

COMMON ANNUAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION (2023-24)

CLASS : IX

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

समय : 3 घंटे

अधिकतम अंक : 80

सामान्य निर्देश:

- (i) प्रश्न पत्र में छह खंड हैं - क, ख, ग, घ, ङ और चा। प्रश्न पत्र में 37 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) खंड क-प्रश्न 1 से 20 तक प्रत्येक 1 अंक के बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं।
- (iii) खंड ख-प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 24, अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक 2 अंक के हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (iv) खंड ग-प्रश्न संख्या 25 से 29, लघु उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक 3 अंक के हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (v) खंड घ-प्रश्न संख्या 30 से 33, दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक 5 अंक के हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (vi) खंड ङ-प्रश्न संख्या 34 से 36 केस आधारित प्रश्न हैं, जिसमें 3 उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंक के हैं।
- (vii) खंड च-प्रश्न संख्या 37 मानचित्र आधारित है, जिसमें दो भाग हैं, इतिहास से 37.a (2 अंक) और भूगोल से 37.b (3 अंक)।
- (viii) प्रश्न पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। हालांकि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प प्रदान किए गए हैं। ऐसे प्रश्नों में केवल एक विकल्प को हल कीजिए।
- (ix) इसके अलावा, जहां भी आवश्यक हो, प्रत्येक अनुभाग और प्रश्न के साथ अलग-अलग निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

General Instructions:

- (i) Question paper comprises Six Sections - A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A-From question 1 to 20 are Multiple Choice Questions 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-Question no. 25 to 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 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.

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**SECTION-A (Multiple-Choice Questions)**

**(20x1=20)**

1. The Government of India stores the grains, wheat and rice, procured through \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
(a) Election Commission of India  
(b) Food Corporation of India  
(c) Indian Industrial Corporation  
(d) Indian Agricultural Bank Limited
2. Naveen is 10 years old and works as a waiter in a restaurant. Which fundamental right of Naveen is being violated? (1)  
(a) Right to Equality (b) Right to Freedom  
(c) Right against Exploitation (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies
3. According to the census data 2011, the most populous state of India is - (1)  
(a) Maharashtra (b) Uttar Pradesh  
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Karnataka
4. The Parliament of Russia is called - (1)  
(a) Reichstag (b) Congress  
(c) Duma (d) Majlis
5. Match the following : (1)

	<b>List-I</b>		<b>List-II</b>
A.	Karl Marx	1.	Leader of Bolshevik Party
B.	Vladimir Lenin	2.	Tsar of Russia
C.	Stalin	3.	Founder of Communist Ideology
D.	Nicholas II	4.	Collectivisation Programme

**Options :**

- (a) A-1 B-2 C-3 D-4  
(b) A-3 B-1 C-4 D-2  
(c) A-2 B-3 C-4 D-1  
(d) A-4 B-3 C-2 D-1

6. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005'? (1)

1. A minimum of 100 days work is ensured.
2. One third employment was reserved for women.
3. It ensures employment for urban areas.

- (a) 1 and 3 only                      (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 2 only                      (d) 1, 2 and 3 all

7. Arrange the following events, related to French Revolution, in chronological order and identify the correct option : (1)

- i. France became a republic.
- ii. Louis XVI became the king of France.
- iii. A constitution was framed to limit the powers of the king.
- iv. Napoleon became Emperor of France.

**Options :**

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

8. Identify the **INCORRECT** match - (1)

- (a) Annapurna – Nepal                      (b) Gurla Mandhata - Nepal  
(c) Dhaulagiri – Nepal                      (d) Kanchenjunga - Nepal

9. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option : (1)

**Assertion (A) :** A democratic government can misuse its rights for winning elections.

**Reason (R) :** A democratic government respects the law and civil rights.

**Options :**

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).  
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is incorrect.

(d) Assertion (A) is incorrect and Reason (R) is correct.

10. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option : (1)

**Assertion (A) :** India's total area accounts for about 2.4 percent of the total geographical area of the world.

**Reason (R) :** India has a land boundary of about 15,200 kilometres.

**Options :**

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is incorrect.

(d) Assertion (A) is incorrect and Reason (R) is correct.

11. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option : (1)

**Assertion (A) :** Green Revolution is a means to India's goal of self sufficiency in food grains.

**Reason (R) :** Green Revolution has helped in increasing food production in India.

**Options :**

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is incorrect.

(d) Assertion (A) is incorrect and Reason (R) is correct.

12. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: (1)

**Assertion (A) :** The Eastern Ghats are discontinuous and irregular.

**Reason (R) :** The Eastern Ghats are located in the North-western part of India.

**Options :**

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is incorrect.
- (d) Assertion (A) is incorrect and Reason (R) is correct.
13. Read the following information and choose the correct terminology from the option: (1)
- ‘There will be no unreasonable restrictions on how citizens think, how they express their ideas and how they act on their ideas.’

**Options :**

- (a) Fraternity (b) Justice
- (c) Freedom (d) Republic
14. Which type of climate is there in India? (1)
- (a) Monsoon (b) Mediterranean
- (c) Tundra (d) Tropical Savanna
15. Which of the following rights has been called as the ‘Heart and Soul’ of the Constitution by Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar? (1)
- (a) Right to Freedom (b) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- (c) Right to Equality (d) Right against Exploitation

16. Match the following and choose the correct option: (1)

	List-I		List-II
A.	Outbreak of the First World War	1.	November 9, 1918
B.	Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany	2.	June 28, 1919
C.	Treaty of Versailles	3.	January 30, 1933
D.	End of the First World War	4.	August 1, 1914

**Options**

- (a) A-4 B-3 C-2 D-1  
(b) A-4 B-2 C-3 D-1  
(c) A-1 B-3 C-2 D-4  
(d) A-1 B-4 C-2 D-3
17. The title of autobiography written by Nelson Mandela is - (1)  
(a) The Story of My Life (b) Long Walk to Freedom  
(c) A Walk in the Woods (d) Running with Scissors
18. Which of following statement is/are true about Deccan Plateau? (1)  
1. Deccan plateau is a triangular landmass.  
2. Deccan plateau lies in the South of the Narmada river.  
3. Satpura range lies in the North of the Deccan plateau.  
(a) Only 1 and 3 (b) Only 2 and 3  
(c) Only 1 and 2 (d) 1, 2 and 3 all.
19. The pre-monsoon showers in Kerala and Karnataka is often referred to as - (1)  
(a) Kaal Baisakhi (b) South-West Monsoons  
(c) Mango showers (d) North-Eastern Monsoon
20. Who among the following was **not** a member of the Indian Constituent Assembly? (1)  
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru  
(c) Vallabhbhai Patel (d) Jaipal Singh

**SECTION-B (Very Short Answer Type Questions)**

**(4x2=8)**

21. What is 'October Heat in the 'Retreating Monsoon Season'?

(2)

22. (a) Describe the rights of the Lok Sabha.

(2)

OR

(b) Describe the rights of the Rajya Sabha.

(2)

23. Analyse the economic condition of France at the time of Louis XVI's accession to the throne.

(2)

24. What is chronic hunger? Name any one factor responsible for chronic hunger.

(2)

**SECTION-C (Short Answer Type Questions)**

**(5x3=15)**

25. (a) Describe the main provisions of the Treaty of Versailles.

(3)

OR

(b) Why did Nazism become a mass movement during the Great Depression?

(3)

26. Read the information given below and write the name of the respective country. (3x1=3)

(i) The neighbouring country of India which shares its boundary with Rajasthan \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) The neighbouring country of India which shares its boundary with Arunachal Pradesh \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) The neighbouring country of India which shares its boundary with Uttar Pradesh \_\_\_\_\_

27. Describe the basic values of the Indian Constitution.

(3)

28. "Development of the country is impossible without developing human resources." Discuss the statement.

(3)

29. Why do we need 'food security'?

(3)

**SECTION-D (Long Answer Type Questions)**

**(4x5=20)**

30. (a) "In India, the cabinet is the most influential institution and the most influential person within the cabinet is the Prime Minister." Review the statement.

(5)

OR

(b) Why do we need Parliament?

