**Final Examination in SOCIAL SCIENCE** 

Time : 3 hrs. Max. Marks : 80

## General Instructions:

- i) Question paper comprises of six sections, A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- ii) Section A question number 1-20 are MCQ's of 1 mark each.
- iii) Section B question number 21-24 are very short answer questions of 2 marks each. Answers should not exceed 40 words.
- iv) Section C question number 25-29 are short answer questions of 3 marks each. Answer should not exceed 60 words.
- v) Section D question number 30-33 are long answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer should not exceed 120 words.
- vi) Section E question number 34-36 are Case Based Questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii) Section F question number 37 is a map based question carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37(a) from history {2 marks} and 37(b) from geography {3 marks}.
- viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few a few questions. Only one of the choices have to be attempted in such questions.
- 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 marks)

1. Napoleon Bonaparte was a:

Α.

Β.

C.

D.

- A. revolutionary leader of Jacobin Club
- B. a hereditary ruler of Bourbon dynasty
- C. writer of French Constitution

Primary sector

Tertiary sector

Secondary sector

Both Secondary and Tertiary sector

- D. a military dictator of France
- 2. Name the country that shares land boundaries with India in the west. A. China B. Bhutan C. Nepal D. Pakistan
- 3. Look at the picture given below and identify the type of sector?
  - Alterfier eder dies State Bank of India
    State Bank of India welcomes you
    State Bank of India welcomes you
- 4. The western part of Northern plains are dominated by:A. Bhabhar B. Terai C. Doabs D. Ox bow lake
- 5. Which of the following best explains the argument, **Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.** 
  - A. The poorest and the least educated have the same status as the rich and the educated.
  - B. Democracy reduces the chances of rash or irresponsible decisions.
  - C. A democracy requires that the rulers have to attend to the needs of the people.
  - D. In democracy, no one is a permanent winner. No one is a permanent loser.
- 6. Choose the correct statement from the following:
  - A. Estonia has made its citizenship rules in such a way that people belonging to Russian minority find it easy to get the right to vote.
  - B. In the Mexican example, people seemed not to have a real choice but in practice they had real choice.

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- Until 2015, in Saudi Arabia women did not have the right to vote. C.
- In Fiji, the vote of an indigenous Fijian has less value than that of an Indian-Fijian. D.
- Two statements are given in the question below as **Assertion (A)** and **Reasoning (R)**. 7. Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): The Constituent Assembly was elected by the members of the then existing Provincial Legislatures.

Reason (R): It ensures a fair geographical share of members from all regions of the country.

- Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. Α.
- 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.
- Each state is divided into a specific number of Assembly constituencies. In this case, 8. the elected representative is called:
  - Member of Parliament A.

- Β. Raiva Sabha Members
- C. Member of Legislative Assembly D. **Council of Ministers**
- 9. 'In a democratic election people should have a real choice. This happens only when there are almost no restrictions on anyone to contest an election'. Consider the following statements on conditions required for contesting election in India and select the correct option given below:
  - A. Anyone who can be a voter can also become a candidate in elections.
  - B. In order to be a candidate a voter in India should be of minimum 25 years.
  - C. A person with unsound mind can also contest elections.
  - People punished for serious criminal cases in extreme situations can also contest election. D.
- 10. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image?
  - Α. Power
  - Β. Law is same for all
  - C. Death
  - D. Eternity



- 11. Evaluate the impact of unemployment by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options:
  - I. Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resource.
  - People who are an asset for the economy turn into a liability. II.
  - III. There is a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the youth.
  - People have enough money to support their family. IV.

Options:

- Α. Statements I and II are appropriate.
- Statements I, II and III are appropriate. B.
- C. All the statements are appropriate.
- Only statement IV is appropriate. D.
- Various governments have different schemes for giving preference to women, poor or 12. physically handicapped in some kinds of jobs. This ensures:
  - **Right Against Exploitation** Right to Freedom of Religion Α. B. C.
    - **Right to Equality** D.
- **Right to Freedom**
- 13. Consider the statements below and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Under the rule of Bolsheviks, land was declared a social property and peasants were allowed to seize the land of landlords.

Bolsheviks believed in democratic ideals. Reason (R):

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). Α.
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). Β.
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (A) is false but (R) is true. D.
- The poverty line is estimated periodically by conducting sample surveys. These surveys are 14. carried out by the
  - Indian statistical Organisation Α.
- B. Food security of India
- C. National Sample Survey Organisation
- D. Reserve bank of India
- 15. Arrange the following in correct sequence.
  - The National assembly passed a decree abolishing feudal system. i.
  - The third estate declared themselves as the National Assembly. ii.
  - iii. Louis XVI called together an assembly of Estate General.
  - Louis XVI accorded recognition to the National Assembly. iv.

Options:

Α.	(iv) - (i) - (iii) - (ii)	В.	(i) - (iii) - (ii) - (iv)	
C.	(ii) - (iv) - (iii) - (i)	D.	(iii) - (ii) - (iv) - (i)	

receives the highest rainfall in the world.

Α.	Silchar	В.	Mawsynram
C.	Cherrapunji	D.	Guwahati

- 17. 'A petition was filed in the Madras High Court. The petitioner said a large number of children aged between seven and 12 were taken from villages in Salem district and sold at auctions at Olur Nagar in Kerala's Thrissur district.' It is a violation of
  - **Right to Equality Right to Freedom** Α. Β.
  - C. **Right to Constitutional Remedies** D. **Right against Exploitation**
- 18. Which of the following is true about Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act?
  - It aims at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organising them Α. into self-help aroups.
  - The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities. Β.
  - C. It focused on educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns.
  - D. It was launched in 2005.
- 19. Read the news report and identify the right that is being debated in the case.

