

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
FINAL EXAMINATION (19 March 2025)
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 are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each.
4. Section C contains Q25 to Q29 are short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. Section D - Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions 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 few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

SECTION - A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1x20=20)

1. What does this political symbol typically represent?

- a) A new beginning
- b) Strength and resilience
- c) Freedom or liberation
- d) Wealth and prosperity



2. The Standard Meridian of India, 82° , $30'E$ passes through which of the following places?

- a) Kanyakumari in Tamilnadu
- b) Walong in Arunachal Pradesh
- c) Kutch in Gujarat
- d) Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh

3. What does tertiary sector provide?

- a) Services
- b) Goods
- c) Both goods and services
- d) None of the these

4. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Statement (I) : Our country has practically all major physical features of the earth i.e., mountains, plains, deserts, plateaus and islands.

Statement (II) : The land of India displays great physical variation.

- a) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- b) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct
- c) Both statements are incorrect.
- d) Both statements are correct.

5. When did General Pervez Musharraf lead a military coup in Pakistan?

- a) October 1999
- b) October 1985
- c) October 1990
- d) October 1989

A-2



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

Assertion (A): Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.

Reason (R) : In a democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.

- 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

7. Match the following leaders with their roles -

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| a) Moti Lal Nehru | i) President of South Africa |
| b) B.R. Ambedkar | ii) President of the Constituent Assembly |
| c) Rajendra Prasad | iii) Chairman of the Drafting Committee |
| d) Nelson Mandela | iv) Prepared the Constitution for India in 1928 |

a) a (i), b (ii), c (iii), d (iv) b) a (ii), b (iii), c (iv), d (i) c) a (iv), b (iii), c (ii), d (i) d) a (iv), b (iii), c (i), d (ii)

8. By – elections are held in one constituency to

- a) Fill the seats in Vidhan Sabha
- b) to fill the vacancy caused by death or resignation of a member
- c) to select a capable candidate
- d) to elect two leaders in the constituency

9. The accepted average calories requirement per person in urban areas in India is

- a) 2200 calories b) 2000 calories c) 2300 calories d) 2100 calories

10. Arrange the following in Chronological order

- i) The National Assembly in France passed a decree abolishing the feudal system of obligations and taxes.
- ii) A constitution is framed to limit the power of the king in France.
- iii) Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment.
- iv) The National Assembly voted in France to declare war against Prussia and Austria

a) iii, iv, ii and i b) ii, i, iv, and iii c) i, ii, iv and iii d) iv, iii, ii and i

11. Highly vulnerable groups to poverty are:

- a) Scheduled castes b) Scheduled tribes c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of these

12. Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by _____

- a) Lok Sabha Speaker b) The President of India
- c) The Chief Justice of India d) The Vice President of India

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

Assertion (A): The Russian Social Democratic Worker's Party had to operate as an illegal organisation.

Reason (R) : All political parties had to operate as an illegal organization.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

A-2



SHARDA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
FINAL EXAMINATION (19 March 2025)
SOCIAL SCIENCE

- a) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
b) A is true but R is False
c) A is false but R is true
14. The minimum guaranteed price at which the Government offers to purchase any quantity is known as ____
a) Issue price b) Invested price c) Market price d) Minimum support price
15. What did 'Gestapo' mean in Germany?
a) Secret State Police b) Protection squad c) Security service d) Revolutionary Ground
16. Identify the correct statement
a) The term drainage describes the river system of an area.
b) Most of the Himalayan rivers are seasonal
c) Wular lake is located in Uttar Pradesh
d) All of the these
17. If there is a difference between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha over a bill, in what way the final decision is taken?
a) Under the guidance of the Prime Minister
b) Under the guidance of Supreme Court
c) In a joint session of both the houses
d) Under the guidance of the speaker of Lok Sabha.
18. Antyodaya card is a kind of ration card meant for :
a) Below poverty line people b) Average income people
c) Above poverty line people d) Poorest of the poor people
19. Name the international Human Rights Commission that collected information on the condition of prisoners tortured in Guantanamo Bay
a) US International b) Human Rights International c) Amnesty International d) None of these
20. Who is the head of the state in India?
a) The Prime Minister b) The President c) Cabinet Minister d) Chief Justice of India

SECTION-B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2x4=8)

21. How are elections in India different from Mexico?
22. List any two factors which contributed to the financial crisis faced by France during the reign of Louis XVI.
23. Discuss the significant differences between the Himalayan Rivers and Peninsular Rivers.
24. "Indian Constitution was also drawn up under very difficult circumstances." Elaborate this statement by giving examples of any two circumstances.

