



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
ANNUAL EXAMINATION
SOCIAL SCIENCE**

CLASS: IX

Sub. Code: 087

Time Allotted: 3 Hrs.

23.02.2020

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Marks are indicated against each question.
- ii. The question paper has 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark.
- iv. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- v. Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- vi. Question numbers 35 is map question from History-Map of France (2 marks) and Geography-Map of India (4 marks). **After completion the work, attach the map inside your answer book.**

SECTION - A (1 x 20 = 20) OBJECTIVE TYPES QUESTIONS

1. Why was an International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg set up? 1

OR

Give any two examples that describe the spectacle of power after every speech of Hitler.

2. The Second International was ----- 1

- (a) A socialist organization (b) A capitalists organisation
(c) A pro-monarch organization (d) An industrial workers organisation

3. **Study the picture and answer the question that follows :** 1



Which of the following aspect is signified by the lady in this image?

- (a) Justice (b) Equality (c) Rule of law (d) Liberty

4. What was known as '*blandongdiensten*' system? 1

OR

Where were Banjaras found?

5. Complete the following table with correct information: 1

India Size	Land Mass Area / Total Area	Coastline of the Mainland	Land boundary
	3.28 million square km /		
	2.4 %Total worlds geographical area	?	?

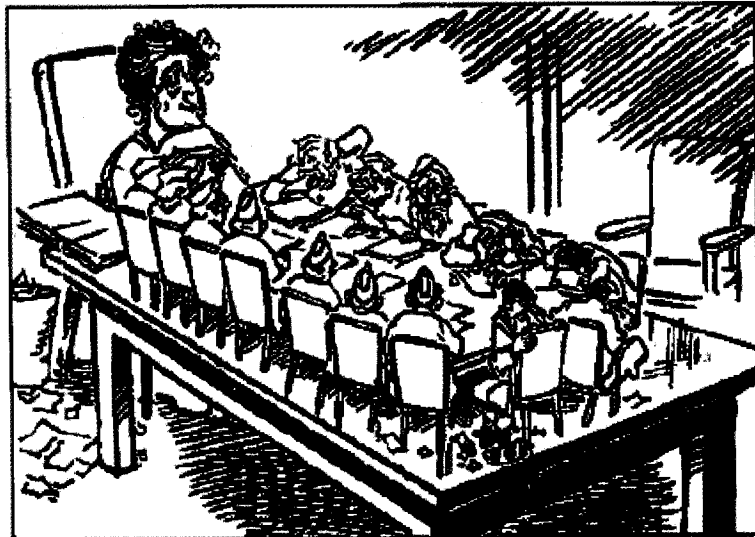
6. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as 1
 (a) Coast (b) Peninsula (c) Island (d) None of the above

7. From which glacier River Ganga originated? 1
 a) Gangotri glacier b) Bokhar Chu glacier c) Mansarovar glacier d) Siachin glacier

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite : 1

Mahatama Gandhi gave the speech to the Constituent Assembly at the stroke of midnight on 15 August 1947.

9. Study the Cartoon and answer the following questions: 1



Which one of the following options best signifies this cartoon?

- (a) Prime minister is powerful in party meetings.
 (b) Prime minister is powerful in cabinet meetings.
 (c) Cabinet ministers have no value in parliamentary democracy.
 (d) Prime Minister of coalition government often neglects the other parties of coalition.

OR

Point out what this cartoon depicts.

10. Fill in the Blanks: 1

Election held to fill the vacancy caused by death or resignation of a member of legislature is known as -----.

OR

One-third of the seats are reserved for _____ in rural and urban local bodies.

11. **Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below :**

	<u>A</u>		<u>B</u>
A	Right to Equality	1	Secularism
B	Right to Constitutional Remedies.	2	Prohibition of Begar
C	Right to Freedom of Religion	3	Rule of law
D	Right against Exploitation	4	Writs

