



| GRADE: | SUBJECT: | DATE: | TIME: | MARKS: |
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| IX | SOCIAL SCIENCE | 12.2.2025 | 3HRS | 60 |

SECTION A

QI. Multiple Choice Question:

(20Q X 1M = 20M)

- Assertion (A) The Southernmost point of the Indian Union, 'Indira Point, got submerged under the sea water in 2004.
Reason (R) In 2004 Indian Islands and coastal areas were hit by a huge Tsunami.
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
- The soil containing calcareous deposits is locally known as
a. Bhangar b. Khadar c. Bhabar **d. Kankar**
- A meandering river across a floodplain forms cut-offs that later develops into
a. Meander b. gorges c. river **d. ox-bow lakes**
- In West-Bengal the thunderstorms are known as
a. Loo **b. Kaal Baisakhi** c. trough d. mango showers
- Assertion (A) Education is an investment in human capital.
Reason (R) Education helps to develop the skills and knowledge of individuals, which in turn can lead to higher productivity and income levels.
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 correct but (R) is wrong. d. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.
- The following sector faces the problem of seasonal unemployment
a. **Agriculture** b. Service sector c. Trade d. IT sector
- Nutritional level of food energy is expressed in the form of
a. Wheat consumption **b. calories per day** c. wheat consumption d. none of these
- In ___ land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty
a. Maharashtra b. Madhya Pradesh **c. West Bengal** d. Punjab
- The most devastating famine that occurred in India was the Famine of Bengal in
a. 1940 b. 1941 c. 1942 **d. 1943**
- Assertion (A): Buffer Stock is the stock of foodgrains, namely wheat and rice, procured by the government through the Food Corporation of India (FCI).
Reason (R): The FCI sells wheat and rice to the farmers in states where there is surplus production.
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
- By whom was 'Das Capital' written?
a. Karl Marx. b. Tsar c. Hitler d. Shakespeare
- What refers to the Secret State Police of Germany?
a. Gestapo. b. RAW c. CIA d. Mossad
- Name the Treaty which was signed by the Allies with Germany after the First World War.
a. The Treaty of Versailles. b. The Treaty of Paris c. The Treaty of Berlin d. The Treaty of Troy

14. What is the term used for the German Parliament?
a. Reichstag. b. Parliament c. Duma d. Assembly
15. When did Hitler become the Chancellor of Germany?
a. 1933. b.1934 c. 1935 d. 1936
16. How many years of his life, Nelson Mandela spent in Jail?
a. 28 b.15 c. 25 d. 20
17. Who was the President of Constituent Assembly?
a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad. b. Mahatma Gandhi c. Pt.Nehru d. Maulana Azad
18. Free and fair elections are ensured by the _____ .
a. Election Commission b. Parliament c.Assembly d. None of these
19. **Assertion:** The Constitution of India was adopted on January 26, 1950.
Reason: The Indian Constitution was adopted to provide a framework for a democratic government.
(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 correct but (R) is wrong.
 (D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.
20. **Assertion:** The Constitution of India is a written document.
Reason: A written constitution ensures that all citizens have equal access to the laws and are protected under the law.
(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 correct but (R) is wrong.
 (D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

SECTION B

QII Very short questions.

(4Q X 2M = 8M)

21. 1.What was the significance of ‘The Tennis Court Oath’ in the French Revolution?
 Answer:
 The Tennis Court Oath was a significant event in the French revolution. The Oath was taken on 20th June in the hall of an indoor court in the grounds of Versailles.
 The members declared themselves as the National Assembly and swore not to disperse till they had drafted a Constitution for France that would limit the powers of the monarch.
 The National Assembly drafted the new Constitution which laid the foundation of Republic of Fran
22. What is the ‘Model code of Conduct’ for election campaign?
 Answer:
 According to the medal code of conduct, no party or candidate can:
 Use any place of worship for election propaganda. ‘
 Use government vehicles, aircrafts and officials for election.
 Once elections are announced, the Ministers shall not lay foundation stones of any projects, take any big policy decisions or make any promises of providing public facilities.
23. Write a brief note on Central Highland.
 Ans: 1,The part of the Peninsular plateau lying to the north of the Narmada river covering a major area of the Malwa plateau is known as the Central Highlands.
 2, The Vindhyan range is bounded by the Central Highlands on the south and the

Aravalis on the northwest. The further westward extension gradually merges with the sandy and rocky desert of Rajasthan.

3, The flow of the rivers draining this region, namely the Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa and Ken is from southwest to northeast, thus indicating the slope.

4, The Central Highlands are wider in the west but narrower in the east. The eastward extensions of this plateau are locally known as the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand.