"The Allahabad High Court quashed the Central law, which gave Aligarh Muslim University its minority status, and held illegal the reservation of seats for Muslims in its postgraduate medical courses. (January 2006)"

- Α. Cultural and Educational Rights Β. **Right to Freedom** C.
  - Right to Freedom of Religion D. **Right to Constitutional Remedies**
- 20. Read the following statements and identify which of them is/are **true** about "ration shops".
  - Ration shops also, known as Fair Price Shops. I.
  - II. Ration shops keep stock of food grains, sugar, and kerosene for cooking.
  - These items are sold to people at a price higher than the market price. III.
  - IV. PDS dealers are sometimes found resorting to malpractices like diverting the grains to open market to get better margin, selling poor guality grains at ration shops.

Options:

- Statements I and II are appropriate. Α.
- Statements I, II and IV are appropriate. Β.
- C. All the statements are appropriate.
- D. Only statement IV is appropriate.

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#### SECTION – B: VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 x 4 = 8 marks)

21. This cartoon is about the Iraqi election held after Saddam Hussein's regime was overthrown. He is shown behind the bars. Look at the cartoon and explain what the cartoonist is saying here?



22. What was the Nazi World view?

(OR)

How was German economy affected by the Great Economic crisis of 1929-1933?

- 23. Where does the Kaveri River rise? Name the two tributaries of river Kaveri.
- 24. List any four conditions required to consider an election democratic?

 $(\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2)$ 

### SECTION – C : SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS $(3 \times 5 = 15 \text{ marks})$

- 25. What was the status of women before the French Revolution?
- 26. Increase in unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy. Justify. (OR)

What do you mean by the term workforce population? Briefly mention any two types of unemployment.

- 27. How does migration play an important role in population growth? Explain the push and pull factors of migration.
- 28. Even after 70 years of the formation of Indian Constitution, it is still relevant and accepted by the people of India. Support this statement with valid reasons.
- 29. Discuss the different dimensions of food security.

### SECTION – D : LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

30. Mention the characteristics of the Retreating monsoons.

(OR)

Mention the characteristics of Advancing monsoons. (any five points)

31. What was the impact of Russian Revolution on Russia?

(OR)

Describe the views of the liberals about the transformation of society in the 18<sup>th</sup> century? How were they different from radicals?

32. Briefly explain the powers of the Prime Minister of India.

(OR)

Briefly explain the powers of the President of India.

33. Mention the different causes of poverty in India.

(OR)

What is international poverty line? Explain how some states in India have succeeded in reducing poverty? (1+4)

(2)

(1)

(2)

#### SECTION -E : CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 x 3 = 12 marks)

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- 34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:
- 'Hitler was a powerful speaker. His passion and his words moved people. He promised to build a strong nation, undo the injustice of the Versailles Treaty and restore the dignity of the German people. He promised employment for those looking for work, and a secure future for the youth. He promised to weed out all foreign influences and resist all foreign 'conspiracies' against Germany. Hitler devised a new style of politics. He understood the significance of rituals and spectacle in mass mobilisation. Nazis held massive rallies and public meetings to demonstrate the support for Hitler and instil a sense of unity among the people. The Red banners with the Swastika, the Nazi salute, and the ritualised rounds of applause after the speeches were all part of this spectacle of power.'
- 34.1. Why did Hitler become popular with the masses? (1)
- 34.2. Why did Hitler consider Treaty of Versailles as unjust?
- 34.3. What were the main features of Hitler's style of politics?
- 35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: 'A detailed account of the different physiographic units highlights the unique features of each region. It would, however, be clear that each region complements the other and makes the country richer in its natural resources. The mountains are the major sources of water and forest wealth. The northern plains are the granaries of the country. They provide the base for early civilisations. The plateau is a storehouse of minerals, which has played a crucial role in the industrialisation of the country. The coastal region and island groups provide sites for fishing and port activities. Thus, the diverse physical features of the land have immense future possibilities of development.'
- 35.1. Name any two physiographic divisions of India. (1)
- 35.2. Name the major divisions of Peninsular Plateau. (1)
- 35.3. Why are Northern Plains considered the granary for the country?
- 36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: 'The PDS has proved to be the most effective instrument of government policy over the years in stabilising prices and making food available to consumers at affordable prices. It has been instrumental in averting widespread hunger and famine by supplying food from surplus regions of the country to the deficit ones. In addition, the prices have been under revision in favour of poor households in general. The system, including the minimum support price and procurement has contributed to an increase in food grain production and provided income security to farmers in certain regions. However, the Public Distribution System has faced severe criticism on several grounds. Instances of hunger are prevalent despite overflowing granaries. FCI godowns are overflowing with grains, with some rotting away and some being eaten by rats.'
- 36.1. What do you mean by the term buffer stock? How is it procured? (1+1)
- 36.2. What are fair price shops? How are they beneficial for the poor people? (1+1)

### **SECTION – F** : **MAP BASED QUESTIONS** (2 + 3 = 5 marks)

- 37. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of the world. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
  - (A) An Axis power during World War II.
  - (B) An Allied power during World War II.
- 37. (b) On the given outline political map of India locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable symbols:
  - a) Pulicat Lakec) State with highes

- b) Malabar Coastd) K2 Peak
- State with highest population density d)