



ANANDALAYA
ANNUAL EXAMINATION
Class: IX

Subject: Social Science (087)
Date : 13-02-2025

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 to 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 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each.
- vi. Section-E: Question no. 34 to 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. The National Assembly framed a constitution in 1791 to limit the powers of the _____. (1)
(A) monarch (B) wealthy man (C) businessmen (D) press
2. Which among the following groups was against any kind of political or social change? (1)
(A) Nationalists (B) Conservatives (C) Liberals (D) Radicals
3. Which of the following statements is false about German soldiers in the World War I? (1)
(A) The soldiers led miserable lives in trenches, survived with feeding on the corpses.
(B) They faced poisonous gas and enemy shelling and loss of comrades.
(C) All the soldiers were ready to die for their country's honour and personal glory.
(D) Aggressive propaganda glorified war.
4. Identify and name the person who is addressing the workers. (1)



5. The word 'Democracy' comes from the Greek word. (1)
(A) Democracia (B) Demokratia (C) Demoscratia (D) DemocKratia
6. Democracy improves the quality of decision-making because _____. (1)
(A) decisions are taken by educated people
(B) decisions are taken by consultation and discussion
(C) decisions are taken over a long period of time
(D) all decisions are approved by judiciary

7. The Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution of India on _____. (1)
 (A) 26 January 1950 (B) 26 November 1949
 (C) 26 January 1949 (D) 15 August 1947

8. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India? (1)
 (A) The Chief Justice of India (B) The Prime Minister of India
 (C) The President of India (D) The Law Minister of India

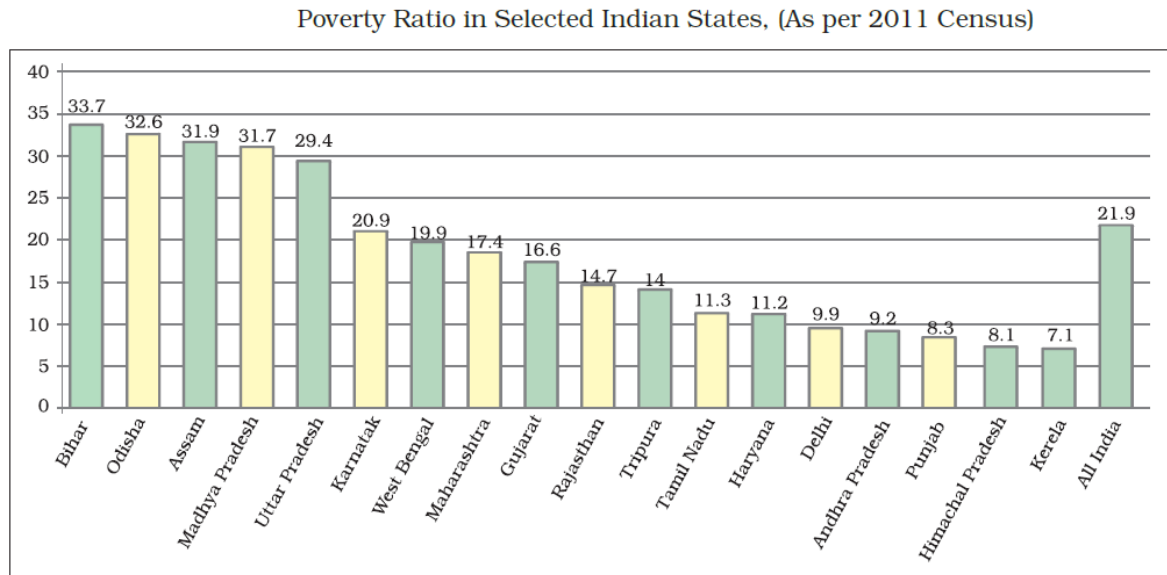
9. What does this picture depict about 'Rainbow Nation'? Explain in brief. (1)



