

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
FINAL EXAMINATION (5 March 2024)
SOCIAL SCIENCE
Class - IX (Set - A)

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions:

- 1. The question paper comprises Six Sections - A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- 2. Section A - From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- 3. Section B - Question no. 21 to 24 carrying 2 marks
- 4. Section C contains Q25 to Q29 carrying 3 marks each.
- 5. Section D - Question no. 30 to 33 carrying 5 marks each.
- 6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- 7. 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).
- 8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

SECTION - A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1x20=20)

Who wrote an influential pamphlet 'What is the Third Estate'?

- a) Mirabeau b) Abbe Sieyes c) Jean-Paul Marat d) Olypede Gouges

What is the density of population of India?

- a) 382 persons per sq.km b) 1200 persons per sq.km
c) 120 persons per sq.km d) 400 persons per sq.km

Which of the following organization estimate the poverty line in India?

- a) Indian Statistical Institute b) National Sample survey organization
c) Ministry of Human resource and Development d) National Human Right Comission

Which of the following is not a tributary of Godavari?

- a) Purna b) Wardha c) Wainganga d) Lohit

A nation in which the head of the state is an elected person is called:

- a) Socialist b) Sovereign c) Republic d) Secular

Match the following items in Column A with those in Column B and choose the correct answer from the options:

COLUMN -A

- i) Prohibition of child labour
- ii) Equality before law
- iii) No Official Religion

COLUMN -B

- a) Right to Freedom of Religion
- b) Right against Exploitation
- c) Right to equality

- a) i-a ii-c iii-b b) i-c ii-a iii-b c) i-b ii-c iii-a d) i-a ii-b iii-c

7. These are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R), Read the statement and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Representative government is the most common form of democracy.

Reason (R) : People in democracy can sit together and take decisions collectively.

- 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

3. Why do the poor people suffer from Chronic hunger?

- a) Due to low income
- b) Due to unavailability of food
- c) Due to seasonal production of food grains
- d) Due to wrong policies of the government

4. Which of the following is TRUE as regards the election in Mexico?

- i) The election have always been free and fair.
 - ii) Until 2000, every election had been won by one party called PRI.
- a) Only (i)
 - b) Only (ii)
 - c) Both (i) & (ii)
 - d) Neither (i) nor (ii)

0. 'Buduonovka' was the name given to _____.

- a) Boots
- b) Coat
- c) Hat
- d) Scarf

1. Which of the following is not an economic activity?

- a) Banking
- b) Teaching
- c) Farming for self-consumption
- d) Dairy farming

2. Which of the following is TRUE with respect to the Lok Sabha being superior to the Rajya Sabha?

- i) Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha
- ii) The Council of Ministers is only responsible to the Lok Sabha

- a) Only (i)
- b) Only (ii)
- c) Both (i) & (ii)
- d) Neither (i) nor (ii)

3. US entered into World War II due to:

- a) Annexation of Poland by Germany
- b) Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour
- c) Aerial bombing on London
- d) Non payment of reparation dues by Germans

4. _____ is in one way superior to other resources like land physical capital as it can make use of land and capital.

- a) Human Resource
- b) Human Capital
- c) Both (i) & (ii)
- d) Neither (i) nor (ii)

5. Which period in the history of France is known as "Regin of Terror"?

- a) 1793 to 1798
- b) 1793 to 1799
- c) 1793 to 1794
- d) 1794 to 1798

6. Complete the box by choosing the correct option:

Rajasthan	Pakistan
Uttar Pradesh	?

- a) China
- b) Sri Lanka
- c) Myanmar
- d) Nepal

17. Which of the following rights is not available under the fundamental rights?
a) Right to property b) Right to protect one culture
c) Right to freedom d) Right to equality
18. Prime Minister Rozagar Yojana was started in:
a) 1990 b) 1993 c) 1992 d) 1991
19. Whose assent is required for a passed bill to become a law?
a) Prime Minister b) President c) Vice-President d) None of these
20. Antyodaya cards are meant for _____.

SECTION-B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2x4=8)

21. Write two merits of democracy.
22. Why were the socialist against private property?

OR

What were the Honour crossed awarded to the mothers?

