resisted collectivisation Peasants argued they did not want to work on collective farms Collectivization did not immediately lead to increasing production OR	4

	CLASS- IX	
	October revolution: Lenin returned from exile and organized a socialist	
	seizure of power by military revolutionary committee under Leon	
	Trotsky. It was timed on October 23, 1917, kept a secret sensing trouble	
	the provisional government seized two Bolshevik buildings. In a swift	
	response the military revolutionary committee seized every strategic	
	point in Petrograd.	
	The Navy played a significant role in the assault of the winter Palace the	
	provisional government at winter Palace was put under arrest kerensky	
	however, escaped by December the Bolsheviks controlled the Moscow	
	Petrograd area	
	Effects:	
	i. the power passed into the hands of the Bolsheviks under Lenin	
	ii. Government withdrew from World War I and signed the Treaty of	
	Brest -Litovsk with Germany	
	iii. The right of all people to equality and self-determination was	
	proclaimed	
	iv. Russia became the first socialist state of the world	
26	The peculiar features of Nazi thinking were	4
	\rightarrow A belief in racial heirarchy and Lebensraum or living space.	
	\rightarrow Nordic German Aryans were at the top, while the jews formed the	
	lowest rung of the racial ladder.	
	\rightarrow They believed that only the strongest race would survive and rule.	
	\rightarrow New territories must be gained for enhancing the natural resources	
	and power of Germany.	
27	The peninsular plateau is one of the ancient landmasses.	5
	Most stable land block	
	Himalayan mountain in north lofty peaks steep sided valleys	
	Composed of sedimentary and metamorphic rocks	
	Northern plains composed of alluvium	
	Peninsular plateau is composed of igneous rocks and metamorphic	
	rocks	
	Despite these diverse natural relief features, India has a complementarity	
	between these land features.	
	OR	
	The northern mountains are the great source of water and forest wealth.	
	The northern plains are the granaries of the country.	
	The plateau is a storehouse of minerals	
	The coastal region and island groups provide sites for fishing and port	
	activities.	

	CLASS- IX	
	Thar desert lies towards the western margins of the Aravali hills.	
28	1 To make law	5
	2 To control the government	
	3 To control over money of the government	
	4 To establish democratic aspiration and value of the citizen	
	5 To solve the problems in constituency.	
	Any other valid points	
29.	The Major Reasons for Poverty in India are the rising population, slow economic development, unemployment, unequal distribution of income	5
	and resources, etc. In addition to being a social problem, poverty	
	significantly impedes the progress of our nation.	
	OR	
	1.Mahatma Gandhi National Rural employment guarantee act 2005	
	2. National food for work program	
	3. PM Rojzar Yozna	
	4. Rural employment generation program	
	5. PM Gramodya Yozna	
30.	1. Right to Equality (Article 14 of the Indian Constitution): This was one	5
	of the most important rights which was taken from the revolution. According to this, any person living in India shall enjoy equal rights	
	before the law.	
	2.Right to Liberty and Freedom(Article 19-22 of the Indian	
	Constitution): The Declaration of the Rights of Man from the French	
	Revolution draws attention to the liberty and rights of the common	
	people. This right in India allows its citizens to live their lives with	
21	dignity.	
31.	Population growth refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a country and territory during a specific period of time like the last ten	
	years, last 15 years and so on. Population change refers to the change	
	in the number of people during a specific period of time.	
	Reasons of population change-	
	1.Birth Rate 2.Death Rate 3. Mygration	
32	Ans. We can give the following arguments in favour of democracy:	5
	1. A democratic government is better government because it is a more	
	accountable form of government.	
	2. Democracy improves the quality of decision- making.	
	3. People are bound to have differences of opinions and interests.	
	4. Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.	

5. It ensures dignity of citizens.	
 (a) Election campaign – For this, I will have to focus on seeing that the candidates do not bribe or threaten the voters; appeal to them in the name of caste or religion; use government resources for election campaign, and spend more than 10 lakh rupees to fund their campaigns. In addition to this, she will have to see that places of worship are not used for election propaganda; that ministers do not use government vehicles for their campaign, and that they do not take major policy decisions after the elections are announced. (b) Polling day – For this, I will have to see that incidents of rigging and booth capturing do not take place. (c) Counting day – For this, I will have to see that the agents of all the candidates are present to ensure that counting is done properly. 	
 (i) Some parts of the Rajasthan desert. (ii) South-West monsoon (iii) These variations have given rise to variety in the lives of people – in terms of the food they eat, the clothes they wear and also the kind of houses they live in. 	
(i) 1993	
(iii) President (iii) it can focus on helping the victim secure their human rights. These include all the rights granted to the citizens by the Constitution. For NHRC human rights also include the rights mentioned in the UN	
 i. Secondary sector ii. Activities that add value to the national income are called economic activities. iii. forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, mining and quarrying (any one) Market activities involve remuneration to anyone who performs i.e., activity performed for pay or profit 	
1. Please see in the map of India a) Odisha b) Rajasthan c) Jammu & Kashmir	
2. a) France b) Germany	
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