SECTION-C

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3x5=15)

25. Give any three effects of the First World War on Russian economy and society?
26. Why does the poverty line vary with time and place?

27. Discuss the main features of hot weather season in India.

28. Explain any three conditions which make the election process more democratic.

29. Why is food security essential? How does food security get affected during a natural calamity?

SECTION-D

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (4x5=20)

30. What do you understand by the term population growth? Discuss the major components of population growth.

OR

How are the Northern plains divided based on variations in relief features? Discuss the characteristics of these features.

31. "Petrograd had led the February revolution that brought down the monarchy in February 1917." Explain.

OR

"Hitler systematically destroyed democracy." Analyze.

32. Explain the main provisions of the Right to Equality.

OR

How is the President of India elected? Discuss the powers and functions of the President of India.

33. "Unemployment has detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy." Explain.

OR

Explain the role of cooperatives in providing food and related items in different parts of the country.

SECTION-E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)

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

The members of the first two estates, that is, the clergy and the nobility, enjoyed certain privileges by birth. The most important of these was exemption from paying taxes to the state. The nobles further enjoyed feudal privileges. These included feudal dues, which they extracted from the peasants. Peasants were obliged to render services to the lord – to work in his house and fields – to serve in the army or to participate in building roads. The Church too extracted its share of taxes called tithes from the peasants, and finally, all members of the third estate had to pay taxes to the state. These included a direct tax, called *taille*, and a number of indirect taxes which were levied on articles of everyday consumption like salt or tobacco. The burden of financing activities of the state through taxes was borne by the third estate alone.

(i) What do you understand by the term *taille*?

(ii) What kind of services were rendered by the peasants to the feudal lords?

(iii) Which two estates of French society enjoyed certain privileges and why?

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

The pressure and wind conditions over India are unique. During winter, there is a high-pressure area North of the Himalayas. Cold dry winds blow from this region to the low-pressure areas over the oceans to the South. In summer, a low-pressure area develops over interior Asia, as well as, over North-western India. This causes a

Complete reversal of the direction of winds during summer. Air moves from the high-pressure area over the Southern Indian Ocean, in a South-easterly direction, crosses the equator, and turns right towards the low-pressure areas over the Indian subcontinent. These are known as the South-West Monsoon winds. These winds upper air circulation in this region is dominated by a westerly flow. An important component of this flow is the jet stream.

- (i) Where does high-pressure area exist during winter in India?
- (ii) What causes a complete reversal of the direction of winds during summer?
- (iii) Discuss features of South West monsoon winds.

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

Thirty three year old Ram Saran works as a daily-wage labourer in a wheat flour mill near Ranchi in Jharkhand.

He manages to earn around Rs 1.500 a month when he finds employment, which is not often. The money is not enough to sustain his family of six- that includes his wife and four children aged between 12 years to six months.

He has to send money home to his old parents who live in a village near Ramgarh. His father a landless labourer, depends on Ram Saran and his brother who lives in Hazaribagh, for sustenance. Ram Saran lives in a one-room rented house in a crowded basti in the outskirts of the city. It's a temporary shack built of bricks and clay tiles. His wife Santa Devi, works as a part time maid in a few houses and manages to earn another Rs 800. They manage a meagre meal of dal and rice twice a day, but there's never enough for all of them. His elder son works as a helper in a tea shop to supplement the family income and earns another Rs 300, while his 10- year-old daughter takes care of the younger siblings. None of the children go to school. They have only two pairs of hand-me-down clothes each. New ones are bought only when the old clothes become unwearable. Shoes are a luxury. The younger kids are undernourished. They have no access to healthcare when they fall ill.

