



INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR
FINAL EXAMINATION 2022-23
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

No. of printed pages: 8+2Maps

CLASS: IX
DATE: 28/02/2023

MAX. MARKS: 80
TIME: 3 HOURS

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises six Sections – A, B, C, D, E & F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case-based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- vii. 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).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 X 20 = 20)

1. In the meeting of the Estates General, the members of the Third Estate demanded that 1
 - A. each member of the three Estates should have one vote
 - B. all the three Estates should have one vote altogether
 - C. each Estate should have one vote
 - D. commoners have one vote
2. Which of the following refers to the political body representing the three estates of pre-revolutionary France? 1
 - A. Parliament of France
 - B. National Assembly
 - C. Estates General
 - D. Estates Committee

3. Look at the picture given below. Identify the name of typical Soviet hat wore by the soldier. 1



- A. Liberty cap
- B. Budeonovka
- C. Fedora
- D. Snapback

4. Match the following: 1

LIST I	LIST II
a. Karl Marx	I. Leader of Bolshevik Party
b. Lenin	II. Tsar of Russia
c. Stalin	III. Father of Communism
d. Nicholas II	IV. Collectivisation Programme

OPTIONS

- A. a-I, b-II, c-III, d-IV
- B. a-III, b-I, c-IV, d-II
- C. a-II, b-III, c-IV, d-I
- D. a-IV, b-III, c-II, d-I

5. Identify the range of the Himalayas which are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers. 1

- A. The Pir Panjal range
- B. The Karakoram ranges
- C. The Shivaliks
- D. The Ladakh range

6. Which one of the following months are the coldest months in the northern part of India during cold weather season? 1

- A. January and February
- B. September and October
- C. November and December
- D. December and January

7. Arrange the following types of forests according to their annual rainfall in correct order. 1

- I. Dry Deciduous Forests
- II. Thorn Forests and Scrubs
- III. Tropical Evergreen Forests
- IV. Moist Deciduous Forests

OPTIONS

- A. III, IV, I & II
- B. II, IV, III & I
- C. IV, III, II & I
- D. III, II, I & IV

8. In a democracy, the final decision-making power is in the hands of those who are _____. 1
- A. nominated by the government C. authorized by the President to do so
 B. elected by the people D. authorized by the Prime Minister to do so

9. Consider the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly and identify the incorrect one from the following: 1
- A. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the chairman of the Drafting Committee
 B. The Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26th November 1949.
 C. H.C. Mookherjee was the Vice-chairman of the Constituent Assembly.
 D. Mahatma Gandhi was a member of the Constituent Assembly.

10. Arrange the following in chronological order: 1
- I. The constituent Assembly adopted the constitution.
 II. Elections for provincial legislature and ministries were held all over the British India.
 III. Motilal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders drafted a Constitution for India.
 IV. Karachi session of Indian National Congress was held.

OPTIONS

- A. III, IV, II & I C. IV, III, I & II
 B. I, II, III & IV D. II, I, IV & III

11. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched? 1

LIST I	LIST II
A. Prime Minister	Elected members of State Legislature
B. President	Head of the government
C. Member of the Legislative Assembly	Head of the state
D. Member of the Parliament	Elected members of both the houses of the Parliament.

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1

Assertion (A): In India, the judiciary is independent from the executive.

Reason (R): Judiciary favours the government and helps in the implementation of its plans.

- 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.

13. A typical farmer's capital includes tractor, turbines, plough, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and cash in hand. Which of these combinations can be classified as working capital? 1
- A. Tractor, turbine, plough
 B. Seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, cash in hand
 C. Plough, seeds, fertilizers and pesticides
 D. Plough, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, cash in hand
14. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option associated with village Palampur 1
- A. In Palampur about 80 upper caste families own the majority of land.
 B. Fishing is the main economic activity in Palampur.
 C. Palampur is not well-connected with the neighbouring villages and towns.
 D. In Palampur there is no private dispensary.
15. Arrange the following in the correct sequence. 1
- I. providing computer technology skill.
 II. formation of human capital.
 III. investment in primary school education.
 IV. getting medical care during birth.
- Choose the correct option:**
- A. III, IV, II & I C. IV, III, I & II
 B. I, II, III & IV D. II, I, IV & III
16. MGNREGA is referred to as 1
- A. Right to Safety C. Right to Property
 B. Right to Education D. Right to Work
17. Arrange the following in sequence on the basis of the year in which they were launched starting from the earliest. 1
- I. Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY)
 II. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
 III. Food For Work (FFW)
 IV. The National Food Security Act (NFSA)
- A. II, III, I & IV C. IV, III, I & II
 B. I, II, III & IV D. II, I, IV & III

18. Which one of the following rights is not a Fundamental Right in India? 1
- A. Right to freedom C. Right against exploitation
 B. Right to property D. Right to constitutional remedies
19. The Supreme Court and High Courts have the power to issue directions, orders or _____ for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights. 1
- A. policies C. actions
 B. summons D. writs
20. Identify the incorrect statement in respect of food security. 1
- A. Poor people suffer from chronic hunger because of their very low income.
 B. Hunger has chronic and seasonal dimensions.
 C. Hunger is not just an expression of poverty; it brings about poverty.
 D. Hunger is another aspect indicating food security.

