

MAITRI VIDYA NIKETAN, EMSSS, RISALI, BHILAI CLASS IX, ANNUAL EXAMINATION (2022-23) SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE

Maximum Marks: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS –

Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each. 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. Section C contains Q.25to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words. 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. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks Section F – Question of women in Saudi Arabia? a) All of these b) Women are given all the rights c) Women are given equal status with men d) Women are subjected to many public restrictions 2.Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a significant step towards providing education to all children in the age group: a) 6-14 years b) 5-10 years c) 10-15 years				
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a) 6-14 years b) 5-10 years c) 10-15 years d) 5-14 years				
3. In pre-colonial period, the African society was divided into				
(a) elders and warriors (b) priests and warriors				
(a) agriculturists and industrialists (d) none of the above				
4. Arrange the following events in chronological order:				
i. Socialists formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party ii. Conditions in Petrograd were grim				
iii. Radicals wanted revolutions to put an end to the kind of governments				
iv. Tsar Nicholas II ruled Russia and its empire established in Europe				
a) ii, iii, i, iv b) i, ii, iii, iv c) iv, iii, ii, i d) iii, i, iv, ii				
5 .Identify the community with the help of given hints: They spent their winter in the low hills of Siwalik range, grazing their flocks in scrub forests. By April, they moved north and spent the summer in Lahul and Spiti. When the snow melted and the high passes were clear, many of them moved on to the higher mountain meadows.				
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c) Rabi means the spring crop, usually harvested after March.

a) Prime Minister

d) Stubble means the lower ends of grain stalks left in the ground after harvesting.

b) President

9. Judges of the Supreme Court and High court are appointed by the _____.

c) Vice President

d) Law Minister

10._____ is the stock of foodgrains procured by the government through Food Corporation of India.

a) Government stock b) Grain stock c) Food stock d) Buffer stock

11...Match the Following:

List I	List II			
(a) Dietrich Brandis	(i) Revolutionary of Java			
(b) George Yule	(ii) First Inspector General of	Forest in India		
(c) Surantiko Samin	(iii) British Administrators			
(d) Dirk van Hogendo	(iv) United East India Compar	ny official in Java		
a) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (iii)	, (d) - (i)	b) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)		
c) (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)		d) (a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)		
	every election was won by PRI. to win every election mainly thre	ough fair means.		
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.				
13The region that renewed e	very year is ideal for intensive ag	griculture		
a) Kankar b) Bh	abar c) Khadar	d) Terai		
 14. Disguised unemployment can be traced in				
a) Option (a)	b) Option (b)	c) Option (d)	d) Option (c)	
18 .Fill in the blank:				
River Tapi Basin	Basin Area Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra.			
Kaveri Basin	?			
a) Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra c) Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh		b) Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu d) Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Odisha		
19. .The of a person l	helps to realise his/her potential a	nd the ability to fight ill	ness.	
a) Earnings b) Sa	lary c) Education	d) Health		
 20.Identify the correct statements about Railways a) The spread of railways in the 1850s created a new demand. b) Railways were essential for colonial trade and for the movement of imperial troops. c) To run locomotives, only diesel was needed as fuel. d) To lay railway lines sleepers were essential to hold the tracks together. 				
a) Only A b) C a				

Section **B**

21. The eighteenth century France witnessed the emergence of the middle class'. Who were they and what were their ideas?

22.What is mid day meal schemes? Explain.

23. What is the role of education in the formation of Human Capital?

24. What is the importance of electoral competition?

Section C

25.In spite of abundant rainfall, India is a water-thirsty land. Why is it so?

26. Assam has moderate population density. Give reasons.

27.Do you believe that green revolution has made India self-sufficient in food grains? How?

28. How does electoral competition help the political parties and leaders to win the elections?

29.What are the limitations of a coalition Government?

Section D

30. How was the bad condition of women responsible for Russian revolution?

31.Write down the features of Montane forests of India.

32. What is the aim of production? State any four requirements needed for the production of goods and services.

33. What is a Constitution? Explain the role of a Constitution in a country.

Section E

34.Read **the text carefully and answer the questions:**

'Good German' children were subjected to a process of Nazi schooling, a prolonged period of ideological training. School textbooks were rewritten. Racial science was introduced to justify Nazi ideas of race. Stereotypes about Jews were popularised even through maths classes. Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews, and worship Hitler. Even the function of sports was to nurture a spirit of violence and aggression among children. Hitler believed that boxing could make children iron-hearted, strong and masculine.

- i. Why did Hitler focus on controlling the children and youth?
- ii. Name the organizations formed to infuse **the spirit of National Socialism** among the German children and youth.
- iii. What were the peculiar features of the Nazi worldview?

35.Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

The Indian landmass has a central location between East and 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. The 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. Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7000 km. India's contacts with the World have continued through ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers, while the oceans restricted such interaction for a long time. These routes have contributed to the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.

- i. When did the Suez Canal first open? How has it helped India?
- ii. State any two reasons that make India's strategic location at the head of the Indian Ocean so important.
- iii. Which peninsula helps India to establish easy contact with West Asia, East Africa, and Europe from the Western coast?

36.Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Poverty in India also has another aspect or dimension. The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. Although state-level poverty has witnessed a secular decline from the levels of the early seventies, the success rate of reducing poverty varies from state to state. Recent estimates show while all India Head Count Ratio (HCR) was 21.9

percent in 2011-12 states like Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha had above all India poverty level. Bihar and Odisha continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7 and 32.6 percent respectively. Along with rural poverty, urban poverty is also high in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh. In comparison, there has been a significant decline in poverty in Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal. States like Punjab and Haryana have traditionally succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of high agricultural growth rates. Kerala has focused more on human resource development. In West Bengal, land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty. In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the public distribution of food grains could have been responsible for the improvement.

- i. What state has the highest rate of poverty among Bihar, Odisha, Punjab, and Assam?
- ii. Is it accurate to say that Kerala has eradicated poverty through the distribution of food at highly subsidized rates?
- iii. In which Indian states is poverty most prevalent?

SECTION F

37. Locate and label the following items on the given map

- 1. The state which shares its boundaries with China, Nepal and Bhutan.
- 2. The state which shares its boundaries with both China and Pakistan.
- 3. The state having common land and sea boundary with Pakistan.
- 4. An Indian state that shares its boundary with Bangladesh and Myanmar.
- 5. Smallest among the States sharing border with Pakistan.