- (i) Where does Ram Saran work? How much does he manage to earn? (1)
- (ii) What is the reason for poverty in Raman Saran's family? (1)
- (iii) How has poverty affected the family of Ram Saran? (2)

SECTION-F

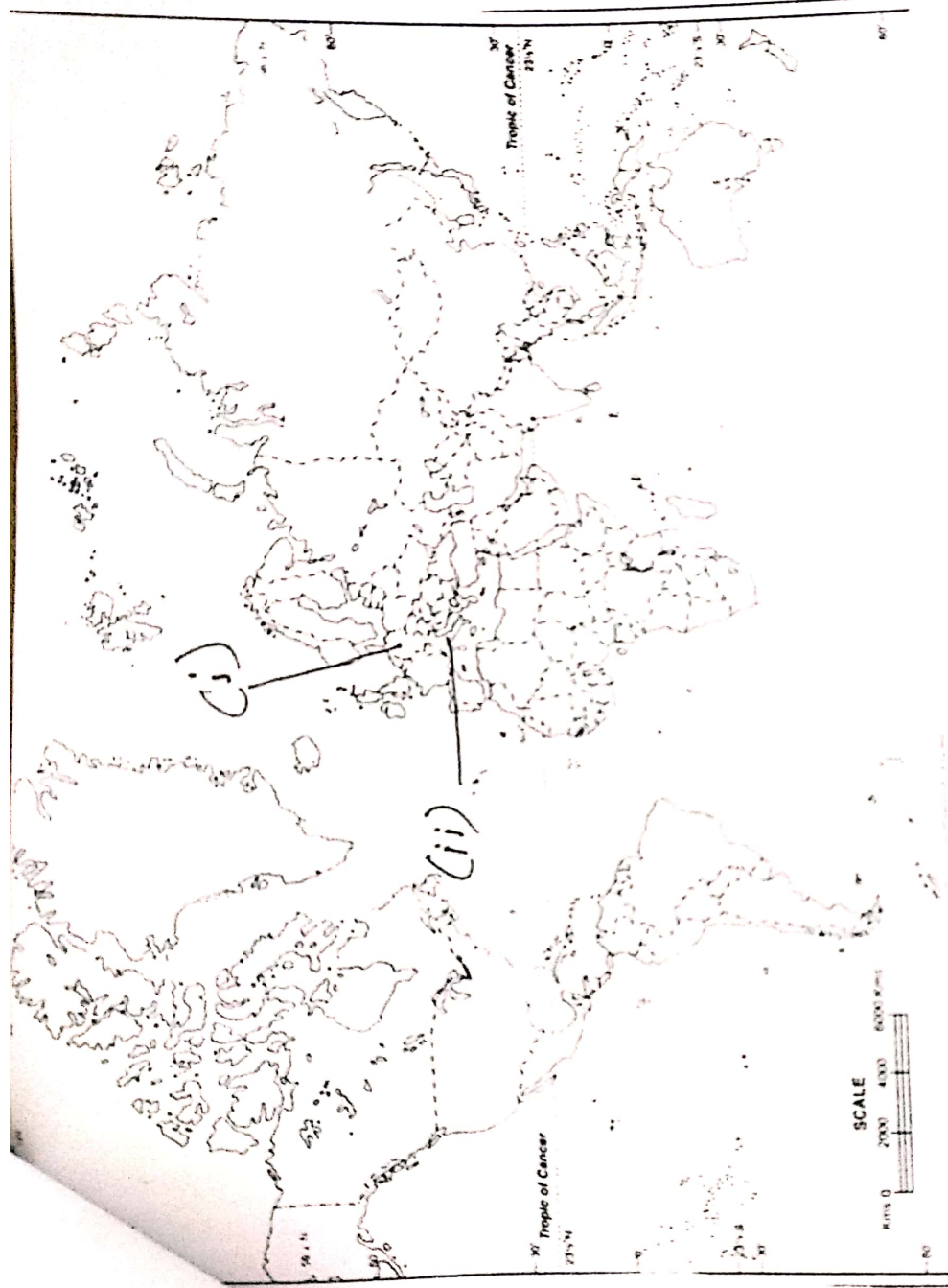
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2+3=5)

37. A. Two places have been marked as (i) and (ii) on the given political outline map of world. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

Two Axis powers in Second World War.