The Chotanagpur plateau marks the further eastward extension, drained by the Damodar river.

24. Describe how the poverty line is estimated in India.

1, A person is considered poor if their income or consumption level falls below a given “minimum level” necessary to fulfil basic needs. This minimum level is called the poverty line.

2, In India, the poverty line is estimated by multiplying the prices of physical quantities like food, clothing, footwear, fuel, light, education, etc., in rupees.

3, The numbers involved in determining the poverty line vary for different years.

4, Also, the poverty line for rural areas is different from that of urban areas because the work, lifestyle and expenses are different for rural and urban areas.:

SECTION C

QIII. Answer in short:

(5Q X 3M = 15M)

25. State any three major effects of the First World War in Germany.

Answer:

Three major effects of the First World War in Germany are :

- World War I, ended with the Allies defeating Germany and the Central Powers in November 1918. The Peace Treaty at Versailles with the Allies was a harsh and humiliating Treaty. Germany lost its overseas colonies, a tenth of its population. 13 percent of its territories, 75 per cent of its iron and 26 per cent of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania.
- The Allied Powers demilitarized Germany to weaken its power Germany was forced to pay compensation amounting to £ 6 billion.
- The Allied armies also occupied the resource-rich Rhineland for much of the 1920s.

26 Distinguish between political executive and permanent executive.

Answer:

| Political Executive | Permanent Executive |
|--|---|
| (i) They are elected by the people. | (i) They are appointed by the government. |
| (ii) They are makers of law and policies. | (ii) They are in charge of execution of the policies of the government. |
| (iii) They are elected by the people and can be changed in the next elections. | (iii) They are permanent and remain in office even when the ruling party changes. |

27. Give reason as to why - Parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and the leeward side of the Western Ghats are drought-prone.

Ans-South-westerly winds, low mountains, and Gujarat can't deter rainy clouds, and the

leeward side of the Western Ghats is vulnerable to drought, as the Western Ghats Mountains is very high and the highest rainfall is on the leeward side of the coast.

28. Why buffer stock is created by the government?

Ans: The government creates buffer stocks to distribute food grains to areas with shortages and to the poor at a lower price.

This helps to prevent food shortages during bad harvests or calamities.

Buffer stocks also help to stabilize food prices.

29. 3. State some economic benefits of rivers and lakes.

Ans: Rivers and lakes provide many economic benefits, including:

Irrigation: Rivers and lakes provide water for agriculture, which is essential for the survival of all living beings.

Hydropower: The flowing water in rivers and lakes can be used to generate electricity, which is a cheap and clean energy source.

Navigation: Rivers and lakes can be used for transportation, connecting different places.

Tourism: Rivers and lakes can be used to develop tourism, which can improve the economy of a country.

Fisheries: Rivers and lakes can be used to develop fisheries.

Recreation: Rivers and lakes can provide recreational opportunities.

Fertile soil: Rivers can build flood plains and deltas, which can provide fertile soil for agriculture.

SECTION D

QIV. Answer in long.

(4Q X 5M = 20M)

30. Write A note on the Bloody Sunday incident.

Answer:

- The year 1904 was a particularly bad one for Russian workers. Prices of essential goods rose so quickly that the real wages declined by 20%.
- When four members of the Assembly of Russian workers were dismissed, the workers became agitated.
- In January 1905, a large number of peaceful workers led by Father Gapon reached the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg to present a petition to the Tsar.
- The workers were attacked by the police. Over 100 workers were killed, and about 300 wounded. Since the incident took place on Sunday, it is known as the 'Bloody Sunday'

Consequences: Tsar underpressure from the masses was forced to announce his manifesto which led to the formation of Duma.

31. 2. Write a short note on the following fundamental rights:

(a) Right to Freedom of Religion.

(b) Cultural and Educational Rights.

Answer:

(a) Right to Freedom of Religion: Right to freedom of religion provides religious freedom to all the citizens of India. All religions are equal before the state and no religion will be given preference over the other. Citizens are free to practise their respective religions. Foremost objective of this right is to sustain the principle of secularism in the country. No state-run institution can give religious education. Religious communities can set up charitable institutions of their own.

(b) Cultural and Educational Rights: India is multi-religious, multi-lingual and multi-cultural, each

having its own identity and characteristics. To preserve these diversities, it is natural to grant the following Cultural and Educational Rights to the minorities and other communities.

- Right to Conserve the Language, Script and Culture Under this Right minorities have the right to conserve their distinct language, script or culture and to join state-owned or state-aided institutions without discriminations.
- Right to Establish Educational Institutions: Under this each minority group has a right to establish and administer educational institutions of its choice. The State

32. Write a note on the role of cooperatives in providing food and related items.

Ans: The cooperatives are playing an important role in food security in India, especially in the southern and western parts of the country.