23. What do you mean by size and distribution of population?
24. What is an election campaign?

SECTION-C

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3x5=15)

25. What are the demands referred in Lenin's 'April Thesis'?
26. How is poverty seen by social scientists?

OR

Discuss the impact of unemployment on the growth of an economy.

27. When does cold weather season begins in India? What type of weather is seen in this season?
28. Dr. Ambedkar called the Right to Constitutional Remedies the "Heart and Soul of our Constitution? Why?
29. Explain the major dimensions of food security.

SECTION-D

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (4x5=20)

30. Compare the East flowing and West flowing rivers of the peninsular Plateau.

OR

What is population growth? Explain any three elements which are responsible for population growth.

31. Describe the condition of women during the period of the French Revolution.

OR

A-3

Describe the effect of Great Economic Depression on Germany.

What are the challenges to free and fair elections in India?

OR

What is the difference between Political Executive and Permanent Executive?

33. There are a number of causes for the wide spread of poverty. Discuss these causes.

OR

What is buffer stock? Why it is created?

SECTION-E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)

34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions below:

In the late 19th century, Europe witnessed growing discontent among the working class due to their poor working conditions and low wages. Industrialization led to the rise of factories and a massive increase in the number of industrial workers. However, these workers faced long working hours, low wages, and hazardous working conditions. As a result, various socialist ideas began to emerge, advocating for a more equitable society where the means of production would be owned and controlled by the workers themselves. These ideas gained traction among the working class, leading to the formation of socialist political parties and trade unions across Europe.

- What was the main cause of discontent among the working class in 19th century Europe?
- What did Socialist ideas propose regarding the means of production?
- What was the impact of socialist ideas on the working class?

35. Read the sources given below and answer the questions below:

The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent.

The trans Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India. Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean, which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it.

- Name the most stable and the most unstable zone of the India.
- How can you say that the Himalayas represents a very youthful topography?
- Geologically name the most ancient and the most recent landforms of India.

36. Read the sources given below and answer the questions below:

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years by 2010. It is a time-bound initiative of the Central Government, in partnership with the States, the local government and the community for achieving the goal of universalisation of elementary education. Along with it, bridge courses and back to-school camps have been initiated to increase the enrolment in elementary education. Mid-day meal scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status. These policies could add to the literate population of India.

A-4



The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in the age group of 18 to 23 years is 26.3% in 2018-19, which would be broadly in line with world average. The strategy focuses on increasing access, quality, adoption of state-specific curriculum modification, vocationalisation and networking on the use of information technology. There is also focus on distance education, convergence of formal, non-formal, distance and IT education institutions.

- 7) Name the initiatives taken by the government to improve elementary education in India.
- (i) Why has mid-day meal scheme been implemented?
- (ii) Mention any two features of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