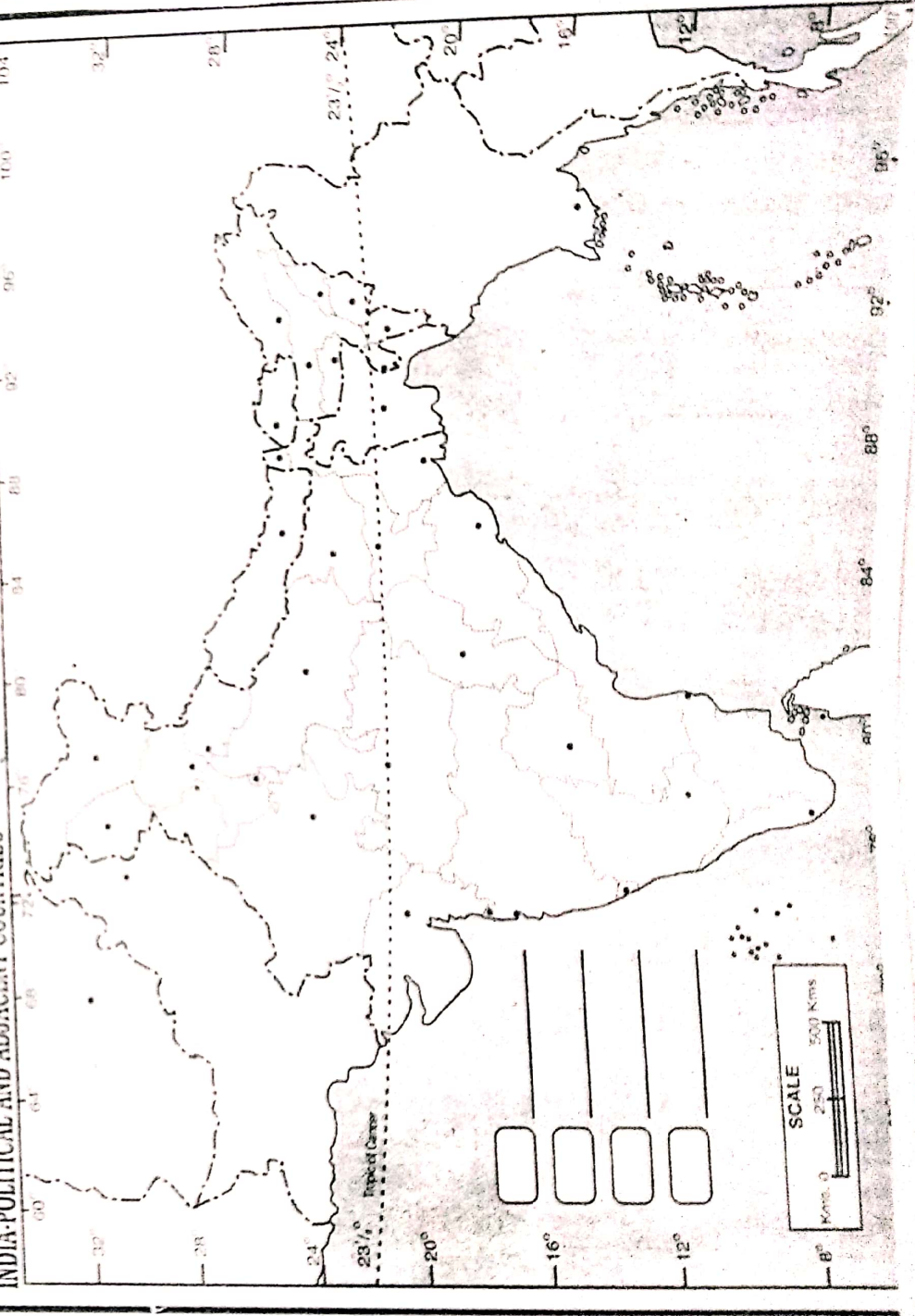
37. B. On the political outline map of India, locate and the label the following: (any three)

- (i) State having highest density of population
- (ii) Malabar Coast
- (iii) Kaziranga National Park
- (iv) Lake Chilika



37 B.

INDIA-POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES भारत-राजनीतिक तथा पड़ोसी देश ਭਾਰਤ-ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਆਂਢੀ ਦੇਸ਼



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Class – IX (Set – B)

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2. Section A - From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
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SECTION – A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1x20=20)



1. What does the picture signify?

- a) Wealth and Prosperity
- b) Royal power
- c) Personification of Law
- d) A new beginning

2. Which one of the following water bodies separates Srilanka from India?

- a) Palk Strait and Gulf of Khambhat
- b) Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar
- c) Gulf of Mannar and 10th Channel
- d) 10th Channel and Gulf of Khambat

3. Which one of the following is enclosed in secondary sector?

- a) Trade
- b) Marketing
- c) Education
- d) Manufacturing

4. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Statement (I) : The Northern plains are generally described as flat land with no variations in its relief.