- i. A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
 - ii. A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
 - iii. A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
 - iv. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
12. Define human capital. 1
13. Which among the following is the correct statement? 1
- a) Analysis of poverty based on social inclusion and vulnerability is now becoming very common.
 - b) Social exclusion can be both an effect and a cause of poverty.
 - c) The concept of vulnerability states that poor people have to live in poor surroundings excluded from neighbourhoods of people who are better off.
 - d) Now poverty is looked through other social indicators like literacy level, general resistance due to nutrition, job opportunities, safe drinking water etc.
14. Farmers of Palampur grow jowar and bajra as _____ crop. 1
15. Who are the beneficiaries of Annapurna Scheme? 1
- a) Poorest of Poor
 - b) Women
 - c) Indigent Senior Citizens
 - d) Poor
16. In _____ Academy of Development Science has facilitated a network of NGOs for setting up grain banks in different regions. 1
- OR**
- After independence, Indian policy makers adopted all measures to achieve _____ in food grains.
17. Which among the following is the incorrect statement? 1
- a) Poverty line is minimum level of income or consumption, necessary to fulfil the basic needs.
 - (b) A person is poor if his/her income or consumption is less than poverty line
 - (c) Poverty line may differ for each country
 - (d) World Bank's poverty line is \$1.90 per person per day for developing country and \$5.50 per person per day for developed countries.
18. Arrange the following anti-poverty measures launching in correct sequence. 1
- a) Rural Employment Generation Programme
 - b) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana
 - c) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
 - d) Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana
19. 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) : Educated parents are found to invest more heavily on the education of their child.
- Reason (R) : They do not wanted their child to be unemployed in future.
- Options:

- (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 correct, but R is wrong.
- (d) A is wrong, but R is correct.

20. It was launched in December 2000. Under the scheme one crore of the poorest among the BPL families covered under the targeted public distribution system were identified. Poor families were identified by the respective state rural development departments through a Below Poverty Line (BPL) survey. 1
- Analyze the information given above and choose one of the following correct option :
- a) Targeted Public Distribution System
 - b) Revamped Public Distribution System
 - c) The National Food Security Act
 - d) Antyodaya Anna Yojana

SECTION - B (3 x 8 = 24)

21. What is Subsistence Crisis? Explain the factors that caused it in France during 18th century? 3

OR

- Napoleon saw his role as a moderniser of Europe. Analyse.
22. What occupations were adopted by the forest dwellers when colonial government in India restricted them from forests? 3

OR

Discuss pastoral nomadism in plateau areas.

23. **Study the source and answer the questions that follows:** 3

‘We start when the child is three years old. As soon as he even starts to think, he is given a little flag to wave. Then comes school, the Hitler Youth, military service. But when all this is over, we don’t let go of anyone. The labour front takes hold of them, and keeps hold until they go to the grave, whether they like it or not.’

- a) At what age the child was given the Nazi flag to wave? Who recorded the above passage?
 - b) At what age did boys enter ‘Hitler Youth’?
 - c) What did they learn in Hitler Youth service?
24. ‘Holding elections of any kind is not sufficient in a democracy’. Support your answer with suitable examples. 3
25. Discuss any **three** challenges to the electoral system in India? 3
26. Explain the virtuous and vicious cycle in educating children in India. 3

OR

Suggest some measures in the education system to mitigate the problem of educated unemployed.

27. Give a brief account of Inter-State Disparities in poverty in India. 3
28. **Climatic Data Analysis: Study the table and answer the questions given below:** 3

Stations	Latitude	Altitude (Metres)	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Rainfall
Temperature (°C)			19.6	22.0	27.1	30.1	30.4	29.9	28.9	28.7	28.9	27.6	23.4	19.7	
Kolkata Rainfall (cm)	22°34' N	6	1.2	2.8	3.4	5.1	13.4	29.0	33.1	33.4	25.3	12.7	2.7	0.4	162.5
Temperature (°C)			14.4	16.7	23.3	30.0	33.3	33.3	30.0	29.4	28.9	25.6	19.4	15.6	
Delhi Rainfall (cm)	29° N	219	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.8	7.4	19.3	17.8	11.9	1.3	0.2	1.0	67.0

- Which station has lower range of temperature? Show calculation also.
- Which station is located on higher altitude? Mention the value of altitude.
- Which station receives lower annual rainfall and how much?

OR

Explain how **monsoons act as a unifying bond** in our country.

SECTION - C (5 x 6 = 30)

29. **Explain the Tropical Rain Forests under the following headings:** 5
a) Areas : b) Height of the Trees c) Important Animals d) Rainfall: e) Examples of Trees:
30. The age composition of a population refers to the number of people in different age groups in a country. It is one of the most basic characteristics of a population. To an important degree, a person's age influences what he/she needs, buys, does and his/her capacity to perform. Consequently, the number and percentage of a population found within the children, working age and aged groups are notable determinants of the population's social and economic structure. The population of a nation is, generally grouped into three broad categories: *Children (generally below 15 years)* They are economically unproductive and need to be provided with food, clothing, education and medical care. *Working Age (15–59 years)* They are economically productive and biologically reproductive. They comprise the working population. *Aged (Above 59 years)* They can be economically productive though they may have retired. They may be working voluntarily but they are not available for employment through recruitment. The percentage of children and the aged affect the dependency ratio because these groups are not producers
a) Give an account of the three broad categories of the population of a nation (2)
b) What are the notable determinants of the population's social and economic structure? (2)
c) What is meant by Age Composition? (1)
31. Analyse the level of industrialisation in Russia in early 20th century. 5
32. What is secularism? Discuss the important features of a secular state? 5
33. Discuss the differences between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. 5

OR

What do you understand by the Independence of the judiciary? How can you say that judiciary in India is independent?

