

ANNUAL EXAMINATION

SOCIAL SCIENCE - IX

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. 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.
4. Section C contains Q.25to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. 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.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
7. 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).
8. 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.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A

1. The Central Powers of World War I were: [1]
 - a) Germany, Austria and Turkey
 - b) Russia, Italy and Romania
 - c) France, Britain and Russia
 - d) Italy, France and Britain
2. Arrange the following events in chronological order: [1]
 - i. The Youth League of the Nazis was founded.
 - ii. Allied victory in Europe.
 - iii. Hitler said: "In my state, the mother is the most important citizen."
 - iv. Tripartite Pact was signed between Germany, Italy and Japan.
 - a) iv, iii, ii, i
 - b) ii, i, iii, iv
 - c) i, iii, iv, ii
 - d) ii, i, iv, iii
3. Which of the following method was used by the people of Bastar to invite villagers to rebel against the British? [1]
 - a) They started firing in the air.
 - b) They circulated margo boughs, a lump of earth, chilies, and arrows.

- c) They started beating drum. d) They used loudspeakers.
4. What was the major problem of the Maasai community during the colonial period? [1]
- i. They lost their grazing land.
ii. They were declared as criminal tribes.
iii. They were confined to an arid zone with uncertain rainfall and poor pastures.
iv. Large areas of grazing land were also turned into game reserves.
- a) Only (i) b) Only (i), (iii) and (iv)
c) Only (ii) and (iii) d) Only (i) and (iii)
5. Which of the following is a pastoral nomadic community of Maharashtra? [1]
- a) Dhangars b) Maasai
c) Gujjar Bakarwals d) Raikas
6. Identify the incorrect option with respect to India: [1]
- a) India's latitudinal extent influences the duration of day and night, as one moves from south to north. b) India appears to be smaller in the north-south direction than in the east-west direction.
c) India's mainland latitudinal and longitudinal extents are around 30 degrees. d) India is the world's seventh-largest country.
7. Which of the following is considered the ancient landmass on the earth's surface? [1]
- a) Deserts b) Northern plains
c) Himalayas d) Peninsular Plateau
8. Find the odd one out from the following options. [1]
- a) Loktak, Barapani, Chilka, Sambhar b) Aravalli, Satpura, Zaskar, Vindhya
c) Pulicat, Gobind Sagar, Rana Partap Sagar, Hira Kund d) Wular, Dal, Nainital, Bhimtal
9. **Assertion (A):** Small farmers have to arrange capital by borrowing. [1]
Reason (R): They have to buy seeds and water for irrigation and also to pay back the loan with a high rate of interest.
- 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.
10. Which new services are now appearing in the tertiary sector? [1]
- a) Mining and Animal Husbandry b) Construction and Manufacturing
c) Biotechnology and Information technology d) Banking and Construction
11. Under _____ programme, one member of each rural household shall be given 100 days employment in a year. [1]
- a) Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme b) National Food for Work Programme

- c) Rural Employment Generation Scheme d) Swarnajayanti Gram Rojgar Yojna
12. Which type of hunger is a consequence of diets persistently inadequate in terms of quantity and quality? [1]
- a) Fast kept due to spiritual reasons b) Chronic hunger
- c) None of these d) Seasonal hunger
13. What is the main function of FCI? [1]
- a) To purchase seeds and other inputs to farmers b) To purchase wheat and rice from the farmers
- c) To purchase cash crop from the farmers d) To declare MSP
14. Direct democracy is the system in which: [1]
- a) citizens choose their representatives in free and fair elections. b) citizens represent themselves in the decision-making process.
- c) citizens are allowed to debate with their representatives in open public meetings. d) senior political leaders are known as Directors.
15. What is the term used to denote regimes which manipulate the electoral process in various ways, without resorting to blatant vote-rigging? [1]
- a) Illiterate democracy b) Imperfect democracy
- c) Illiberal democracy d) Illegal democracy
16. Each citizen should respect the spirit of brotherhood and no one should treat a fellow citizen as inferior. Choose one word for this statement? [1]
- a) Secular b) Fraternity
- c) Liberty d) Equality
17. ‘Constituency ‘A’ was declared as reserved constituency. What does this stands for ? [1]
- A. Only those who belong to SC and ST can caste their votes.
- B. Only someone who belongs to the Scheduled Cast/Scheduled Tribe can contest the elections.
- a) Both A and B are true b) A is false but B is true
- c) Both A and B are false d) A is true but B is false
18. Why do we need a Parliament? Pick out the incorrect one. [1]
- A. For making new laws in the country and changing and abolishing existing laws.
- B. It controls the executive organ of the government.
- C. To ensure that citizens have freedom of speech, movements, and association.
- D. To ensure that there is a misuse of authority by elected leaders.
- a) Only D b) Only A
- c) Only C d) Only B
19. Which one among the following is not an important power of the President of India? [1]
- a) The President as ahead of the state can declare war or sue for peace and conclude treaties with other countries. b) The President invites the leader of the majority party to form a government.

c) The President is the Chairperson of the Planning Commission.

d) The President is the supreme commander of the armed forces and appoints the three chiefs of the army, air force, and navy.