31. (a) How are the rivers important for the economy of the country? (5)

OR

(b) What are the main reasons of river pollution? Suggest some of the measures to prevent it. (5)

32. (a) What are the major factors responsible for unemployment in India? (5)

OR

(b) Explain any five effects of unemployment on the overall growth of an economy. (5)

33. (a) Explain the collectivisation policy of Stalin. (5)

OR

(b) Describe the incidents associated with October Revolution in Russia. (5)

### SECTION-E (Case Based Questions)

(3x4=12)

34. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions :

The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the Reign of Terror. Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment. All those whom he saw as being 'enemies' of the republic — ex-nobles and clergy, members of other political parties, even members of his own party who did not agree with his methods — were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary tribunal. If the court found them guilty' they were guillotined. The guillotine is a device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person is beheaded. It was named after Dr. Guillotin who invented it.

Robespierre's government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices. Meat and bread were rationed. Peasants were forced to transport their grain to the cities and sell it at prices fixed by the government. The use of more expensive white flour was forbidden; all citizens were required to eat the pain d'égalité (equality bread), a loaf made of whole-wheat. Equality was also sought to be practised through forms of speech and address. Instead of the traditional Monsieur (Sir) and Madame (Madam) all French men and women. were henceforth Citoyen and Citoyenne (Citizen). Churches were shut down and their buildings converted into barracks or offices.



34.1 How did Robespierre treat the enemies of the republic? (1)

34.2 Why was Robespierre's rule called the 'Reign of Terror'? (1)

34 'The ideas of equality were applied in French society.' Justify the statement. (1)

35 Read the passage given below and answer the following questions :

The Constitution says that the government shall not deny to any person in India equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws. It means that the laws apply in the same manner to all, regardless of a person's status. This is called the rule of law. Rule of law is the foundation of any democracy. It means that no person is above the law. There cannot be any distinction between a political leader, government official and an ordinary citizen.

This basic position is further clarified in the Constitution by spelling out some implications of the Right to Equality. The government shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Every citizen shall have access to public places like shops, restaurants, hotels, and cinema halls. Similarly, there shall be no restriction with regard to the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads, playgrounds and places of public resorts maintained by government or dedicated to the use of general public. This might appear very obvious, but it was necessary to incorporate these rights in the Constitution of our country where the traditional caste system did not allow people from some communities to access all public places.

35.1 What is meant by 'Rule of Law'? (1)

35.2 'Rule of Law is the foundation on any democracy'. Justify the statement by giving example from your surrounding. (1)

35.3 How Indian Constitutions ensures equality? (2)

36. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions :

While determining the poverty line in India, a minimum level of food requirement, clothing, footwear, fuel and light, educational and medical requirement, etc., are determined for subsistence. These physical quantities are multiplied by their prices in rupees. The present formula for food requirement while estimating the poverty line is based on the desired calorie requirement. Food items, such as cereals, pulses, vegetable, milk, oil, sugar, etc., together provide these needed calories. The calorie needs vary depending on age, sex and the type of work that a person does. The accepted average calorie requirement in India is 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas. Since people living in rural areas engage themselves in more physical work, calorie requirements in rural areas are considered to be higher than in urban areas. The monetary expenditure per capita needed for buying these calorie requirements in terms of food grains, etc., is revised periodically taking into consideration the rise in prices.

The poverty line is estimated periodically (normally every five years) by conducting sample surveys. These surveys are carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). However, for making comparisons between developing countries, many international organisations like the World Bank use a uniform standard for the poverty line: minimum availability of the equivalent of \$1.90 per person per day (2011, ppp).

- 36.1 What is the accepted calorie requirement in urban areas of India? (1)
- 36.2 Who conduct the sample survey to determine the poverty line in India? (1)
- 36.3 What factors are important while determining the poverty line in India? (2)

#### SECTION-F (Map Based Questions)

(2+3=5)

37a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of World. Identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the line drawn near them –

- (a) A country related to central power in the First World War. (1)
- (b) A country related to allied powers in the First World War. (1)

37b. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable symbols –

1. Pulicate Lake (1)
2. K-2 Mountain Peak (1)
3. Anai Mudi Mountain Peak (1)
4. State with least population density according to 2011 census. (1)

