

Annual Examination

Class-IX

Subject: Social Science

Time: 3 Hours

M.M.: 80

1. बास्तील फ्रांस का सबसे घृणित जेल क्यों था ? 1
Why was Bastille most hated prison in France?
2. भारतीय वन सेवा की शुरुआत कब की गयी थी ? 1
अथवा
राजस्थान के चरवाहे का नाम लिखिए ।
अथवा
कप्तान स्विंग कौन था ?
When was Indian Forest Service started?
OR
Write the name of Rajasthan Pastoralists.
OR
Who was captain Swing?
3. उस समान्तर अक्षांश का नाम लिखिए जो भारत को लगभग दो बराबर भागों में बांटता है । 1
Name the parallel of latitude which divides India into almost equal parts.
4. विश्व में सर्वाधिक वर्षा कहाँ होती है ? 1
Where does the heaviest rainfall of the world occur?
5. किस आयु वर्ग को सामान्यतः किशोरावस्था के अंतर्गत लिया जाता है ? 1
Which age group is generally considered in adolescent group?
6. निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को परिभाषित कीजिए । 1
Define the term Constituency.
7. भारत के दो सर्वाधिक निर्धन राज्यों के नाम लिखिए । 1
Write name of two poorest states in India.

8. 1789-1791 के दौरान फ्रांस की राष्ट्रीय सभा के कार्यों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए । 3
Evaluate the functions of National Assembly for France during the period 1789-1791.

9. एक आदिवासी बच्चा पेड़-पौधों की सैकड़ों प्रजातियों का नाम बताने में समर्थ होता है । आप पेड़ों की कितनी प्रजातियों के नाम बता सकते हैं ? (किन्ही छः के नाम लिखिए) 3

अथवा

अंग्रेजों ने परती भूमि नियमावली क्यों लागू किया ? इसने चरवाहों के जीवन को कैसे प्रभावित किया ?

अथवा

इंग्लैंड में सम्पन्न किसानों द्वारा थ्रेशिंग मशीनों का प्रयोग क्यों शुरू किया गया ? गरीबों ने थ्रेशिंग मशीन के इस्तेमाल का क्यों विरोध किया ?

An Adivasi child will be able to name hundreds of species of trees and plants. How many species of trees can you name? (Name any six)

OR

Why did British introduce waste land rules? How did this affect the life of pastoralists?

OR

Why did rich farmers in England start to use threshing machine? Why did the poor oppose the coming of threshing machine?

10. भारत की जलवायु को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक कौन-कौन से हैं ? 3
What are the factors affecting the climate of India?

11. 1951 ई. से भारत में जनसंख्या वृद्धि के अचानक बढ़ने के क्या कारण हैं? किन्ही तीन कारणों को लिखिए । 3

What are the causes of sudden growth of population in India since 1951?
Write any three reasons.

12. प्रायद्वीपीय भारत की नदियाँ प्रकृति (स्वभाव) में मौसमी क्यों होती हैं ? तीन कारण दीजिए । 3

Why are peninsular rivers of India seasonal in nature? Give three reasons.

13. निम्नलिखित का मिलान कीजिए :

3

- (क) समय-समय पर मतदाता सूची का प्रतिनिधित्व का नवीनीकरण आवश्यक है ताकि
- (ख) कुछ निर्वाचित क्षेत्र अनुसूचित जाति चुनने का समान और जनजाति के लिए आरक्षित है ताकि
- (ग) प्रत्येक को सिर्फ एक वोट डालने लड़ने का का हक है ताकि
- (घ) सत्ताधारी दल को सरकारी वाहन से अलग चले गए के इस्तेमाल की अनुमति नहीं है क्योंकि मतदान किया था |

- (1) समाज के हर तबके का समुचित हो सके |
- (2) हर एक को अपना प्रतिनिधि अवसर मिले |
- (3) हर उम्मीदवार को चुनाव में समान अवसर मिले |
- (4) संभव है कुछ लोग उस जगह जहाँ उन्होंने पिछले चुनाव में

Match the following:

- (a) It is necessary to keep the of all Voters' list up to date because
- (b) Some constituencies are reserved opportunity to for SCs and STs so that
- (c) Everyone has one and only fair chance one vote so that
- (d) Party in power is not allowed moved away to use government vehicles because voted last
- (1) there is fair representation sections of our society.
- (2) everyone has equal elect their representatives.
- (3) all candidate must have a of competing in election.
- (4) some people may have from the area where they

14. भारत के राष्ट्रपति पद के लिए निर्धारित योग्यताओं का वर्णन कीजिए |

3

Mention essential qualifications for the post of the President of India?