34. What is food security? Analyze the two components of food security system designed by the Government of India. 5

SECTION - D MAP WORK (2+4=6)

35. **35 (A) History Map:** Label and locate the following on the outline political map of France: 2
a) Bordeaux
b) Nantes

Geography Map:

Locate and label ANY FOUR of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India:

- a) A country lying East of India
- b) Anai Mudi
- c) Sambhar Lake
- d) A state with the Lowest Density of Population in the year 2011.
- e) Coromandel coast
- f) A State with highest Sex Ratio.

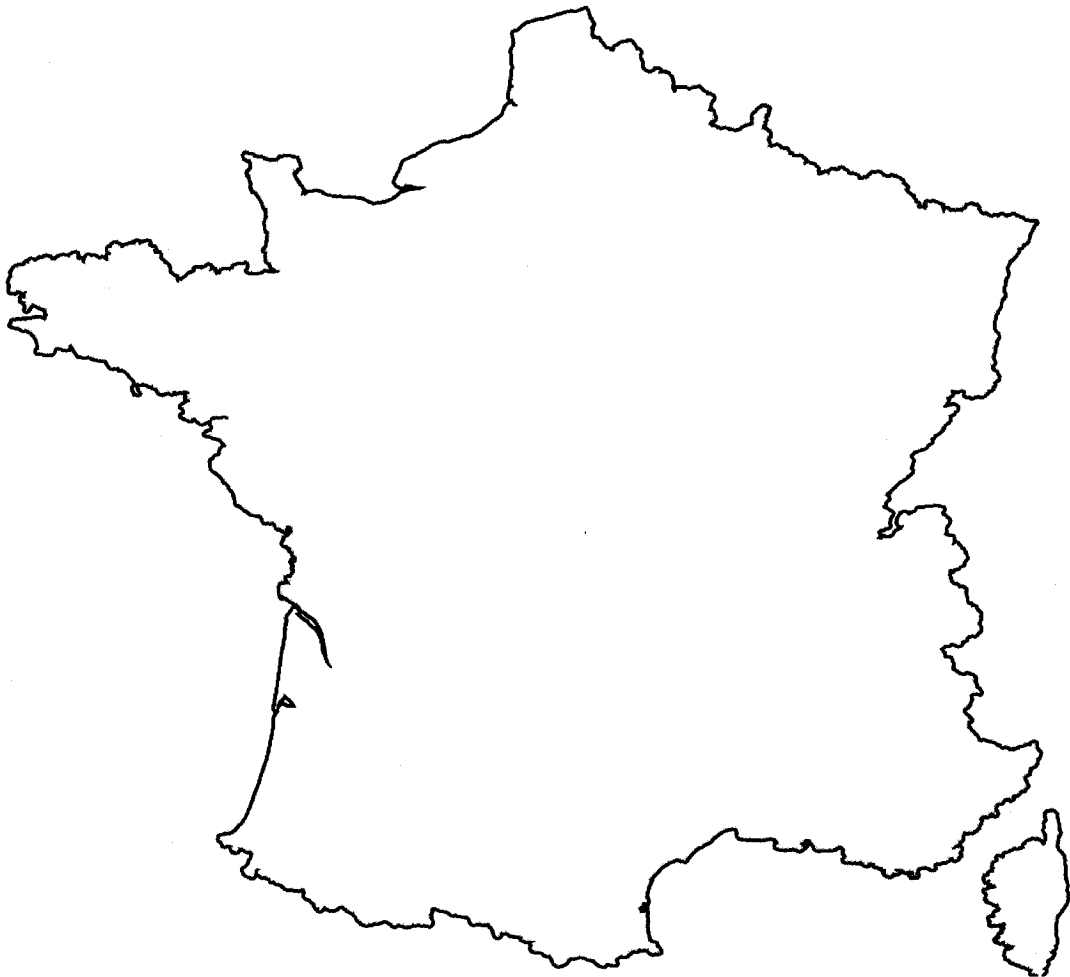
Annual Examination- 23rd Feb. 2020

Q. 35 (A): History Map

Sign. of Invigilator:

