Board Of School Education Haryana



मॉडल पेपर

उत्तर

2025

aglasem.com





CLASS : 9TH *CODE NO 017*

PRACTICE PAPER (2024-25)

MARKING SCHEME

1. B) Rajaram Mohan Rai

Q2. A) 1885

Q3. B) Sanfransisco

Q4. A) 3

Q.5 D) Greek

Q.6 A) Election Commission

Q.7 B) 97˚25 ` east

Q.8 B) Amarkantak

Q.9. D) Gujrat

Q.10. A) 80

Q.11. C) 2005

Q.12. C) Government

Q.13. Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati

Q.14. President

Q.15. National income is the sum total of the value of all the goods and services manufactured by the residents of the country, in a year., within its domestic boundaries or outside.

Q.16. B) Ras Bihari Bose

Q.17. A) FCI

Q.18. A) 2004

Q.19. D) Both A and R are true

Q.20. D) Both A and R are true

Q.21 Shahid Khudiram Bose was the youngest revolutionary freedom fighter who opposed British Raj in India. He was involved in the Muzaffarpur conspiracy and was executed on August 11, 1908, at the age of 18 years.

Q.22 It was boycotted by the Indians because, all its members were Englishmen. The Commission had no Indian member. This was seen as a deliberate insult to the self-respect of the Indians.

Q.23 A system in which the government of a country is elected by the people.

Q.24 A coalition government, or coalition cabinet, is a government by political parties that enter into a power-sharing arrangement of the executive. Coalition governments usually occur when no single party has achieved an absolute majority after an election.

Q.25 The Indian subcontinent consists of India, Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Pakistan. The term subcontinent signifies a subdivision of a continent that has a distinct political, geographical, or cultural identity and also a large land mass somewhat smaller than a continent.

Q.26 The heights of the trees can reach up to 60 meters and above. The forest appears green throughout the year. This region has abundant vegetation of all kinds of shrubs, herbs, and creepers.



Q.27 Food security refers to availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all people at all times. Food security depends, on the Public Distribution System (PDS).

Q.28.The poverty line is the threshold line that defines the minimum requirement of income required by an individual to fulfil his/her basic necessities. If a person is below the poverty line, then he won't be able to meet his needs for survival.

Q.29

Q29.1 Bal Gangadhar Tilak had established their own separate Home rule Leagues in Poona and Mrs. Annie Besant in Madras.

Q29.2 He toured different parts of the country and addressed people at various places and propagated Home Rule.

Q29.3 Nekiram Sharma

Q.30

Q30.1 The most significant feature of the Indian population is the size of its adolescent population. It constitutes one-fifth of the total population of India.

Q30.2 Anemia

Q30.3 10 to 19 years

Q.31

Q31.1 Lok Dal

Q31.2 Devi Lal

Q31.3 Waiving the outstanding loans of small farmers, agricultural labourers and small businessmen.

Q.32

Q32.1. (450) families

Q32.2 One third of the population

Q32.3Palampur has two primary schools and one high school. There is a primary health centre run by the government and one private dispensary where the sick are treated..

Q.33 Reasons of the partition of India:

1. Divide and rule policy of Britishers
2. Role of Muslim League
3. Role of Muhamad Zinna
4. Failure of interim government
5.Direct actin day of Muslim League



Q.34. There are six fundamental rights in India. They are Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, and Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Q.35 Factors affecting Indian climate:

1. Latitude
2. Altitude
3. Pressure and Winds
4. Distance from the sea
5. ocean currents and relief features.

Q.36 Birth rate: It is the number of live births per year per 1000 of the population.

Death Rate: The number of deaths per 1000 estimated mid-year population in one year, in a given place.

Growth Rate: The difference between the birth and death rates is termed the growth rate of the population.

Q.37 The exploitative policies of the British had a bad impact on India and Indians. Indian Were not satisfied with the slavery and exploitation policy of the Britishers. The British government completely exploited the Indians. She interfered in Indian culture. Indians completely opposed

this intervention of the Britishers. Every year, protests by Indians against the exploitation of British rule were seen surging in some part of India. The collective reaction to this protest appeared in the form of the revolt of 1857. Religious-social reform movements started in India in the nineteenth century. These movements not only had an impact on religion, society and literature but also on the political life of India. National consciousness gradually began to infuse political life. Due to the influence of this consciousness, political organizations started being established in the country. With the emergence of political national consciousness, the feeling became stronger among the Indians that India belongs to the Indians and only the Indians have the right on Indian resources. In the same century, the sentiments of independence began to blossom in the bleak slavery of Indians and their sense of civilisation, culture and self-respect became stronger.

