



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA
PERIODIC TEST – 2
Class: IX

Subject: Social Science (087)

Date: 16-09-2025

M.M: 80

Time :3 hours

General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Political Science C-Geography, and D- Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The map-based questions, carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q28. In Section C -Geography (3 marks)

SECTION – A (HISTORY)

1. Which colonial policy directly encouraged the takeover of grazing land to promote revenue from cultivation? (1)
(A) Criminal Tribes Act (B) Waste Land Rules
(C) Forest Acts (D) Grazing Tax Rules
2. If the government increases grazing tax per head of cattle, what is the most likely immediate impact on pastoralist livelihoods? (1)
(A) Increase in herd size (B) Death of the people
(C) Growth of free grazing areas (D) Decline in herd size to reduce costs
3. The Maasai lost about 60% of their grazing lands during the colonial period mainly because (1)
(A) Forest reserves and white settlement farms were created
(B) They sold land voluntarily to traders
(C) They shifted to agriculture
(D) They abandoned cattle rearing
4. Which of the following best reflects a competency-based understanding of pastoralism? (1)
(A) Pastoralists migrate randomly to any region.
(B) Migration routes are planned according to seasonal availability of pasture and water.
(C) Pastoralists avoid all forms of farming
(D) Pastoralism is only found in deserts.
5. Explain why did colonial authorities want to limit the movement of pastoralists? (2)
6. Discuss the strategies that Indian pastoralists use to cope with the changes brought by colonial rule? (3)
7. Explain five major ways in which the lives of pastoralists in India were affected by colonial rule. (5)

8. Read the given passages and answer the following questions: (2+1+1) (4)
 “To colonial officials, all grazing land appeared as waste land that produced no revenue and needed to be brought under cultivation. By expanding cultivation, they thought they could increase land revenue and produce more food. All uncultivated land was seen as unproductive and was taken over by the government. Some of these lands were given to select individuals while the rest was declared as state property. This affected pastoralists who used these lands for grazing.”
 (8.1) According to the British, why was uncultivated land seen as waste land?
 (8.2) What was the colonial government's approach to forest access for pastoralists?
 (8.3) What was the main goal of the colonial government in taking over uncultivated lands?

9. On the given political map of India locate and label the location where the following pastoralists community live. (A) Gujjars (B) Dhangers (2)

SECTION – B (POLITICAL SCIENCE)

10. Which of the following is the most important reason for holding regular elections in a democracy? (1)
 (A) To increase government revenue
 (B) To allow citizens to choose and change their representatives
 (C) To reduce political parties
 (D) To promote foreign trade
11. If the Election Commission finds that a candidate has spent more money than the legal limit, what action can it take? (1)
 (A) Cancel the candidate's election (B) Reduce their constituency size
 (C) Increase their campaign period (D) Allow extra spending with fine
12. The National Education policy 2020 (NEP 2020) is introduced by the government. Which institution would be responsible for discussing and approving it? (1)
 (A) Supreme Court (B) Election Commission (C) Parliament (D) Finance Commission
13. What does the “Council of Ministers” include? (1)
 (A) Only the Prime Minister
 (B) Prime Minister and Members of Parliament
 (C) Prime Minister and all ministers at different ranks
 (D) Only Cabinet Ministers
14. Discuss why is the independence of the judiciary important in a democracy? (2)
15. Explain how does the reservation of constituencies for SCs and STs promote social justice in India? (2)
16. Distinguish between the political executive and the permanent executive. (3)
17. Elucidate the challenges of Indian election system. (5)
18. Read the given passages and answer the following questions: (3+1+2) (4)
 "In our country, elections are conducted by an independent and powerful Election Commission (EC). It enjoys the same kind of independence that the judiciary enjoys. The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is appointed by the President of India. But once appointed, the CEC is not answerable to the President or the government. Even if the ruling party or the government does not like what the Commission does, it is virtually impossible to remove the CEC."
 (18.1) Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner in India?
 (18.2) 'Election Commission compared to the judiciary in terms of independence' Explain why?
 (18.3) Discuss why is it important for the Election Commission to be free from government control?