SECTION-F

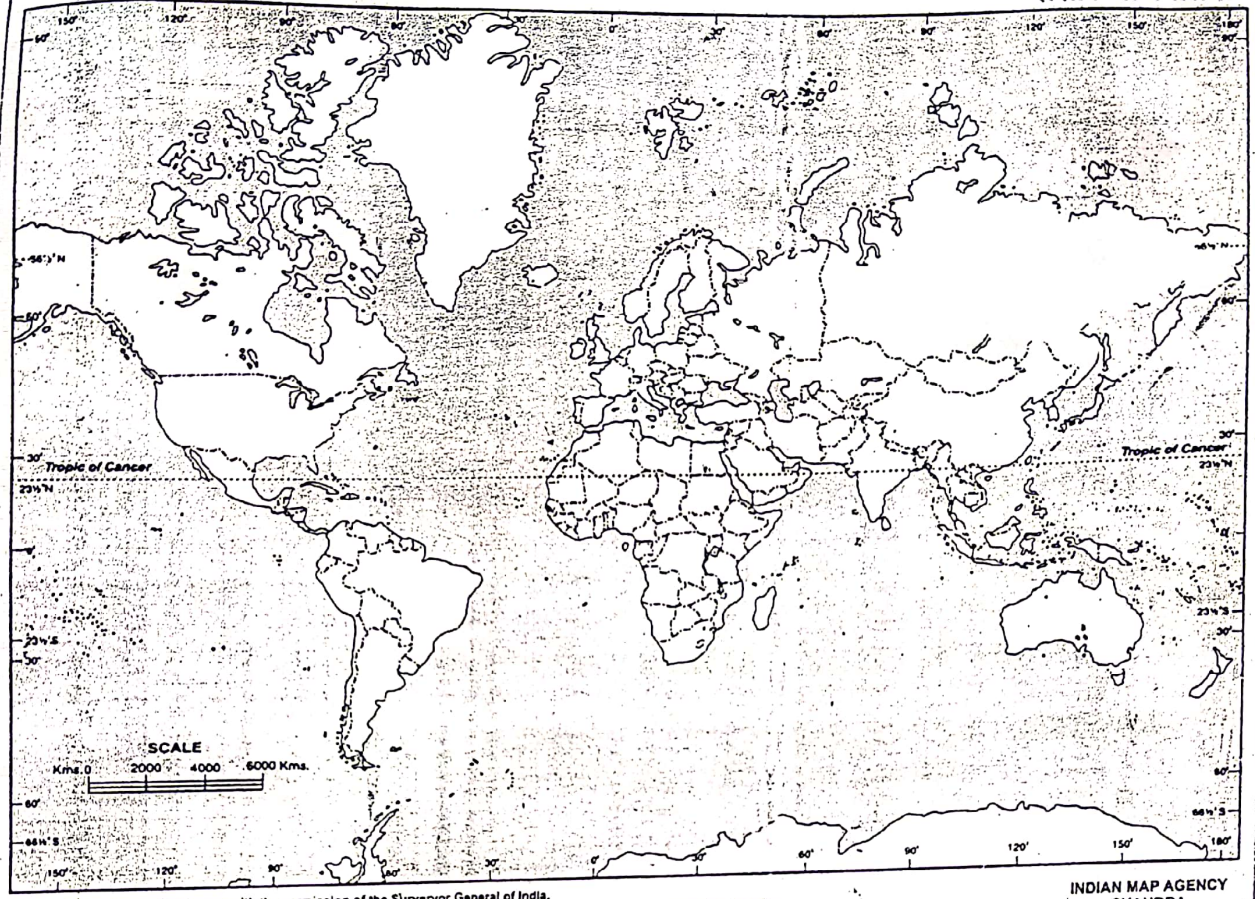
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2+3=5)