OR

(1) The work of spreading education in English was first started by the English missionaries in India. They did it to spread their religion.

(2) Many Indian social reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy also opened many schools and colleges for the purpose of education in English language. His aim in doing so was to create consciousness among Indians.

(3) Social organizations like Brahm Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission etc. established many schools and colleges, so that many evils prevalent in the Indian society could be got rid of.

(4) in India The British government also took important steps towards spreading the English language, so that they could get cheap clerks to run the administrative work.

Q38. The drafting of the document called the constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the Constituent Assembly. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946. Its first meeting was held in December 1946. Soon after, the country was divided into India and Pakistan. The Constituent Assembly was also divided into the Constituent Assembly of India and that of Pakistan. The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian constitution had 299 members. The Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26 November 1949 but it came into effect on 26 January 1950. To mark this day we celebrate January 26 as Republic Day every year.

OR

Apartheid was the name of a system of racial discrimination unique to South Africa. The white Europeans imposed this system on South Africa. Since 1950, the blacks, colored and Indians fought against the apartheid system. They launched protest marches and strikes. The African National Congress (ANC) was the umbrella organization that led the struggle against the policies of segregation. This included many workers' unions and the Communist Party. Many sensitive whites also joined the ANC to oppose apartheid and played a leading role in this struggle. Several countries denounced apartheid as unjust and racist. But the white racist government continued to rule by detaining, torturing and killing thousands of black and coloured people. As protests and struggles against apartheid had increased, the government realised that they could no

longer keep the blacks under their rule through repression. The white regime changed its policies. Discriminatory laws were repealed. Ban on political parties and restrictions on the media were lifted. After 28 years of imprisonment, Nelson Mandela walked out of the jail as a free man. Finally, at the midnight of 26 April 1994, the new national flag of the Republic of South Africa was unfurled marking the newly born democracy in the world. The apartheid government came to an end, paving way for the formation of a multi-racial government.

Q.39 The Himalayan mountain system exhibits a youthful topography. It is characterized by towering peaks, deep valleys, and swiftly flowing rivers. The Himalayan region was formed by the collision of The Eurasian plate and the Indo-Australian plates due to continental drift. Most of the rocks found in the Himalayan region are sedimentary. The Himalayan region is Arc-shaped. Mount Everest is the highest peak in the Himalayan region. In the Himalayan region, the average height of the Mountain peaks is around 6000 m. Himalayan rivers which originate in the Himalayan region, are longer than the peninsula rivers.

The peninsular plateau consists of igneous and metamorphic rocks. These give rise to gently rising hills and expansive valleys. The peninsular plateau was formed by the breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land. The peninsular plateau is triangular-shaped. Most of the rocks found in the Peninsular plateau are igneous rocks. Anamudi is the highest mountain peak on the peninsular plateau. The average height of a mountain peak in the peninsular plateau is around 900 m. Peninsular rivers which originate in the peninsular plateaus are shorter than the Himalayan rivers.

OR

The northern plain is divided into four regions: Bhangar, Bhabar, Khadar, and Terai.

These plain rivers form marshy islands.

The soil formed in the northern plains is very fertile, and people depend on crop growing and farming activities here for their source of income.

The northern plains are formed by the alluvial deposits of the three major river systems of the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries.

This plain is completely formed of alluvial soil.

The plains are very fertile and are best suited for agriculture.

These plains are densely populated because of their fertile lands and economic activities based on agriculture.

Q40 Map

…….



Sample Papers

- CBSE Sample Papers
- ICSE / ISC Board Sample Papers
- AP Board Sample Papers
- Assam Board Sample Papers
- Bihar Board Sample Papers
- Chhattisgarh Board Sample Papers
- Goa Board Sample Papers
- Gujarat Board Sample Papers
- Haryana Board Sample Papers
- HP Board Sample Papers
- J&K State Board Sample Papers
- Jharkhand Board Sample Papers
- Karnataka Board Sample Papers
- Kerala Board Sample Papers

Sample Papers

- MP Board Sample Papers
- Maharashtra Board Sample Papers
- Manipur Board Sample Papers
- Mizoram Board Sample Papers
- Orissa Board Sample Papers
- Punjab Board Sample Papers
- Rajasthan Board Sample Papers
- Tamil Nadu Board Sample Papers
- Telangana State Board Sample Papers
- Tripura Board Sample Papers
- UP Board Sample Papers
- Uttarakhand Board Sample Papers
- West Bengal Board Sample Papers

