



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA
ANNUAL EXAMINATION

Class: IX

Subject: Social Science

Date: 05-03-2024

M.M: 80

Time: 3 hours

General Instructions:

- i. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D, E, F
- ii. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 20 are objective type questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section-B: Question no. 21 and 24 are Very short answer type questions of 2 marks each.
- iv. Section-C: Question no. 25 to 29 are short answer type question, carrying 3 marks each.
- v. Section-D: Question no. 30 and 33 long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each.
- vi. Section-E: Question no. 34 and 36 are source base questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- vii. Section-F: Question no. 37 is map-based questions carrying 2 and 3 marks accordingly.

SECTION-A

1. What is the aim of 'Sarva Siksha Abhiyan'? (1)
(A) To provide elementary education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years.
(B) To provide education to literate adults.
(C) To provide education to rural poor people.
(D) Free education till class 12.
2. Identify the incorrect statement from the following. (1)
(A) The farmers are paid a pre-announced price for their crops which is called Minimum Support Price (MSP).
(B) In Maharashtra, Academy of Development Science (ADS) has facilitated a network of NGOs for setting up grain banks in different regions.
(C) In ration shops the items are sold to people at a price higher than the market price.
(D) Hunger has chronic and seasonal dimensions.
3. Identify the correct sequence of alternatives given in Column II by matching them with respective terms in Column I. (1)

Column I	Column II
a. Social Exclusion	i. Level of income which divides the population as poor and non-poor.
b. Vulnerability	ii. State of living in very poor conditions and excluded from facilities, benefits and opportunities that others enjoy.
c. Poverty Line	iii. The planks on which the current anti-poverty strategy of government is based on.
d. Promotion of Economic Growth and targeted anti-poverty programmes	iv. Greater probability of being affected than other people at the time of natural disasters.

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

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

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

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

4. Identify the full form of REGP. (1)
 (A) Rural Earning Goal Programme (B) Rural Employment Generation Programme
 (C) Right Employment Gap Programme (D) Right Education Grants Programme
5. Despite less calorie requirement, urban areas have a higher poverty line because_____. (1)
 (A) Anti-poverty programmes are biased in favour of the rural people.
 (B) Urban people eat more.
 (C) Causes of poverty are different in urban areas.
 (D) Food articles are more costly in urban areas than in rural areas.
6. In which book Rousseau has mentioned the idea of one person, one vote? (1)
 (A) Social Contract (B) Social Justice
 (C) The spirit of the Law (D) Two treaties of Government
7. Name the political body to which the three estates of the French society sent their representatives? (1)
 (A) The National Assembly (B) Revolutionary Government
 (C) Duma (D) The Estates General
8. In the context of Russia which group was the supporter of women's suffragette movement? (1)
 (A) Conservatives (B) Radicals (C) Liberals (D) Jadidists
9. Name the person who was the advisor of Tsarina Alexandra. (1)
10. Identify the term that is used for the German Parliament. (1)
 (A) Reishstag (B) Weimar Republic (C) Reichstag (D) Auschwitz
11. In the context of Germany who were the 'Usurers'? (1)
 (A) Money lenders (B) Soldiers (C) military (D) Bankers
12. The Constitution prohibits human trafficking, forced labour and employment of children under 14 years of age. It is mentioned under which Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution. (1)
 (A) Right to Freedom of speech (B) Right to Freedom of Religion
 (C) Right to Constitutional Remedies (D) Right against Exploitation
13. The most common form that democracy takes in our time is that of _____. (1)
 (A) Limited Democracy (B) Representative Democracy
 (C) Maximum democracy (D) Presidential form
14. When did the Indian Constitution come into force? (1)
 (A) 26th January, 1949 (B) 15th August, 1947
 (C) 26th November, 1950 (D) 26th January, 1950

15. Which of these positions is correct in relation to the 'Sovereign' status of India? (1)
(A) USA can decide India's foreign policy
(B) USSR can support the CPI (M) in setting up its government here
(C) The Indian government only can decide its internal and external policies
(D) UN can control India's Armed Forces
16. What is the Electoral Roll? (1)
(A) The list of those who are eligible to vote
(B) The list of those who are contesting election
(C) The list of those who are not eligible to vote
(D) The list of those who are the member of Lok Sabha.
17. What is the tenure of the Lok Sabha? (1)
(A) 9 years (B) 4 Years (C) 5 Years (D) 6 Years
18. **Assertion (A):** Hilly regions have a rugged terrain in the contrast with plains. (1)
Reason (R): This area has mountains and valleys which make it rugged terrain.
(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 and R is false
(D) A is false and R is true
19. Which wind prevail in India during cold weather season? (1)
(A) North- East trade winds (B) Permanent winds
(C) North- West trade winds (D) North- South Trade winds
20. In which of the one following state Tropic of Cancer did not passes through? (1)
(A) Tripura (B) Orrisa
(C) Rajasthan (D) Chhattisgarh