20. Match the Following:

[1]

List I	List II
(a) Right to Freedom	(i) Freedom to propagate one's own religion
(b) Right to Freedom of Religion	(ii) Freedom of Speech and Expression
(c) Right against Exploitation	(iii) Abolition of Untouchability
(d) Right to Equality	(iv) Ban on Bonded Labour

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

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

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

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

Section B

21. How did the changes in forest management during the colonial period affect the life of plantation owners? [2]

22. How is growth in population expressed? Explain. [2]

23. Explain the distribution of land among farmers in Palampur. [2]

24. Mention any three allegations about unfair practices in elections, reported in newspapers and television? [2]

OR

Why are the candidates required to give a detailed statement of their property?

Section C

25. Why did people in Central Asia respond to the Russian Revolution in different ways? [3]

26. Explain any three reasons why the Weimer republic was not received well by the people of Germany. [3]

27. "Transition period from hot rainy season to dry winter conditions linked with the occurrence of cyclonic depression over Andaman Sea." Explain. [3]

28. How has Japan become a developed country despite being poor in natural resources? Explain. [3]

OR

"The employment structure is characterised by self-employment in primary sector." Explain.

29. 'The Prime Minister is the real executive head of our country.' Elucidate. [3]

Section D

30. Describe the main features of the constitution of 1791 drafted by the National Assembly. [5]

OR

Who formed the Jacobin Club? What measures had he taken to remove discrimination in the French society and form a French Republic?

31. 'The Indian landmass shows a great physical contrast.' Explain this statement. [5]

32. "The Cooperatives are also playing an important role in food security in the South-Western part of India". Explain. [5]

OR

Cite some evidences which explain that India is self-sufficient in food grain production.

33. "India emerged as an independent country amidst heavy turmoil." Justify the statement. [5]

Section E

34. **Read the given text and answer the following questions:** [4]

Biosphere reserves are 'learning places for sustainable development'. They are sites for testing interdisciplinary

approaches to understanding and managing changes and interactions between social and ecological systems, including conflict prevention and management of biodiversity. They are places that provide local solutions to global challenges. Biosphere reserves include terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems. Each site promotes solutions reconciling the conservation of biodiversity with its sustainable use. (Source: unesco.org)

- i. What do you mean by “flora and fauna”?
- ii. Name a biosphere reserve that is situated in the detailic region.
- iii. Why is biodiversity necessary and why should it be conserved?

35. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

[4]

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas. It also aimed at sustainable development to address the cause of drought, deforestation and soil erosion. One-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women. Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana is another scheme which was started in 1993. The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns. They are helped in setting up small business and industries. Rural Employment Generation Programme 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. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana was launched in 1999. The programme aims at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organising them into self help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. Under the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana launched in 2000, additional central assistance is given to states for basic services such as primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water and rural electrification. The results of these programmes have been mixed. One of the major reasons for less effectiveness is the lack of proper implementation and right targeting. Moreover, there has been a lot of overlapping of schemes. Despite good intentions, the benefits of these schemes are not fully reached to the deserving poor. Therefore, the major emphasis in recent years is on proper monitoring of all the poverty alleviation programmes.

- i. Write one feature of PMRY.
- ii. What are the major reasons for the less effectiveness of poverty alleviation programs?
- iii. The given extract talks about which aspect of poverty?

36. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

[4]

Democracy is better than any other form of government in responding to the needs of the people. A non-democratic government may and can respond to the people’s needs, but it all depends on the wishes of the people who rule. If the rulers don’t want to, they don’t have to act according to the wishes of the people. A democracy requires that the rulers have to attend to the needs of the people. A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government. There is another reason why democracy should lead to better decisions than any non-democratic government. Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. A democratic decision always involves many persons, discussions and meetings. When a number of people put their heads together, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision. This takes time. But there is a big advantage in taking time over important decisions. This reduces the chances of rash or irresponsible decisions. Thus democracy improves the quality of decision-making. Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes. There is no guarantee that mistakes cannot be made in democracy. No form of government can guarantee that. The advantage in a democracy is that

such mistakes cannot be hidden for long. There is a space for public discussion on these mistakes. And there is room for correction. Either the rulers have to change their decisions, or the rulers can be changed. This cannot happen in a non-democratic government.

i) Read the following statements given by students on the topic: "A democratic government is better than a non-democratic government." Identify who is providing the correct information about the top

Raj: It may or may not be accountable.

Rajiv: It always responds to the needs of the people.

Raghu: It is a more accountable form of government.

ii) Democracy improves the quality of decision-making. Why

iii) How does democracy allows us to correct its own mistakes?

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 [5]

A. Epicenters of main panic movement

B. Allied country of first world war



ii. On the outline map of India locate and label **ANY THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols.

a. The state has the highest density of population

b. Tropical Deciduous Forest - Vegetation Type

c. Manas - National Park

d. Eastern Ghats - Mountain Ranges