1, The cooperative societies set up shops to sell goods to the poor people at lower prices. For example, out of all fair price shops operating in Tamil Nadu, nearly 94 percent are being run by the cooperatives.

2, In Delhi, Mother Dairy is providing milk and vegetables to the consumers at controlled prices which are decided by the Delhi Government.

3, Amul is another example in this regard. It has brought about the White Revolution in the country. There are many more cooperatives and NGOs also working intensively towards this direction.

33. Describe the most significant features of Adolescent population.

Ans: Adolescents experience many physical, emotional, and social changes. Some of the most significant features of adolescents include:

Biological changes

Adolescents experience rapid growth and development, including puberty and the development of secondary sexual characteristics.

Emotional changes

Adolescents experience a range of emotions, including sexual attraction, appearance consciousness, and career consciousness.

Social changes

Adolescents spend a lot of time with their peers, who have a significant influence on their attitudes, interests, and behavior. They also develop more intimate relationships, such as friendships and romances.

Identity development

Adolescents are trying to figure out who they are, and their identity is shaped by many factors, including their race, gender, sexuality, and more.

Decision making

Adolescents are developing the ability to make more informed decisions and assess risks and rewards.

Nutritional needs

Adolescents have higher nutritional needs than children or adults.

SECTION E

QV. Source base/case base questions

- 34
- Wars and Economic Crisis : In 1774, when Louis XVI ascended the throne, he found an empty treasury. The nation had gone into deep debt because of the fighting in the Seven Years War (1756-1763) and the Revolutionary War in America under Louis XVI. In this war, France helped the 13 American colonies to gain their independence from Britain. The war added more than a

billion livres to a dept that had already risen to more than 2 billion livres.

- Debt Trap: Lenders who gave the state credit, now began to charge 10 per cent interest on loans. So the French government was obliged to spend an increasing percentage of its budget on interest payments alone. To meet its regular expenses, such as the cost of maintaining an army, the court, running government offices or universities the state was forced to increase taxes.
- Extravagant Court: France under various kings had a extravagant court at the immense palace of Versailles.

1. When did Louis XVI ascend the throne ?(1M) In 1774

2. How many American colonies are there ?(1M) 13 American colonies

3. What is Debt Trap ?(2M) Lenders who gave the state credit, now began to charge 10 per cent interest on loans. So the French government was obliged to spend an increasing percentage of its budget on interest payments alone

35. Democracy is a form of government which is chosen by the people to work for their welfare and can be changed by them.

Merits: Democracy is the best form of government as the rulers are accountable to the people and have to fulfil their needs. Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. This reduces the chance of hasty and irresponsible decisions from being taken and improves the quality of decision making.

Demerits: Leaders keep changing in democracy. This leads to instability. Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality.

1. What is Democracy ?(1M) Democracy is a form of government which is chosen by the people to work for their welfare and can be changed by them.

2. Which are its demerits ?(1M) Leaders keep changing in democracy. This leads to instability. Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality.

3. Explain its merits.(2M) Democracy is the best form of government as the rulers are accountable to the people and have to fulfil their needs. Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. This reduces the chance of hasty and irresponsible decisions from being taken and improves the quality of decision making.

36. In case of India we have unemployment in rural and urban areas. However, the nature of unemployment differs in rural and urban areas. In case of rural areas, there is seasonal and disguised unemployment. Urban areas have mostly educated unemployment. Seasonal unemployment happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year. People dependant upon agriculture usually face such kind of problem. There are certain busy seasons when sowing, harvesting, weeding and threshing is done. Certain months do not provide much work to the people dependant on agriculture.

In case of disguised unemployment people appear to be employed. They have agricultural plot where they find work. This usually happens among family members engaged in agricultural activity. The work requires the service of five people but engages eight people. Three people are extra. These three people also work in the same plot as the others. The contribution made by the three extra people does not add to the contribution made by the five people. If three people are removed the productivity of the field will not decline. The field requires the service of five people

and the three extra people are disguised unemployed.

1. Name types of employment in different areas. (1M) Ans: seasonal and disguised

2. When does seasonal unemployment occur? (1M) Ans: . Seasonal unemployment happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year. People dependant upon agriculture usually face such kind of problem.

3. Write two difference between Seasonal unemployment and disguised unemployment. (2M) Ans: mostly rural , more and less people

SECTION F

37. **On an outline political map of world locate:-**

(5Q X 1M = 5M)

- A**
1. Allied power –RUSSIA
 2. Allied power -USA

On an outline political map of India locate:-

- B**
- a. Chotanagpur region
 - b. Standard Meridian
 - c. Wular Lake