7. A. On the given outline map of world mark the following: (2)

- (i) One allied power (ii) One Central power

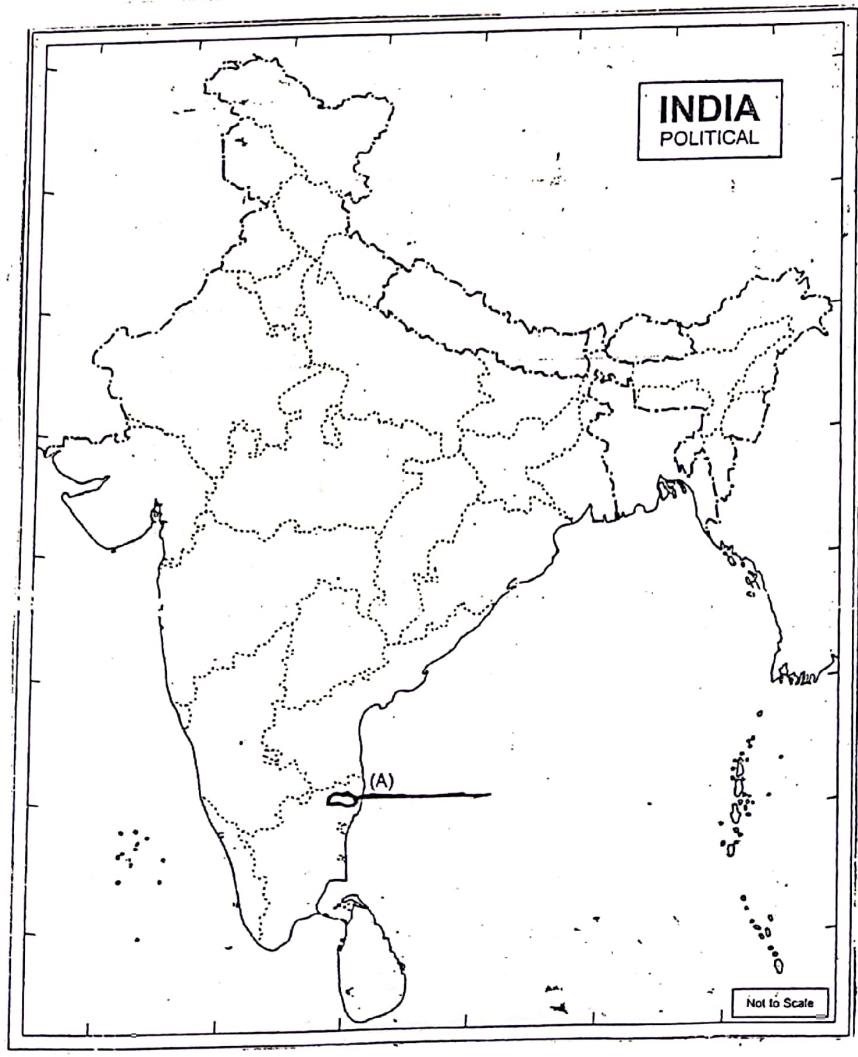
8. On the outline map of India

- (i) Identify the lake marked as 'A' and write its correct name on the line marked in the map.
- (ii) Locate and label the state having highest density of population as per 2011 census.
- (iii) Locate and label the Standard Meridian of India.



1. Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate baselines.
3. The External Boundary and coast-line of India shown on this map agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by the Survey of India, Dehra Dun.

B.



A-6

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SECTION - A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1x20=20)

1. What was 'Estate general'?

- a) Post of army General
- b) Apolitical Body
- c) Head of all landed property
- d) Advisor of the King

2. The magnitude of population growth refers to _____.

- a) total population of an area
- b) the number of person added each year
- c) the rate at which the population increases
- d) the number of females per thousand males

3. Which is/are the dimensions of the poverty?

- i) it means lack of regular job
- ii) It means availability of safe drinking water
- iii) It means a better job opportunities
- iv) It means sick people could not afford treatment

- a) i & ii
- b) ii & iii
- c) i & iv
- d) ii & iv

4. Dust storms are very common during the month of May in _____.

- a) Northern India
- b) North Eastern parts of India
- c) Southern India
- d) South west parts of India

5. Apartheid is discrimination on the basis of :

- a) Race
- b) Sex
- c) Religion
- d) Economic status

6. How many seats are reserved for the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe in the Lok Sabha?

- a) 79, 49
- b) 84, 47
- c) 49, 50
- d) 50, 80

B - 1



7. Match the following items in Column A with those in Column b and choose the correct answer from the options given below:

COULMN – A

- i) Cabinet
- ii) Permanent Executive
- iii) Political Institution
- iv) Head of the state

COLUMN – B

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Top level leaders of the Ruling Party
- d) Civil Servants

- a) i – b ii – c iii – d iv – a b) i – d ii – a iii – b iv – c
c) i – c ii – d iii – b iv – a d) i – d ii – c iii – a iv – b

8. Which one of the following programme is aimed to encourage attendance and retention of children to schools and improve their nutrition status?

- a) Back to school campus
- b) Midday meal scheme
- c) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- d) Right to Education Act

9. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R), Read the statement and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Rights are necessary for the very sustenance of a democracy.

Reason (R): Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people.

- 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

10. On 27th February soldiers and striking workers gathered to form _____

- a) Soviet Council
- b) Moscow Union
- c) Petrograd Soviet
- d) Russian Council

11. Which of the following persons are not food insecure?

- a) Pregnant and nursing mothers
- b) beggars
- c) Industrialists
- d) people living in disaster prone areas

12. Which of the following is an advantage of electoral competition?

- i) It provides incentives to political parties and leaders to raise issues that people want to be raised.
- ii) Parties and candidates often use dirty tricks to win elections.

