



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA  
ANNUAL EXAMINATION  
Class: IX

Subject: Social Science  
Date: 07-03-2023

M.M: 80  
Time:3 hours

**General Instructions:**

- i. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. 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. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

**SECTION-A**

1. 22<sup>nd</sup> February came to be known as \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
(A) International Labour Day (B) International Fathers' Day  
(C) International Women's Day (D) Environment Day
2. In 1919, Hitler joined a small group called \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
(A) The Nazi party (B) Socialist German Worker's party  
(C) The German Workers' Party (D) The Communist Party of Germany
3. What did the red cap symbolize in France? (1)  
(A) Brotherhood (B) Danger (C) Anger (D) Freedom
4. The title of this image is \_\_\_\_\_. (1)



- (A) The Fly and the Spider. (B) The Fly and the Scorpion.
- (C) The Spider and the Fly. (D) The Mosquito and the Spider.

5. What do you mean by free and fair election in the Democracy? (1)  
 (A) Ruling party have a fair chance to lose. (B) All party members vote to their leaders.  
 (C) All persons have equal political rights. (D) Political party have their own symbol.
6. Match the following: (1)
- | A                   | B  |
|---------------------|--|
| (a) B.R Ambedkar    | (i) Member of the Constituent Assembly       |
| (b) Motilal Nehru   | (ii) President of the Constituent Assembly   |
| (c) Rajendra Prasad | (iii) Chairman of the Drafting Committee     |
| (d) Sarojini Naidu  | (iv) Prepared Constitution for India in 1928 |
- Options:**  
 (A) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv (B) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv  
 (C) a- iv, b-iii, c-ii, a-i (D) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
7. Write the full form of SEBC. (1)
8. **Assertion:** (A) Common people in India attach a lot of importance to election. (1)  
**Reason:** (R) They feel that through elections they can bring pressure on the political parties.  
 (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.
9. Which of the following freedom is not available to an Indian citizen? (1)  
 (A) To oppose the central values of Constitution (B) To criticise the Government  
 (C) To start a movement to change the Government (D) To protect one's culture
10. Cultural and Educational Rights are safeguarded mainly for \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
 (A) the women (B) the children (C) the minorities (D) the men
11. The capital city of Manipur is \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
 (A) Imphal (B) Itanagar (C) Kohima (D) Agartala
12. Mawsynram in the southern ranges of which hills receive the highest rainfall in India? (1)  
 (A) Naga hill (B) Mizo hill (C) Khasi hills (D) Garo hill
13. In how many years is the official enumeration of population carried out for census in India? (1)  
 (A) 5 Years (B) 10 years (C) 15 years (D) Every year
14. Dala is a landless farm labourer who works on daily wages in Palampur. This means he must regularly look for work. The minimum wages for the farm labourer set by the government is ` 300 per day, but Dala gets only ` 160.  
 Why is Dala earning less than minimum wages?  
 (A) He belongs to Schedule Tribes. (B) He is illiterate.  
 (C) He does not require money. (D) Heavy competition for work among farm labourers.
15. Sunil is a parent who invests heavily on the education of his child, Arun. This is because he realized the importance of education. He is also conscious of proper nutrition and hygiene of (1)

his child. He accordingly looks after his child's needs for education at school and good health. Analyse the information given above and consider which economic phenomenon better explains his situation?

- (A) Vicious cycle (B) Virtuous cycle  
(C) Trade cycle (D) Business cycle

16. If Rohan is working in the field of information technology, then he is employed in which sector? (1)  
(A) Tertiary sector (B) Manufacturing sector  
(C) Primary sector (D) Secondary sector
17. If a landless labourer finds employment during the harvesting season only, on a large farmer's land, and he is not able to find job during other months of the year, then which type of unemployment is it? (1)  
(A) Disguised unemployment (B) Educated unemployment  
(C) Seasonal unemployment (D) Hidden unemployment
18. Which of the following states has the Poverty ratio, above the national average? (1)  
(A) Tripura (B) Maharashtra (C) Assam (D) Himachal Pradesh
19. Which of the following is not a dimension of food security? (1)  
(A) Availability (B) Authority (C) Affordability (D) Accessibility
20. Buffer stock is the stock of foodgrains, procured by the government through the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers at a pre-announced price for their crops which is known as \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
(A) Minimum Support Price (B) Issue Price  
(C) Fair Price (D) Maximum Retail Price

### SECTION-B

21. Describe the life style of the Gujjar Bakarwals of Jammu and Kashmir. Write any four points. (2)
22. Write any two positive features of Democracy. (2)
23. How far Inner Himalayas are different from outer most range of Himalayas? Write any four points. (2)

**OR**

“The diverse physical features of the land have immense future possibilities of development of our country”. Justify this statement with any four points.

24. State any two advantages of Green Revolution. (2)

### SECTION-C

25. Explain how a socialist society was established in Russia. (3)

**OR**

‘All schools were cleansed and purified’ Justify the statement with appropriate points.