Statement (II) : According to the variations in relief features, the Northern plains can be divided into four regions.

- a) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- b) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct
- c) Both statements are incorrect.
- d) Both statements are correct.

5. In which year, General Parvez Musharraf held a referendum which granted him five years extension as a president?

- a) 2004
- b) 2003
- c) 2000
- d) 2002

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

Assertion (A): Democracy enhances dignity of citizens.

Reason (R) : Democracy is based on the principle of political equality.

- 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

7. Here are some of the guiding values of the Constitution and their meaning. Rewrite them by matching them correctly.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| a) Sovereign | i) Government will not favour any religion |
| b) Republic | ii) All of us should behave as the members of the same family |
| c) Fraternity | iii) Head of the state is an elected person. |
| d) Secular | iv) No external power can dictate the Government of India |
- a) a (i), b (ii), c (iii), d (iv) b) a (iv), b (iii), c (ii), d (i) c) a (ii), b (iii), c (iv), d (i) d) a (iii), b (iv), c (ii), d (i)

8. What is Electoral Roll?

- a) the list of those who are eligible to vote
- b) the list of those who are contesting election
- c) the list of those who are not eligible to vote
- d) none of the above

9. In rural areas, average calories required per person per day is

a) 1400 calories b) 2400 calories c) 3000 calories d) 3500 calories

10. Arrange the following in Chronological order

- i) Third Estate forms National Assembly
 - ii) France becomes a Republic
 - iii) Louis XVI becomes the King of France
 - iv) A Constitution is formed to limit the powers of king
- a) i, ii, iii and iv b) iii, iv, ii, and i c) iv, ii, i and iii d) iii, i, iv and ii

11. Poverty in Kerala declined significantly because of

- a) large industries
- b) availability of natural resources
- c) development of human resources
- d) all of the above

12. People's participation in election is usually measured by voter _____ figures

- a) turnout b) education c) physical d) economic
12. People's participation in election is usually measured by voter _____ figures

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

Assertion (A): The impact of the Russian Revolution was felt globally with communist parties being formed in many countries.

Reason (R) : Many Indian writers were impressed by the Russian Revolution and its ideals.

Reason (R) : Many Indian writers were impressed by the Russian Revolution and its ideals.

- 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

4. The price at which the Government offers to sell foodgrains lower than the market price is known as:
a) Procurement price b) Minimum support price c) Issue price d) Market price

15. The term 'Holocaust' was associated with the _____.

a) Nazi Killing operations b) Nazi Social Reform c) Nazi Economic Reform d) Nazi Military Reform

16. Which among the following statement is incorrect?

- a) A lake helps to regulate the flow of river.
- b) A river along with its tributaries may be called a river system.
- c) The Godavari rises from the slopes of the Western Ghats in the Nasik district of Maharashtra.
- d) The Narmada rises in the Satpura ranges in the Betul district of Madhya Pradesh.

17. For how long can the Rajya Sabha delay a Money bill?

- a) 7 days b) 14 days c) 15 days d) one month

18. RPDS stands for

- a) Rationing Public Distribution System b) Reconstructed Public Distribution System
- c) Revamped Public Distribution System d) None of the above

19. The prisons in Guantanamo Bay is under which of the following Navy?

- a) French Navy b) American Navy c) Indian Navy d) Russian Navy

20. Who is the head of the Government in India?

- a) The President b) The Chief Justice of India c) Cabinet Minister d) The Prime Minister

SECTION-B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2x4=8)

21. Compare the election system in China with that in Mexico.

22. How did storming of Bastille become the main cause of the French Revolution?

23. Compare the east flowing and the west flowing rivers of the Peninsular plateau.

24. "The Constituent Assembly in India worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner." Examine the statement briefly.