- a) Only ii
- b) Only i
- c) Both i & ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

13. What was 'Dawes Plan'?

- a) A plan secure loans from US bankers
- b) A plan to overtake Rhineland mines
- c) An extension of versailles treaty
- d) A plan to ease reparation terms on Germany

14. Decrease in IMR (Infant Mortality Rate) of a country signifies:

- a) Increase in life expectancy
- b) better health facilities
- c) Economic development of a country
- d) Increase in number of colleges in a country

15. In 1804, _____ crowned himself Emperor of France.

- a) Robespierre
- b) John Locke
- c) Louis XVI
- d) Napoleon

16. Complete the box by choosing the correct option:

Peninsular Plateau	Western ghats
?	Corals

- a) Island b) Coast c) Peninsula d) None of these

17. What main rights are given in the constitution of India?

- a) Basic Rights b) Fundamental rights c) Liberty of rights d) Human Rights

18. Which of the following programmes was launched in the year 2000?

- a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act b) Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana
c) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya yojana d) Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarazgar Yojana

19. Who is the Head of the State in India?

- a) Prime Minister b) President c) Council of Ministers d) None of these

20. Public Distribution system is associated with:

- a) Cooperative stores b) Super Bazars c) Fair price shops d) None of these

SECTION-B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2x4=8)

21. What are Constituent Assembly Debates?

22. What was guillotine and who invented it?

OR

Explain 'Genocidal war'.

23. What do you mean by birth rate and death rate?

24. What is an election ?

SECTION-C

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3x5=15)

25. Distinguish between the ideas of Liberals and the Radicals.

26. Education plays an important role in human capital formation. Do you agree? Give reason.

OR

"Poverty is a curse upon humanity". Analyse the statement.

27. Write short note on the local winds of the Hot /Summer season.

28. Explain Right against Exploitation.

29. What are the functions of the Food corporation of India?

SECTION-D

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (4x5=20)

30. Discuss the significance difference between the Himalayan rivers and the Peninsular rivers.

OR

Explain any five factors that affect the climate of India.

B-3



31. What was Jacobin club? Who were its members? How did Jacobins contribute to carry the French Revolution further?

OR

What were the affects of Great Economic Depression of 1929-1932 on Germany?

32. How are the judges of supreme court and high court appointed? How can they be removed?

OR

Explain any five ideals enshrined in the preamble to the constitution.

33. Discuss the major reasons of poverty in India.

OR

Explain the major defects of Indian food security system?

SECTION-E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)

34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions below:

Socialists were against private property and saw it as the root of all social ills of the time. Why? Individuals owned the property that gave employment but the propertied was concerned only with personal gain and not with the welfare of those who made the property productive. So, if society as a whole rather than single individuals controlled property, more attention would be paid to collective social interests. Socialists wanted this change and campaigned for it. Socialists had different visions of the future. Some believed in the idea of cooperatives. Robert Owen (1771-1858), a leading English manufacturer, sought to build a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana (USA). Other socialists felt that cooperatives could not be built on a wide scale only through individual initiative: they demanded that governments encourage cooperatives. In France, for instance, Louis Blanc (1813-1882) wanted the government to encourage cooperatives and replace capitalist enterprises. These cooperatives were to be associations of people who produced goods together and divided the profits according to the work done by members. Karl Marx (1818-1883) and Friedrich Engels (1820-1895) added other ideas to this body of arguments. Marx argued that industrial society was 'capitalist'. Capitalists owned the capital invested in factories, and the profit of capitalists was produced by workers. The conditions of workers could not improve as long as this profit was accumulated by private capitalists. Workers had to overthrow capitalism and the rule of private property. Marx believed that to free themselves from capitalist exploitation, workers had to construct a radically socialist society where all property was socially controlled. This would be a communist society.

(i) According to Karl Marx, societies have all along been divided between _____.

(ii) Why do socialist like Karl Marx and Engels, think that in communist societies property was socially controlled?

(iii) Why Socialists were against private property?



35. Read the sources given below and answer the questions below:

India is a vast country with varied landforms. What kind of terrain do you live in? If you live in the plains, you are familiar with the vast stretches of plain land. In contrast, if you live in a hilly region, the rugged terrain with mountains and valleys are common features. In fact, our country has practically all major physical features of the earth, i.e., mountains, plains, deserts, plateaus, and islands. Therefore, the land of India displays great physical variation. Moreover, the Peninsular Plateau constitutes one of the ancient landmasses on the earth's surface. Whereas, the Himalayas and the Northern Plains are the most recent landforms. The whole mountain system of the Himalayas represents a very youthful topography with high peaks, deep valleys, and fast-flowing rivers. Therefore, the northern plains are made of alluvial deposits. However, the peninsular plateau is made of igneous and metamorphic rocks

(i) Which Sea route connects the countries of Europe and East Asia?