15. “लोकतंत्र में अधिकारों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है।” किन्हीं तीन बिंदुओं द्वारा इस कथन को सार्थक कीजिए। 3
“Rights play an important role in any democracy”. Explain the given statement with the help of any three points.
16. बहुविध फसल प्रणाली और आधुनिक कृषि की विधि में क्या अंतर है? 3
What is the difference between multiple cropping and modern farming method?
17. व्याख्या कीजिए की भारत में गरीबी रेखा का आकलन/निर्धारण किस प्रकार किया जाता है? 3
Explain, how poverty line is estimated in India?
18. सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली से आप क्या समझते हैं? 3
What do you understand by Public Distribution System?
19. वनों के अधीन क्षेत्र बढ़ाने की क्या आवश्यकता है? पांच कारण दीजिए। 5

अथवा

अंग्रेज़ सरकार चरागाहों को कृषि भूमि में क्यों बदल देना चाहते थे? पांच कारण दीजिए।

अथवा

गरीब किसानों के जीवन में कॉमन्स (साझी भूमि) का क्या महत्व था? विस्तार से लिखिए।

Why is it necessary to increase area under forests? Give five reasons.

OR

Why did British Government want to change grazing land into farming land? Give five reasons.

OR

What was the importance of commons in life of the poor farmers? Write in detail.

20. नाज़ीवाद की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या थीं? 5
What were the features of Nazism?

21. लिंग अनुपात क्या है ? भारत में लिंग अनुपात के प्रतिकूल होने के प्रमुख कारण लिखिए । 5
What is sex ratio? Write main causes of adverse sex ratio in India.
22. स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव की क्या चुनौतियां हैं ? किन्हीं पांच चुनौतियों का वर्णन कीजिए । 5
What are the challenges to free and fair elections? Describe any five challenges.
23. आप कैसे कह सकते हैं की राष्ट्रपति राज्य का नाममात्र का मुखिया है ? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में तर्क दीजिए । 5
How can you say that the President occupies the position of a nominal head of the state? Give reasons in support of your answer.
24. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम कौन-कौन से हैं ? गरीबों को खाद्य सुरक्षा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गयी किन्हीं दो योजनाओं का वर्णन कीजिए । 5
What are different dimensions of food security? Mention any two schemes launched by the government to provide food security to the poor.
25. किस प्रकार बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या गरीबी का एक मुख्य कारण सिद्ध हुई है ? विस्तार से व्याख्या कीजिए । 5
How has increasing population proved to be one of the main reasons of poverty? Explain in detail.
26. दिए हुए विश्व के राजनितिक रेखामानचित्र में A और B दो लक्षण दिए गए हैं । उन्हें पहचानिए और मानचित्र में चिन्हित रेखा पर उनके नाम लिखिए, दी गयी जानकारी की मदद से : 2
A. धुरी शक्तियों का एक सदस्य ।
B. मित्र राष्ट्रों का एक सदस्य ।

Two items A and B are shown on the given political outline map of the world. Identify them and write their correct name of the line marked on the map with the help of information given:

- A. Member of Axis power
- B. Member of Allied power

नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 26 के स्थान पर है।

- 26.1. प्रथम विश्व युद्ध कब प्रारंभ हुआ था ?
- 26.2. कौन सा एशियाई देश धुरी शक्तियों का एक सदस्य था ?

Note: The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Question No. 26.

- 26.1 When did the First World War start?
- 26.2 Which Asian country was one of the members of Axis powers?
- 27. भारत के रेखामानचित्र में A, B और C तीन लक्षण दिए गए हैं। दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर उन्हें पहचानिए और उनके नाम लिखिए : 3
- A. एक पक्षी अभ्यारण्य
- B. सबसे कम जनसंख्या घनत्व वाला राज्य
- C. मौसम स्टेशन

Three features A, B and C are shown in the given outline map of India. Identify with the help of given information and write their name:

- A. A Bird sanctuary
- B. State with lowest density of population
- C. Weather station

नोट: निम्नलिखित केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 27 के स्थान पर है।

27.1. त्रिपुरा की राजधानी का नाम लिखिए।

27.2. पाक जल संधि भारत को किससे अलग करता है?

27.3. यमुना नदी गंगा से कहाँ मिलती है?