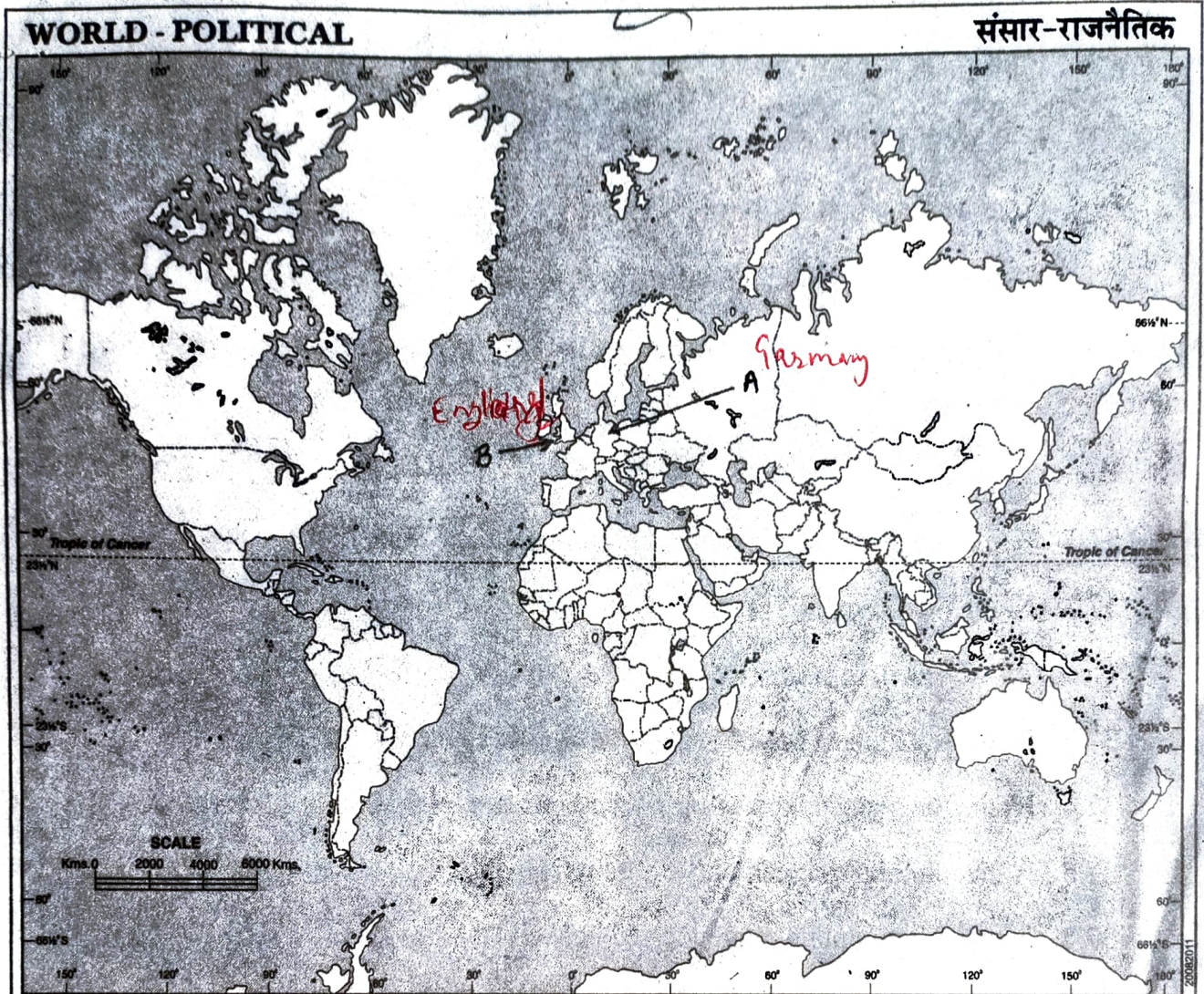
**Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question Number 37.**

**History -**

- 37.1 Name the place where volunteers song national anthem of France. (1)
- 37.2 Name the Capital of France. (1)

**Geography – (Attempt any three)**

- 37.3 Name the highest peak of the Himalayas in India. (1)
- 37.4 Name the plateau located mostly in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh? (1)
- 37.5 Name the highest peak of the Western Ghats. (1)
- 37.5 Name the mountain range located between the Narmada and the Tapi Rivers? (1)



- 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 baseline.
  - 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.
- Vide Letter No. T.B. 409/62-A-3/213 Dated 13/3/2003.

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