(ii) Which is the southernmost longitude of India?

(iii) How does the Suez canal benefitted the india?

36. Read the sources given below and answer the questions below:

In case of India, statistically, the unemployment rate is low. A large number of people represented with low income and productivity are counted as employed. They appear to work throughout the year but in terms of their potential and income, it is not adequate for them. The work that they are pursuing seems forced upon them. They may therefore want other work of their choice. Poor people cannot afford to sit idle. They tend to engage in any activity irrespective of its earning potential. Their earning keeps them on a bare subsistence level.

(i) Define unemployment.

(ii) Which type of unemployment is more common in the urban sector?

(iii) What are the consequences of unemployment?

SECTION-F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2+3=5)

7. A. On the given outline map of world mark the following: (2)

(i) One allied power

(ii) One Central power

On the outline map of India

(i) Identify the peninsular river marked as 'A' and write its correct name on the line marked on the map.

(ii) Identify the type of forest marked as 'B' and write its correct name on the line marked on the map.

(iii) Locate and label a mountain peak – K2.

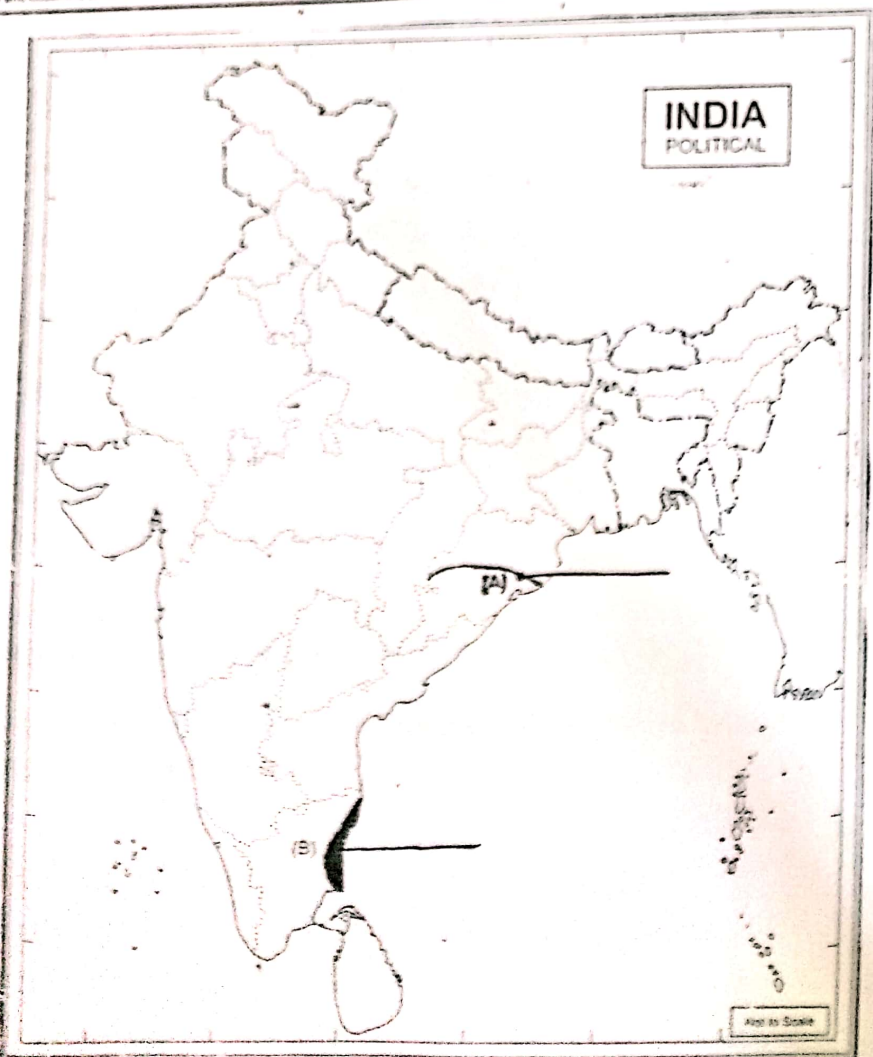
A.

WORLD POLITICAL

संसार-राजनैतिक



B.



B-6