

**J B ACADEMY, AYODHYA**  
**Annual Examination (2024-25)**  
**Class – IX, Subject - Social Science**

**Time: 3 Hrs.**

**M.M. 80**

**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 questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Questions no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. The 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. The answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v. Section D – Questions no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. The 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**

**(1 x 20 = 20)**

Q.1. When did Zimbabwe attain independence and from whom?

- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) 1970, from Black minority rule | (b) 1880, from White minority rule |
| (c) 1980, from Americans           | (d) 1980, from White minority rule |

Q.2 On what charges was Nelson Mandela sentenced to life imprisonment?

- |                            |                                     |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) For treason            | (b) For breaking the laws           |
| (c) For corruption charges | (d) For possessing illegal property |

Q.3 What did the white minority want from the new Constitution?

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Protect its privileges and property | (b) A separate country for themselves |
| (c) Reservation in legislature          | (d) Some special rights               |

Q.4 Assertion (A): Secret Ballot enables a person to cast his/her vote fearlessly and secretly.  
Reasoning(R): Secret ballot is a voting method in which a voter's identity in an election or a referendum is anonymous.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (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.

Q.5 Apart from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, who else constitutes the Parliament?

- |                    |                    |              |               |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| (a) Prime Minister | (b) Chief Minister | (c) Governor | (d) President |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|

Q.6 Assertion: (A) In many ways, the French Revolution was a very significant event in the history of the World.

Reason: (R) The French Revolution not only inspired French citizens to take action, but it inspired many philosophers and leaders across the globe.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (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.

Q.7. Which of the following bodies was set up to try and prosecute the Nazi war criminals at the end of World War II?

- (a) International Military Tribunal
- (b) British Military Tribunal
- (c) Allied Military Tribunal
- (d) Allied Judicial Court

Q.8. Why did the Nuremberg Tribunal sentence only 11 Nazis to death for such a massive genocide?

- (a) Only these 11 Nazis were found guilty
- (b) The Allies did not want to be harsh on the defeated Germany as they had been after World War
- (c) Germany promised never to repeat such an act
- (d) Germany was ready to pay a huge compensation to the Allied countries for these killings

Q.9. Can the Right to Freedom of Religion be suspended during times of emergency in India?

- (a) Yes, it can be suspended indefinitely
- (b) No, it cannot be suspended under any circumstances
- (c) Yes, it can be suspended for a limited period
- (d) Only for religious minorities

Q.10. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?

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

Q.11. Which factor primarily determines the productivity of people as resources?

- A) Access to natural resources
- B) Education and skills
- C) Availability of capital
- D) Economic policies

Q.12. The Public Distribution System (PDS) is aimed at:

- A) Increasing the export of food grains
- B) Ensuring food supply to people in urban areas only
- C) Providing subsidized food grains to the poor
- D) Supporting only agricultural producers

Q.13. India has a coastline of approximately how many kilometers?

- A) 7,517 km
- B) 5,500 km
- C) 8,200 km
- D) 6,000 km

Q.14. The Great Indian Desert (Thar Desert) is primarily known for which of the following?

- A) Fertile land
- B) Heavy rainfall
- C) Arid conditions
- D) Forests

Q.15. Which of the following is a key feature of "people as resources"?

- A) Natural resources like land and water
- B) The knowledge, skills, and abilities of individuals
- C) The financial capital in an economy
- D) The availability of raw materials

Q.16. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) is set by the government to:

- A) Ensure that farmers have enough food to consume
- B) Help farmers by guaranteeing a minimum price for their crops
- C) Encourage more people to enter agriculture
- D) Regulate the distribution of food in urban areas

Q.17. Assertion (A): The population of India is not just a liability but an asset for the country's development.

Reason (R): India has a young population, and when properly trained, this workforce can significantly contribute to the economy.