SECTION-C

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3x5=15)

25. What is meant by 'Bloody Sunday'? What series of events took place after it?

26. Why does the poverty line vary with time and place?

27. Discuss the main features of cold weather season in India.

28. "An electoral competition has many demerits." Analyze the statement.

29. Examine the dimensions of food security.

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econd half
(i) W
(ii)

SECTION-D
LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (4x5=20)

30. How is density of population calculated? What factors are responsible for uneven distribution of population in states of India? Explain by giving examples.

OR

Discuss longitudinal divisions of Himalayas in detail.

31. What was the contribution of Lenin in the Russian Revolution?

OR

How did the Nazis proceed to realize their murderous racial ideology by eliminating the undesirables? Explain.

32. "The Right to Freedom is actually a cluster of several rights." Discuss.

OR

Who appoints the Prime Minister of India? Discuss major powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India.

33. Define Unemployment. Name the types of unemployment prevailing in India. Discuss its effects in India.

OR

Discuss about the various problems of functioning of ration shops.

SECTION-E
CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)

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

The population of France rose from about 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789. This led to a rapid increase in the demand for foodgrains. Production of grains could not keep pace with the demand. So the price of bread which was the staple diet of the majority rose rapidly. Most workers were employed as labourers in workshops whose owner fixed their wages. But wages did not keep pace with the rise in prices. So the gap between the poor and the rich widened. Things became worse whenever drought or hail reduced the harvest. This led to a subsistence crisis, something that occurred frequently in France during the Old Regime.

- (i) On the basis of above mentioned passage, define the term subsistence crisis. (1)
- (ii) What was the staple diet of the majority of the French people? (1)
- (iii) What led to the rapid increase in the demand of food grains? What was its consequence of this? (2)

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

During October-November, with the apparent movement of the Sun towards the South, the monsoon trough or the low-pressure trough over the Northern plains becomes weaker. This is gradually replaced by a high-pressure system. The South-West monsoon winds weaken and start withdrawing gradually. By the beginning of October, the monsoon withdraws from Northern Plains. The months of October-November form a period of transition from hot rainy season to dry winter conditions. The retreat of the monsoon is marked by clear skies and rise in temperature. While day temperatures are high, nights are cool and pleasant. The land is still moist. Owing to the conditions of high temperature and humidity,

ie weather becomes rather oppressive during the day. This is commonly known as 'October heat'. In the second half of October, the mercury begins to fall rapidly in Northern India.

- (i) What is meant by 'October heat'? (1)
- (ii) Why does the monsoon trough over the Northern plains become weaker during October-November? (1)
- (iii) Give any 2 features of Retreating monsoons. (2)

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

Sivaraman lives in a small village near Karur town in Tamil Nadu. Karur is famous for its handloom and powerloom fabrics. There are a 100 families in the village. Sivaramane a cobbler by caste now works as an agricultural labourer for 160 per day. But that's only for five to six months in a year. At other times, he does odd jobs in the town. His wife Sasikala too works with him. But she can rarely find work these days, and even if she does she's paid Rs 100 per day for the same work that Sivaraman does. There are eight members in the family. Sivaraman's 65 year old widowed mother is ill and needs to be helped with her daily chores. He has a 25-year-old unmarried sister and four children aged between 1 year to 16 years. Three of them are girls, the youngest is a son. None of the girls go to school. Buying books and other things for school-going girls is a luxury he cannot afford. Also, he has to get them married at some point of time so he doesn't want to spend on their education now. His mother has lost interest in life and is just waiting to die someday. His sister and elder daughter take care of the household. Sivaraman plans to send his son to school when he comes of age. His unmarried sister does not get along with his wife. Sasikala finds her a burden but Sivaraman can't find a suitable groom due to lack of money. Although the family has difficulty in arranging two meals a day. Sivaraman manages to buy milk once in a while, but only for his son.