10. What did the white minority want from the new Constitution? (1)
 (A) Protect its privileges and property.
 (B) A separate country for themselves.
 (C) Reservation in legislature.
 (D) Some special rights.
11. Which one of the following statements about the President is wrong? (1)
 (A) He is the head of the state.
 (B) He is the highest formal authority in the country
 (C) He exercises only nominal powers
 (D) He is elected by the general election.
12. Which one of the following is not a Political Right? (1)
 (A) Right to contest election (B) Right to vote
 (C) Right to seek any political office (D) Right to freedom
13. _____ groups, which are most vulnerable to poverty are Scheduled Caste and (1)
 Scheduled Tribe households.
 (A) Social (B) Economic (C) Political (D) Religious
14. What does FCI stand for? (1)
 (A) Food Company of India (B) Food Caution in India
 (C) Food Corporation of India (D) Food Commission of India

15. **Statement 1:** Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice. (1)
Statement 2: The MSP is declared by the government every year before the sowing season to provide incentives to farmers for raising the production of some crops such as wheat and rice.
 (A) Both the statements are true.
 (B) Both the statements are false.
 (C) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false.
 (D) Statement 2 is true and Statement 1 is false.

16. Study the given graph about 'Poverty Ratio in selected Indian States' and answer the question that follows: (1)



Source: Economic Survey 2017-18.

Which of the following states has the poverty ratio below the National Average?

- (A) Assam (B) Uttar Pradesh (C) Odisha (D) Karnataka
17. **Assertion (A):** In order to fulfil social obligations and observe religious ceremonies, people in India, including the very poor, spend a lot of money. (1)
Reason (R) : Poverty line may vary with time and place.
 (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (D) (A) is false but (R) is true.
18. The rainfall of immense importance for the cultivation of rabi crops is called as (1)
 _____.
 (A) Mahawat (B) mango shower
 (C) October heat (D) break in monsoon
19. Almost half of India's population live in which five states? (1)
 (A) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra, West Bengal
 (B) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal
 (C) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, West Bengal
 (D) Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Sikkim, West Bengal
20. The Indian Standard Time is ahead of Greenwich Mean Time by how many hours? (1)
 (A) 4 hours 45 mins (B) 6 hours 15 mins (C) 7 hours (D) 5 hours 30 mins

SECTION-B

21. Write any two Model Code of Conduct for election campaign. (2)
22. Write two main responsibilities of Election Commission. (2)
23. 'The Weimer Constitution had some inherent defects' Explain the statement. (2)
24. What are the significant features of the National Population Policy 2000? (2)

SECTION-C

25. Draw a labelled diagram and describe how a subsistence crisis occurred in France. (3)
26. Write any three features of democracy. (3)
27. 'The various economic activities have been classified into three main sectors.' Justify the statement by listing activities undertaken in each sector. (3)
28. (I) 'Under this Yojana, additional central assistance is given to states for basic services such as primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water and rural electrification.' Identify the Yojana and mention the year in which it was launched. (3)
- (II) Highlight the main reasons responsible for reduction of poverty in Punjab, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.
29. "India's climate is influenced by various factors." Justify the statement. (3)

SECTION-D

30. 'Unemployment has many negative consequences.' Justify the given statement by discussing any five negative impacts of unemployment. (5)

OR

- (I) Distinguish between economic and non-economic activities with suitable examples.
- (II) 'Human capital is superior to other resources.' Defend or refute the given statement.

31. Elucidate the Nazi policies which had an impact on women and youth in Germany. (5)

OR

Draw a diagram and analyse the concept of Karl Marx about the socialist society.

32. (I) Define the term Fundamental Rights. (5)
- (II) Write the names of the Fundamental Rights.
- (III) Should the Freedom of Expression be extended to those who are spreading wrong and narrow-minded ideas? State your opinion.

OR

Differentiate between political executive and permanent executive. (Write two points and one example for each).

33. Classify the Northern plains on the basis of the variations in the relief features and give any two importance of the Northern plains. (5)

OR

Which are the major physiographical divisions of India? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular Plateau.