Options:

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

Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

- Q.18. Economics: The term 'GDP' refers to the total value of:
- A) All goods and services produced within a country in a given year
  - B) All goods and services imported by a country
  - C) Only the goods produced in the agricultural sector
  - D) All foreign investments in a country

- Q.19. What does the term 'economic development' refer to?
- A) Increase in the production of goods and services
  - B) Increase in a country's GDP
  - C) Improvement in the standard of living and reduction in poverty
  - D) Growth in government revenue

- Q.20. What is the major aim of rural development programs in India?
- A) To promote foreign investments in rural areas
  - B) To reduce poverty and improve living standards in rural areas
  - C) To increase urbanization
  - D) To provide free education in rural areas

**SECTION – B**

**(4 x 2 = 8)**

- Q.21. On what terms did the blacks agree upon while making a Constitution for South Africa?
- Q.22. Discuss the role of resistance movements by tribal communities against colonial forest policies. How did these movements reflect the broader struggle against British rule?
- Q.23. What are the non-farming activities of a village?
- Q.24. What is education an input of growth?

**SECTION – C**

**(5 x 3 = 15)**

- Q.25. "Explain three fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution of India and briefly discuss their significance in ensuring the welfare and protection of citizens."
- Q.26. What was subsistence crisis? Mention two factors responsible for this crisis.
- Q.27. What are the differences between the Western Ghat and Eastern Ghat?
- Q.28. What is the value of the Prime Meridian of India? How it was decided?
- Q.29. Define the term food security and explain its three dimensions.

**SECTION – D**

**(4 x 5 = 20)**

Q.30. Explain the factors that influence the climate of India. How do these factors contribute to the variation in climate across different regions of the country? Draw a suitable diagram.

Q.31. Describe the trends of migration in India.

**OR**

What factors derive rural to urban migration in India considering both push and pull factors?

Q.32. Describe the wide-ranging powers of the Election Commission in India.

**OR**

How is people's participation in elections measured? How can it be said that elections are becoming popular in India and drawing people's attention? Explain.

Q.33. Evaluate the significance of the February Revolution in Petrograd in shaping the course of Russian history. What were the immediate consequences of the revolution, and how did it set the stage for further political upheaval?

**SECTION – E**

**(3 x4 = 12)**

Q.34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Poverty in India affects millions of people, with many lacking basic necessities such as food, clean water, and education. Rural areas face challenges such as low agricultural productivity, while urban areas suffer from overcrowded slums and poor living conditions. Key factors contributing to poverty include unemployment, illiteracy, health issues, social inequality, and the rural-urban divide. High unemployment rates and lack of education limit job opportunities, while poor health prevents many from working and earning a living. Social inequality, based on caste, gender, or religion, also restricts access to essential resources and opportunities. Additionally, the gap between rural and urban areas in terms of access to healthcare, education, and infrastructure worsens poverty in rural regions.

The impact of poverty is profound. Poor health and nutrition lead to diseases that prevent people from working, while children in poverty-stricken families often drop out of school to support their families. Poverty also leads to social exclusion, as those living in it have limited access to opportunities for growth and economic development. Despite these challenges, the Indian government has implemented various programs to address poverty, but significant improvements require long-term efforts in areas such as education, healthcare, and economic opportunities.

Questions:

1. What are the main factors contributing to poverty in India? (1)
2. Define poverty cycle with illustration. (1)
3. What actions can the government take to reduce poverty? (2)

Q.35. 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 spectacles in mass mobilization. Nazis held massive rallies and public meetings to demonstrate the support for Hitler and instill a sense of unity among the people. The Red banners with the Swastika, the Nazi salute, and the ritualized rounds of applause after the speeches were all part of this spectacle of power.

- (i) Why did Hitler become popular with the masses? (1)
- (ii) Why did Hitler consider Treaty of Versailles as unjust? (1)
- (iii) What were the main features of Hitler's style of politics? (2)