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 X 4 = 8)

21. In what ways were the working population in Russia different from other countries in Europe before 1917? 2
22. "Indian Constitution adopted many institutional details and procedures from different countries." Justify the statement by giving examples. 2
23. Mention any two characteristics of thorn forests and scrubs. 2
- OR
- Discuss any two features of Tropical Deciduous Forests.
24. Why are the wages for farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages? 2

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3 X 5 = 15)

25. Which three causes led to the 'subsistence crisis in France during the Old Regime? 3
- OR
- Evaluate the role of Jacobins in emergence of France as a Republic?
26. Write any three differences between the western coastal plain and the eastern coastal plain. 3
27. "Democracy enhances the dignity of the citizen." Justify the statement with three points. 3
28. "Parliament is the final authority in making laws in any country." Analyze the statement. 3
29. Highlight any three roles of cooperatives in providing food and related items. 3

SECTION D
LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5 X 4 = 20)

30. 'The peace treaty of Versailles was harsh and humiliating for Germany.'

Justify the statement with five reasons.

5

OR

Highlight any five features of political policy adopted by Adolf Hitler after coming to power in 1933.

31. What are the main causes of pollution of Indian rivers?

5

OR

Write any five significant differences between the Himalayan Rivers and the peninsular Rivers.

32. What is a reserved constituency? Why did India introduce this system?

1+4=5

OR

What is an election campaign? Mention any four successful slogans that were used by different political parties during elections campaigns.

33. Give an account of interstate disparities of poverty in India.

5

OR

Describe how the poverty line is estimated in India?

SECTION E
CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4 X 3 = 12)

34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

4

Dhangars were an important pastoral community of Maharashtra. In the early twentieth century their population in this region was estimated to be 467,000. Most of them were shepherds, some were blanket weavers, and still others were buffalo herders. The Dhangar shepherds stayed in the central plateau of Maharashtra during the monsoon. This was a semi-arid region with low rainfall and poor soil. It was covered with thorny scrub. Nothing but dry crops like bajra could be sown here. In the monsoon this tract became a vast grazing ground for the Dhangar flocks. By October the Dhangars harvested their bajra and started on their move west. After a march of about a month they reached the Konkan. This was a flourishing agricultural tract with high rainfall and rich soil. Here the shepherds were welcomed by Konkani peasants. After the kharif harvest was cut at this time, the fields had to be fertilized and made ready for the rabi harvest. Dhangar flocks manured the fields and fed on the stubble. The Konkani peasants also gave supplies of rice which the shepherds took back to the plateau where grain was scarce. With the onset of the monsoon the Dhangars left the Konkan and the coastal areas with their flocks and

returned to their settlements on the dry plateau. The sheep could not tolerate the wet monsoon conditions.

34.1 Who were Dhangars of Maharashtra? 1

34.2 Why were the Dhangars welcomed by the Konkani peasants? 2

34.3 What were the main occupations of Dhangars? 1

35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions. 4

Growth of population refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a country/territory during a specific period of time, say during the last ten years. Such a change can be expressed in two ways: in terms of absolute numbers and in terms of percentage change per year. The absolute numbers added each year or decade is the magnitude of increase. It is obtained by simply subtracting the earlier population (e.g. that of 1991) from the later population (e.g. that of 2001). It is referred to as the absolute increase. The rate or the pace of population increase is the other important aspect. It is studied in per cent per annum, e.g. a rate of increase of 2 per cent per annum means that in a given year, there was an increase of two persons for every 100 persons in the base population. This is referred to as the annual growth rate. India's population has been steadily increasing from 361 million in 1951 to 1028 million in 2001. It is essential to realize that India has a very large population. When a low annual rate is applied to a very large population, it yields a large absolute increase. When more than a billion people increase even at a lower rate, the total numbers being added becomes very large. India's current annual increase in population of 15.5 million is large enough to neutralize efforts to conserve the resource endowment and environment.

35.1 Define the term magnitude of the population? 1

35.2 What do you understand by the annual growth rate of population? 1

35.3 Which is the major component of population growth in India and why? 2

36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions. 4

The health of a person helps him to realize his/her potential and the ability to fight illness. He /She will not be able to maximize his/her output to the overall growth of the organization. Indeed; health is an indispensable basis for realizing one's well-being. Henceforth, improvement in the health status of the population has been the priority of the country. Our national policy, too, aims at improving the accessibility of healthcare, family welfare and nutritional service with a special focus on the underprivileged segment of the population. Over the last five decades, India has built a vast health infrastructure and has also developed the manpower required at primary, secondary and tertiary sector in

government, as well as, in the private sector. These measures, which have been adopted, have increased the life expectancy to over 69.4 years in 2016. Infant mortality rate (IMR) has come down from 147 in 1951 to 36 in 2020. Crude birth rates have dropped to 20.0 (2018) and death rates to 6.2 (2018) within the same duration of time. Increase in life expectancy and improvement in childcare are useful in assessing the future progress of the country. Increase in longevity of life is an indicator of good quality of life marked by self-confidence. Reduction in infant mortality involves the protection of children from infection, ensuring the nutrition of both the mother and the child, and childcare.

- 36.1 How can infant mortality be reduced? 1
- 36.2 What are the two indicators for assessing the future of a country? 2
- 36.3 What does increase in longevity of life indicate? 1

SECTION F
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2 + 3 = 5)

- 37a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of World. 2
Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
A. The country along with central powers in the World War I.
B. The country which fought the World War II with Allied powers.
- 37b. On the outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable symbols. 3
- a. The capital of Madhya Pradesh
 - b. Lake Chilka
 - c. Corbett National Park
 - d. Kanchenjunga Peak