SECTION-E

34. Read the given passage and answer the following questions:

On the morning of 14 July 1789, the city of Paris was in a state of alarm. The king had commanded troops to move into the city. Rumours spread that he would soon order the army to open fire upon the citizens. Some 7,000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall and decided to form a peoples' militia. They broke into a number of government buildings in search of arms. Finally, a group of several hundred people marched towards the eastern part of the city and stormed the fortress-prison, the Bastille, where they hoped to find hoarded ammunition. In the armed fight that followed, the commander of the Bastille was killed and the prisoners released – though there were only seven of them. Yet the Bastille was hated by all because it stood for the despotic power of the king. The fortress was demolished and its stone fragments were sold in the markets to all those who wished to keep a souvenir of its destruction. The days that followed saw more rioting both in Paris and the countryside. Most people were protesting against the high price of bread. Much later, when historians looked back upon this time, they saw it as the beginning of a chain of events that ultimately led to the execution of the king in France, though most people at the time did not anticipate this outcome.

- (34.1) On 14th July, 1789 the people of the _____ estate attacked the Bastille prison and freed all the prisoners signalling the start of the _____. (1)

(A) 1st civil war (B) 4th Russian war (C) 2nd movement (D) 3rd revolution

- (34.2) Which of the following statement is incorrect? (1)

(A) The Bastille was the fortress-prison.
(B) The Bastille stood for the democratic power of the king.
(C) On the morning of 14 July 1789, the people of Paris stormed Bastille.
(D) All are correct

- (34.3) In the following questions, a statement of Assertion(A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct answer out of the following choices. (1)

(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
(D) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.

Assertion (A): The people of France storm the Bastille.

Reason (R): They were hopeful to find King Louis XIV and commander of the Bastille there.

- (34.4) What was the immediate cause of rioting in Paris? (1)

(A) Atrocities by the commander (B) The high price of bread
(C) The killing of women and children (D) All of these

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

Public Distribution System (PDS) is the most important step taken by the Government of India towards ensuring food security. In the beginning, the coverage of PDS was universal with no discrimination between the poor and the non-poor. Over the years, the policy related to PDS has been revised to make it more efficient and targeted. In 1992, Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was introduced in 1,700 blocks in the country. The target was to provide the benefits of PDS to remote and backward areas. From June 1997, in a renewed attempt, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was introduced to adopt the principle of targeting

the 'poor in all areas. It was for the first time that a differential price policy was adopted for poor and non-poor. Further two special schemes were launched viz., Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Annapurna Scheme (APS) with special target groups of 'poorest of the poor' and 'indigent senior citizens', respectively. The PDS has proved to be the most effective instrument of government policy over the years. However, the Public Distribution System has also faced severe criticisms on several grounds.

- (35.1) 'The Public Distribution System has faced severe criticisms on several grounds.' In the light of the given statement, discuss any two criticisms of the Public Distribution System in India. (2)
- (35.2) Which scheme related to food security was launched with the special target groups of indigent senior citizens? What is the volume of food grains available for free to the senior citizens under this scheme? (1)
- (35.3) Highlight any one positive impact of Public Distribution System in India. (1)

36. India has many lakes. These differ from each other in size and other characteristics. Most lakes are permanent; some contain water only during the rainy season, like the lakes in the basins of inland drainage of semi-arid regions. There are some lakes which are the result of the action of glaciers and ice sheets, while others have been formed by wind, river action and human activities. A meandering river across a floodplain forms cut-offs that later develops into ox-bow lakes. Spits and bars form lagoons in the coastal areas, e.g., the Chilika Lake, the Pulicat lake and the Kolleru lake. Lakes in the region of inland drainage are sometimes seasonal; for example, the Sambhar Lake in Rajasthan, which is a salt water lake.

- (36.1) What is a lake? (1)
- (36.2) How ox-bow lakes are formed? (1)
- (36.3) Mention any two importance of lake. (2)

SECTION-F

37. A. On the given political map of World locate and label the following: (2)
- (a) France
- (b) United Kingdom
- B. On the given political map of India locate and label any three of the following: (3)
- (a) Aravali range
- (b) A state having highest density of population.
- (c) Chilika Lake
- (d) Highest peak of the Eastern ghats