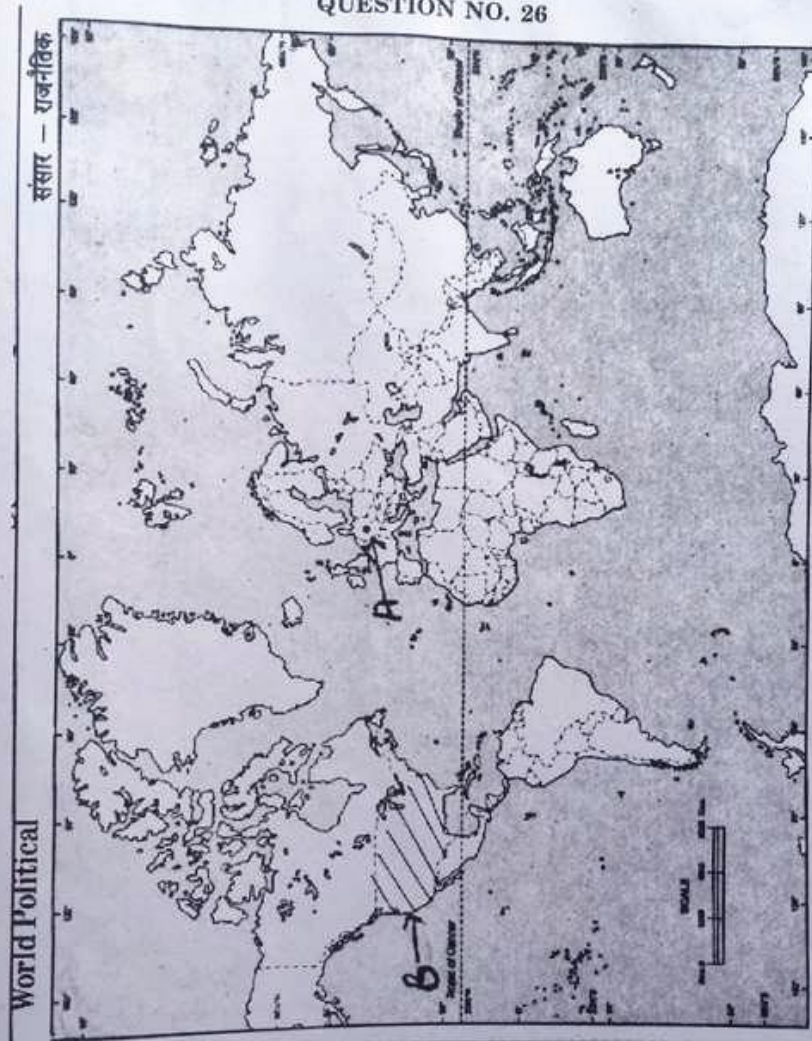
Note: The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Question No. 27:

27.1. Write the capital of Tripura

27.2. The Palk Strait separates India from.....

27.3. The river Yamuna joins the river Ganga at.....

QUESTION NO. 26



MARKING SCHEME
(COMMON ANNUAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION)
CLASS –IX (SOCIAL SCIENCE)

1. Because it the symbol of autocratic power of the Monarchy.
2. 1864
Or
Raikas
Or
A mythic name
3. Tropic of Cancer
4. Mawsynram
5. Children in the age group of 10 to 19 years
6. The country is divided into different areas for purposes of elections.
These areas are called electoral constituencies.
7. Bihar and Odisha
8. Functions of National Assembly for France during the period 1789-1791.
 - (i) Abolition of the privileges
 - (ii) Declaration of the Rights of man
 - (iii) Limiting the powers of the monarch
 - (iv) Drafting of the new constitution
(Any other point)
9. Species of trees and plants:
Teak, Ebony, mahogany, rosewood, sal, shisham, oak etc.

OR

The British wanted to take control of the grazing lands into cultivated farms so that they could impose tax on it and could increase its revenue collection. Secondly, focus was on producing more jute, cotton, wheat and other agricultural produce that were required in England. They enacted Waste Land Rules in various parts of the country; land was given to certain individual and taxes were imposed. Consequently, pastures declined and pastoralists had to face a lot of problem.

- (iii) He must be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha.
- (iv) He must not hold any office of profit under the government.

15. Role of rights in any democracy:

- (a) People should have the right to express their opinion, form political parties and take part in the political activities. It is very necessary for the very sustenance of the democracy.
- (b) Rights protect minorities from the oppression of the majority.
- (c) Rights ensure freedom from the repressive laws and policies.
- (d) Rights protect citizens from the excesses of the government machinery.

16. Difference between multiple cropping and modern farming method:

- (i) Multiple cropping is the practice of growing more than one crop on a same piece of land during the crop year whereas modern farming experiments with the implementation of the advanced technology to increase the production.
- (ii) In multiple cropping the farmers produce kharif and rabi on the same land while fertilizers, high quality seeds etc are used in modern farming.