26. What makes Election in India Democratic? (Write any three points) (3)

27. Highlight any three criticisms faced by Public Distribution System (PDS) in India. (3)
28. Describe the various causes that pollute the quality of river water in India. (Write any six points) (3)
29. Why did Japan emerge as a developed country in spite of its poor natural resources? (3)

**SECTION-D**

30. Why did deforestation occur largely in colonial period? (5)

**OR**

Discuss the problems faced by the pastoralist people during colonial rule.

31. Explain any five executive powers and Functions of the President. (5)

**OR**

Illustrate the powers of the Indian Prime Minister.

32. Explain the characteristic features of Hot weather season in India in terms of following points. (5)  
1) Duration 2) Temperature conditions 3) Pressure conditions 4) Rainfall conditions and 5) Any two weather phenomena occurred during this season.

**OR**

Explain any six factors that control the climate of any place.

33. 'There are a number of causes for the widespread poverty in India.' In the light of the given statement, explain any five major causes of poverty. (5)

**OR**

'Removal of poverty has been one of the major objectives of Indian developmental strategy.' In the light of the given statement, describe the current government strategy of poverty alleviation.

**SECTION-E**

34. Further to the east, in Garhwal and Kumaon, the Gujjar cattle herders came down to the dry forests of the bhabar in the winter, and went up to the high meadows - the bugyals -in summer. Many of them were originally from Jammu and came to the UP hills in the nineteenth century in search of good pastures. This pattern of cyclical movement between summer and winter pastures was typical of many pastoral communities of the Himalayas, including the Bhotiyas, Sherpas and Kinnauris. (4)

(34.1) Which of the following was not a pastoral community of Himalayas?

- (A) Sherpas                      (B) Bhotiyas                      (C) Kinnauris                      (D) Dhangars

(34.2) What do you mean by bhabhar?

- (A) Dry forested area below the foothills of Garhwal and Kumaun.  
(B) In high mountains, valleys are formed.  
(C) New alluvium present in the Northern Plains.  
(D) Composed of finer alluvium.

(34.3) By April, Gaddi shepherds moved North and spent the summer in\_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Kashmir                      (B) Lahul                      (C) Shivalik Range                      (D) UP hills.  
Valley

(34.4) In which part of India are the Gujjar Bakarwals found?

(A) Rajasthan      (B) Gujarat      (C) Jammu & Kashmir      (D) Madhya Pradesh

35. In all democracies, an assembly of elected representatives exercises supreme political authority on behalf of the people. In India such a national assembly of elected representatives is called Parliament. At the state level this is called Legislature or Legislative Assembly. The name may vary in different countries, but such an assembly exists in every democracy. (4)

(35.1) Which of the following does not include in the Parliament of India?

(A) The President      (B) The Lok Sabha      (C) The Rajya Sabha      (D) The Governor

(35.2) \_\_\_\_\_ is the final authority for making laws in any country.

(A) The Judiciary      (B) The Prime Minister  
(C) The Parliament      (D) The Chief Minister

(35.3) \_\_\_\_\_ is an assembly of people's representatives with the power to enact law for a state.

(A) High Court      (B) Parliament      (C) Legislative Assembly      (D) ministers

(35.4) Which of the following is/are included in the task of law making of Indian Government?

1. It can make new Laws      2. It can implement the laws  
3. It can replace the law      4. It can abolish the laws  
(A) 1, 3 and 4      (B) 3 and 4      (C) 4 Only      (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

36. Tropical deciduous forests are the most widespread forest of India. They are found in Jharkhand, west Odisha, Chhattisgarh, plains of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. A large part of this forest has been cleared for cultivation and some parts are used for grazing. In these forests, the common animals found are lion, tiger, deer and elephant. (4)

(36.1) Which tree is commonly found in Tropical deciduous forest?

(A) Rose wood      (B) Teak      (C) Deodar      (D) Palm tree

(36.2) On the basis of availability of \_\_\_\_\_, deciduous forest is divided into moist and dry deciduous.

(A) Temperature      (B) Soil      (C) Slope      (D) Water

(36.3) Tropical deciduous forests are also called \_\_\_\_\_

(A) Evergreen      (B) Monsoon      (C) Thorn forest      (D) Montane forest

(36.4) Dry deciduous forest is found in areas having rainfall between \_\_\_\_\_ -

(A) 300 cm and      (B) 200 cm and 100 cm      (C) 100 cm and 70 cm      (D) 70 cm & 50 cm  
200 cm

### SECTION-F

37. On the given political map of world identify and label the following places: (2)

(a) (A) France  
(B) Russia

37. On the given outline map of India mark and label the following: (Attempt any three places) (3)

(b) 1) One area of Montane Forest  
2) One area of Thorn Forest  
3) Kaziranga national forest  
4) Gir national forest