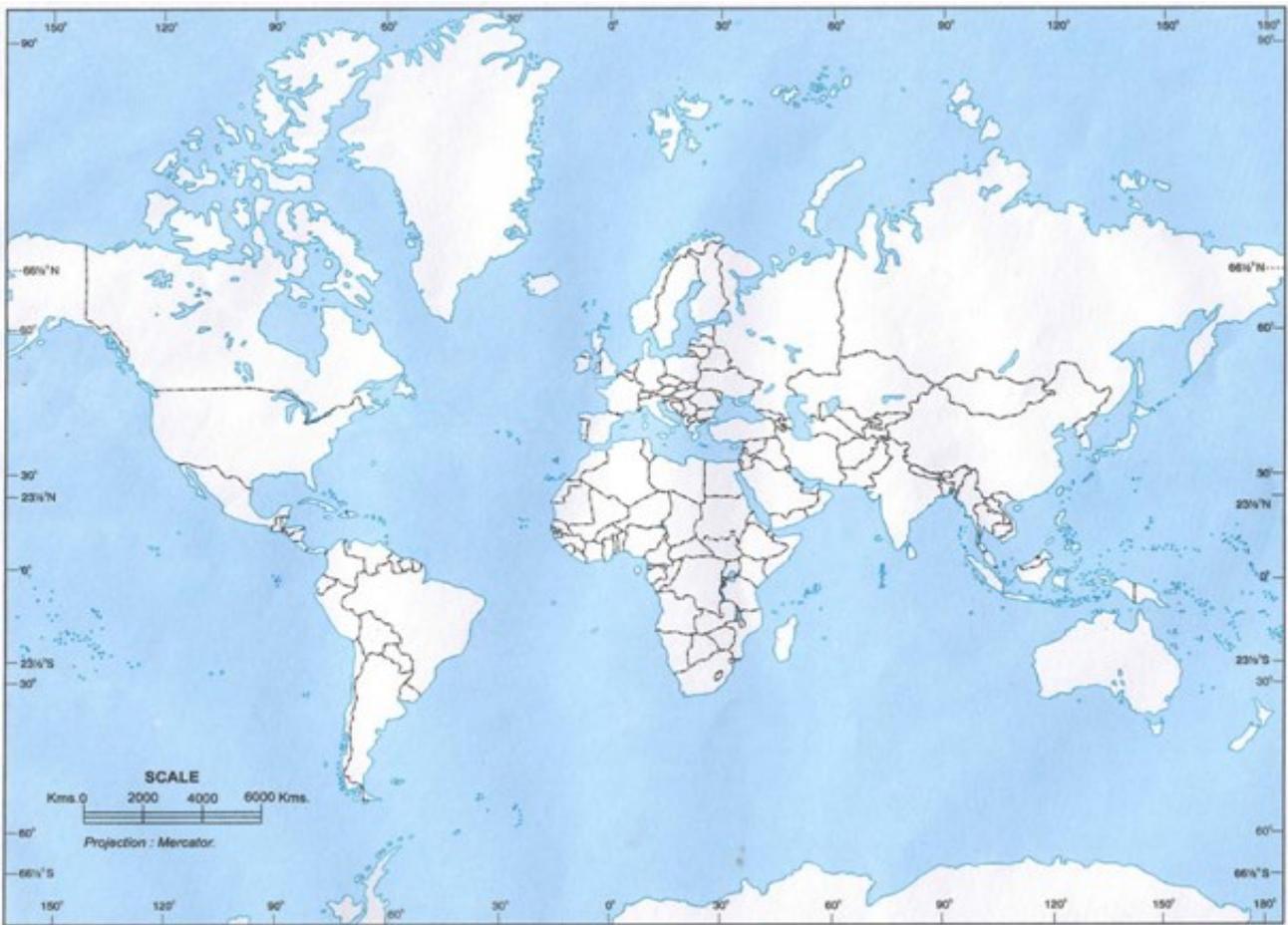
Q.36. The current President of India, who assumed office in July 2022, is the first individual from a tribal background to hold the position. Before becoming President, she served as the Governor of Jharkhand, where she worked on issues related to tribal rights, education, and social justice. Her election to the highest constitutional office of India was a significant milestone for tribal communities and women in the country. Throughout her career, she has been a strong advocate for the welfare of marginalized communities, particularly focusing on the empowerment of women and the preservation of indigenous cultures. She has emphasized the importance of unity and integrity in her role, while also highlighting the need for sustainable development and environmental protection.

Based on the understanding of the paragraph answer the following questions.

1. What is the name of the current President of India, and how has her election been significant in Indian politics? (1)
2. What are the powers and functions of the President of India, and how do they influence the governance of the country? (1)
3. How does the President of India contribute to maintaining the unity and integrity of the nation, and what role does she play in times of national crisis? (2)

## SECTION - F

- Q.37. a. On the outline map of world, locate and label the countries those were Axis Powers in Second World War. (Any Two Country) (2)
- b. Locate on the map of INDIA. Attempt any three questions. (3)
- (i) Pondicherry
  - (ii) Locate the peak K2 and Kanchenjunga.
  - (III) Locate Mawsynram.
  - (IV) Highest population density state of India.



Name : ..... Roll No. ....