- (i) Why is Sivaraman unable to enroll his children in school? (1)
- (ii) Why did Sivaraman need to do odd jobs in the town apart from agriculture? (1)
- (iii) What are the effects of poverty, on the Sivaramans family? (2)

SECTION-F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2+3=5)

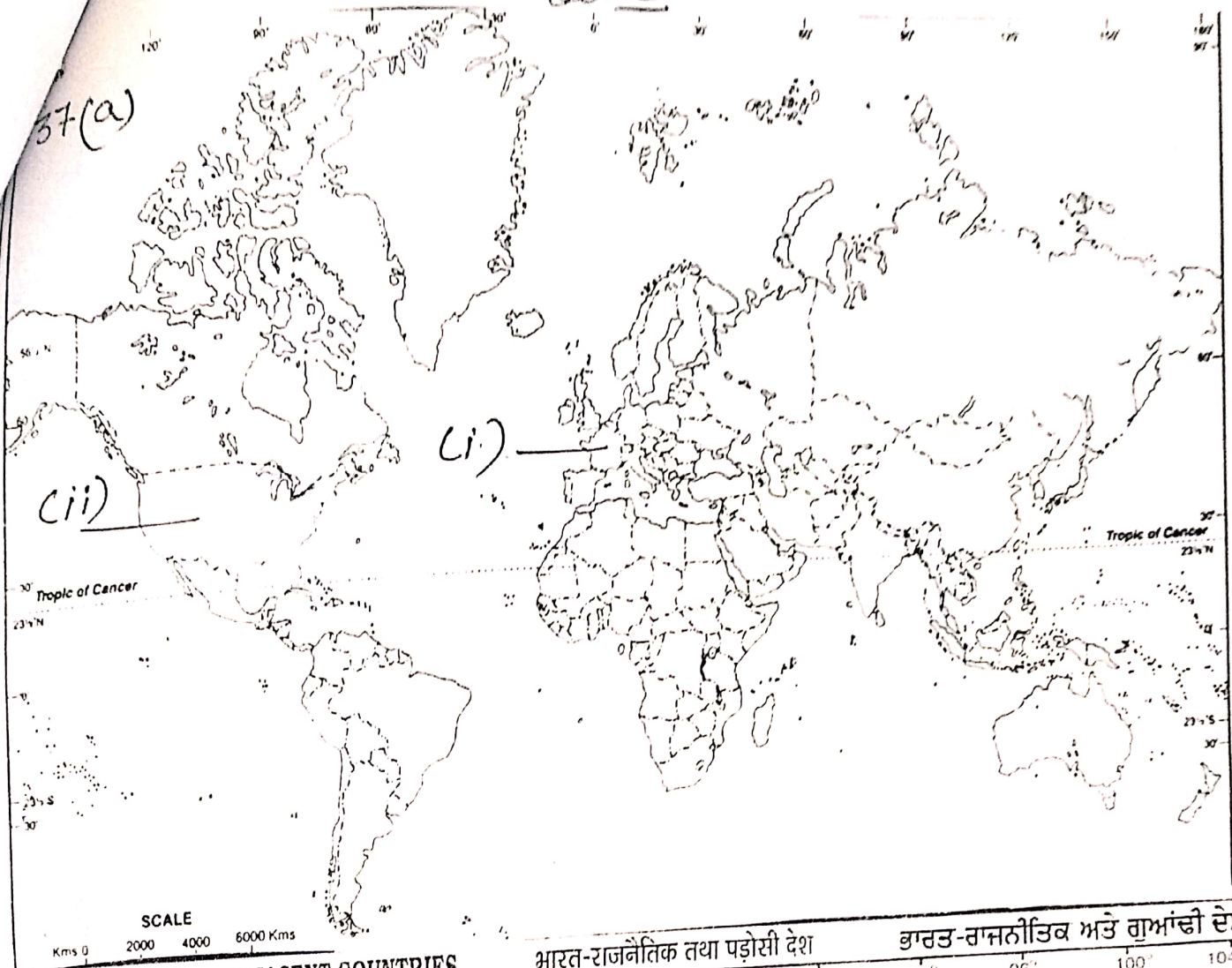
37. A. Two places have been marked as (i) and (ii) on the given political outline map of world. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

→ **Two Allied powers in Second World War.**

37. B. On the political outline map of India, locate and label the following: (any three)

- (i) State having lowest density of population
- (ii) Konkan Coast
- (iii) Corbett National Park
- (iv) Lake Sambar

Set B



INDIA-POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES

ਭਾਰਤ-ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਤਥਾ ਪੜੋਲੀ ਦੇਸ਼

ਭਾਰਤ-ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਆਂਢੀ ਦੇਸ਼