SECTION-B

21. Mention any two ways in which Nazis established the racial state. (2)
22. State any two reasons behind the formation of National Assembly by the people of third estate. (2)
23. Why does the political executive have more powers than the permanent executive? (2)
24. Differentiate between Himalayan and Peninsular rivers? (any three points) (2)

SECTION-C

25. (a) Identify the social groups which are most vulnerable to poverty in India. (1)
(b) Which category of people are called the 'Poorest of the Poor'? Why? (2)
26. Draw a virtuous cycle of human capital formation. (3)
27. State any three major steps which were taken to improve the conditions of factory workers and peasants in Russia after the Civil War. (3)

28. Explain the Fundamental Right which protect all other rights. (3)
29. (A) What are the problems faced by adolescents' population? (2)
(B) What was the aim of National Population Policy (NPP) 2000? (1)

SECTION-D

30. Discuss the problems in the functioning of ration shops. (5)

OR

- (a) How is food security affected during a calamity?
(b) 'The government has carefully designed food security system which has two components.' Explain.

31. Explain the reasons of Subsistence Crisis in France with a properly labelled diagram. (5)

OR

'The German economy was the worst hit by the economic crisis'. Support the statement.

32. Describe any five salient features of the Constitution of India. (5)

OR

Discuss the role of the Election Commission to conduct free and fair election.

33. (a) Define Monsoon? What do you understand by the term "Burst of the Monsoon" and "Break of the monsoon"?
(b) What is October Heat?

OR

- Give an account of weather conditions and characteristics of hot weather season? (5)

SECTION-E

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

Sakal's mother Sheela looked after the domestic chores, children and helped her husband Buta in the field. Sakal's brother, Jeetu, and sister, Seetu, spend their time playing and roaming.

Unemployment is said to exist when people who are willing to work at the going wages cannot find jobs. Sheela is not interested in working outside her domestic domain. Jeetu and Seetu are too small to be counted in the work force population. Neither Jeetu, Seetu nor Sheela can be counted as unemployed. The workforce population include people from 15 years to 59 years. Sakal's brother and sister do not fall within this age group so they cannot be called unemployed. Sakal's mother Sheela works for the family. She is not willing to work outside her domestic domain for payment. She too cannot be called unemployed.

In case of India, we have unemployment in rural and urban areas. However, the nature of unemployment differs in the both.

Source: Economics textbook (NCERT)

- (a) Define the term 'Unemployment'. (1)
(b) "Sakal's father Buta works in the agricultural field." Identify the sector of the economy in which he is employed. (1)
(c) Explain the types of unemployment prevailing in rural areas in India. (2)

35. In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in October 1999. He overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the 'Chief Executive' of the country. Later he changed his designation to President and in 2002 held a referendum in the country that granted him a five-year extension. Pakistani media, human rights organisations and democracy activists said that the referendum was based on malpractices and fraud. In August 2002 he issued a 'Legal Framework Order' that amended the Constitution of Pakistan. According to this Order, the President can dismiss the national and provincial assemblies. The work of the civilian cabinet is supervised by a National Security Council which is dominated by military officers. After passing this law, elections were held to the national and provincial assemblies. So, Pakistan has had elections, elected representatives have some powers. But the final power rested with military officers and General Musharraf himself. Pakistan under General Musharraf should not be called a democracy. But let us focus on one of these. Can we say that the rulers are elected by the people in Pakistan? Not quite. People may have elected their representatives to the national and provincial assemblies but those elected representatives were not really the rulers. They cannot take the final decisions. The power to take final decision rested with army officials and with General Musharraf, and none of them were elected by the people. This happens in many dictatorships and monarchies. They formally have an elected parliament and government but the real power is with those who are not elected. In a few countries, the real power was with some external powers and not with locally elected representatives. This cannot be called people's rule.

Source: Political Science textbook (NCERT)

- (35.1) What do you understand by the term Referendum? (1)
- (35.2) Why Pakistan under the rule of General Musharraf not considered a democratic country even after having election? (2)
- (35.3) Write the feature of democracy that signify by the given source. (1)
36. The Indian desert lies towards the western margins of the Aravali Hills. It is an undulating sandy plain covered with sand dunes. This region receives very low rainfall below 150 mm per year. It has arid climate with low vegetation cover. Streams appear during the rainy season. Soon after they disappear into the sand as they do not have enough water to reach the sea. Luni is the only large river in this region Barchans cover larger areas but longitudinal dunes become more prominent near the Indo-Pakistan boundary. If you visit Jaisalmer, you may go to see a group of barchans.
- (A) Let's say you've recently traveled through the Indian desert. Give a non-Indian person a description of the desert. (Any two points) (2)
- (B) Define Barchans. (2)

SECTION-F

37. A. On the given political map of France locate and label the following: (2)
- (a) Bordeaux
- (b) Nantes
- B. On the given outline map of India locate and label **any three** of the following: (3)
- (a) Gir National Park.
- (b) Jim Corbett National Park.
- (c) The Ganga River.
- (d) Highest peak of Southern India.