SECTION – C (GEOGRAPHY)

19. Any elevated area, such as a mountain or an upland, separates two drainage basins. Such an upland is known as a _____.
(A) catchment area (B) water divide (C) drainage basin (D) river system (1)
20. Which of the following statements best explains why the Himalayas are prone to landslides and earthquake?
(A) They receive heavy rainfall throughout the year.
(B) They are made of very soft soil.
(C) They are young fold mountains located in a seismically active zone.
(D) They have thick forest cover. (1)
21. The Namami Gange Programme deals with controlling pollution from which of the following sources?
(A) Traffic emissions (B) Industrial effluents
(C) Rainwater harvesting (D) Mining operations (1)
22. Which among the following landforms is the most stable and oldest in terms of geological formation?
(A) The Himalayas (B) The Northern Plains
(C) The Coastal Plains (D) The Peninsular Plateau (1)

Question 23. and 24 are Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R) based questions. Choose the correct option from the following:

- (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.
23. Assertion (A): The Northern plains are agriculturally very productive part of India. (1)
Reason (R): The Northern plains have fertile soil cover, adequate water supply, favorable climate and terrain.
24. Assertion (A): The Ganga is joined by many tributaries from the Himalayas, a few of them being major rivers such as the Yamuna, the Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi. (1)
Reason (R): The river Yamuna rises from the Gangotri Glacier in the Himalayas. It flows parallel to the Ganga and as a right bank tributary, meets the Ganga at Allahabad.
25. Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part carry less silt despite having a longer course. Give reasons. (2)
26. Describe the course of the Ganga River from its origin to its mouth. Mention the major tributaries it receives along the way and the states it flows through. (5)
27. Read the passage and answer the questions below:
Besides the latitudinal divisions, the Himalayas also have four divisions from west to east. However, these divisions are demarcated by river valleys. For example, the part of the Himalayas lying between Indus and Satluj is traditionally known as Punjab Himalaya. But it is also known regionally as Kashmir and Himachal Himalaya respectively. The part of the Himalayas lying between the Satluj and Kali rivers is known as Kumaon Himalayas. Further, the Kali and Teesta rivers demarcate the Nepal Himalayas. Finally, the part lying between Teesta and Dihang rivers is known as Assam Himalayas. The Brahmaputra marks the easternmost boundary of the Himalayas. Further, the Himalayas bends sharply to the south and spread along the eastern boundary of India. They are known as the Purvachal.

- (27.1) On what basis do the Himalayas are divided from the west to the east? (1)
 (27.2) The Assam Himalayas are situated between which two rivers? (1)
 (27.3) What is Purvanchal, and which hill ranges are included in it? (2)
28. On the given political map of India locate and label the following: (3)
 (A) Highest peak of Western ghats. (B) Wular Lake (C) Vindhya Range

SECTION – D (ECONOMICS)

29. Which sector includes teachers, doctors, and lawyers? (1)
 (A) Primary (B) Secondary (C) Tertiary (D) Informal
30. Why is human capital considered superior to other resources? (1)
 (A) It is naturally available.
 (B) It can make better use of land and physical capital.
 (C) It never dies.
 (D) It requires no investment.
31. The workforce population includes people from _____ to _____ years. (1)
 (A) 6, 14 (B) 15, 59 (C) 0, 100 (D) 20, 80
32. Statement 1: Dairy is a non-farm activity in families of Palampur. (1)
 Statement 2: To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping.
 (A) Both statements are True
 (B) Statement 1 is True; Statement 2 is false
 (C) Statement 1 is False; Statement 2 is true
 (D) Both statements are False
33. What is the standard unit of measuring agricultural land in Palampur? (1)
 (A) Acre (B) Square metre (C) Bigha (D) Hectare
34. What is the role of education in human capital formation? (1)
 (A) Reduces productivity
 (B) Promotes unemployment
 (C) Enhances productivity and earnings
 (D) Has no economic impact
35. Distinguish between economic and non-economic activities with one example of each. (Two points + 1 example) (3)
36. What is disguised unemployment? Give an example from the rural context. (3)
37. Illustrate with a diagram the virtuous cycle of human capital formation. (3)
38. "There are four requirements for the production of goods and services, commonly known as the factors of production." (5)
 In light of the given statement, identify the main production activity in Palampur and state the four factors of production with suitable examples from the village.