(Any other point)

17. Poverty Line is determined by the following basis:

- (i) Calorie requirement: 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.
- (ii) Income/consumption: The monetary expenditure per capita needed for buying the requisite calorie requirements in terms of food grains etc. is calculated. It is revised periodically taking into consideration the rise in prices. On the basis of these calculations, for the year 2011-12, the poverty line for a person was fixed at Rs.972 per month for the rural areas and Rs.1000 for the urban areas. These estimates were given by Tendulkar committee.

18. Public Distribution System (PDS) refers to a system through which the food procured by the FCI is distributed among the poor through government regulated ration shops by using Ration cards.

There are about 5.5 Lakh ration shops all over the country also known as Fair Price Shop, which keeps stock of food grain, sugar etc which are sold at lower than market price.

19. Need to increase area under forests:

- (i) To maintain the balance of ecology
- (ii) To control the temperature of environment
- (iii) To provide the natural habitat to wild life
- (iv) Helpful in rainfall
- (v) To stop the soil erosion
- (vi) Source of different types of timber and medicinal plants

(Any other points)

OR

Reasons for change of grazing land into farming land by the British:

- (a) They wanted to increase their revenue by imposing tax on agricultural land.
- (b) Farming was more profitable for them than grazing.
- (c) To keep the Pastoralists away from the forest.
- (d) To increase the production of jute, cotton, wheat and other agricultural products.
- (e) All non-agricultural lands were unproductive for the Englishmen.
- (f) Grazing lands were waste lands for them.

OR

Importance of commons in life of the poor farmers:

- (i) Commons used to be common land for the villagers and anyone could do farming on it.
- (ii) They pastured their cows and grazed their sheep.
- (iii) They used to collect fuelwood for fire.

- (iv) They used to collect berries and fruit for food.
- (v) They used to fish in the rivers and ponds and hunted rabbit in common forests.
- (vi) It used to supplement their income and sustain their cattle, and helped them tide over bad times when crops failed.

20. Features of Nazism:

- (i) The state is above all. The people are for the state and not the state is for the people.
 - (ii) To eradicate all parliamentary institutions.
 - (iii) Justifying wars and praises the use of power.
 - (iv) To root out liberalism, socialism and communism.
 - (v) The Nazis believed in the strong leadership.
 - (vi) To eradicate all types of protest/ resistance.
 - (vii) Concept of *Lebensraum*: It means living space. Hitler believed that new territories had to be acquired for settlement of the German people.
 - (viii) Racial supremacy
21. Sex ratio is defined as the **number of females per 1000 males** in the population. Main causes of adverse sex ratio in India:
- (i) High rate of female infant mortality rate in India.
 - (ii) Girls are not given adequate nutrition in comparison to boys.
 - (iii) Female infanticide.
 - (iv) Girls have the low social status in the country.
 - (v) Maternal mortality rate is very high in India.

22. Challenges to Free and Fair elections:

- (i) Candidates and parties use a lot of money. (Money Power)
- (ii) Candidates with Criminal connection (Muscles Power)

- (iii) Major roles of dominant families and their relatives.
- (iv) Little choice to ordinary voters.
- (iv) Candidates of Independent and smaller parties suffer disadvantages.

23. President occupies the position of a nominal head of the state; reasons in support of this:

- (i) The President is not directly elected by the people.
- (ii) All the real powers are actually used by the Prime Minister.
- (iii) The President can give suggestions on bills but that are not binding.
- (iv) The appointments on all the important positions are actually done by the Prime Minister.
- (v) The president is not the leader of the House.

24. **Different aspects of Food security**

- (i) **Availability:** Having sufficient production of food grains in the country.
- (ii) **Accessibility:** Having adequate income to fulfil the food requirements.
- (iii) **Affordability:** People should have the capacity to afford the food intake.

Two schemes launched by the government to provide food security to the poor:

- (i) Antyodaya Anna Yojana
- (ii) National food for work scheme

25. The population of our country is increasing but we have limited resources. The distribution of resources is also uneven. Some people have too much resources while a large part of our population has very limited resources. Consequently, poverty is increasing. We need to decrease the population growth in order to take advantage of limited resources. With increasing population, unemployment decreases and hence income decreases and finally poverty increases.

26. (A) Germany (B) America (USA)

26.1- 1914

26.2- Japan

27. (A) Bharatpur

(B) Arunachal Pradesh

(C) Shilong

27.1- Agartala

27.2- Sri Lanka

27.3- Allahabad