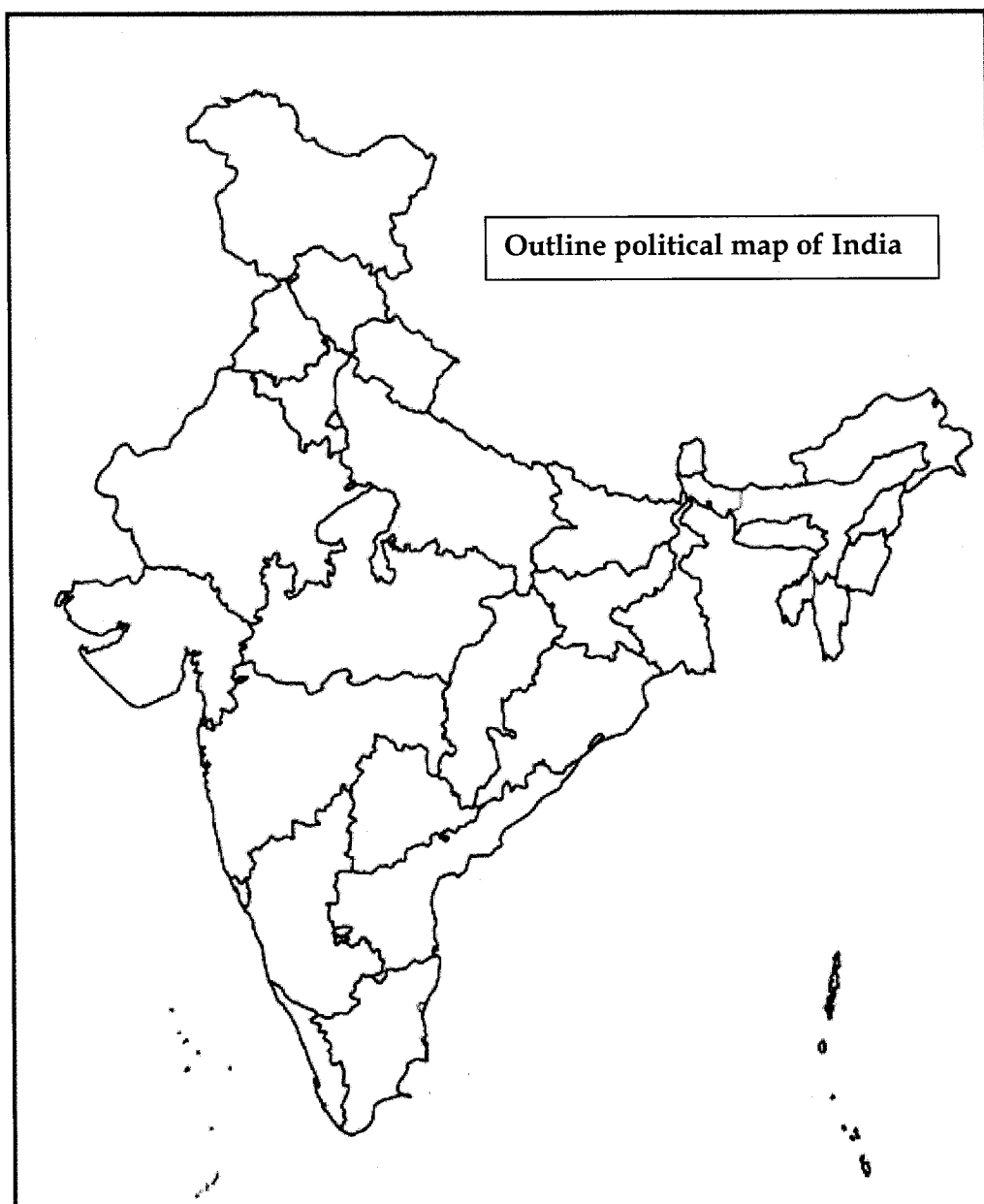
Class: IX, Sec: __, Roll. No. __

Outline Map of France



R. No. _____ Class & Sec.: _____

Sign. of invigilator: _____



End of the Question Paper

Roll Number		
-------------	--	--

SET B



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
ANNUAL EXAMINATION
SOCIAL SCIENCE**

CLASS: IX

Sub. Code: 087

Time Allotted: 3 Hrs.

23.02.2020

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Marks are indicated against each question.
- ii. The question paper has 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark.
- v. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- vi. Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- vii. Question numbers 35 is map question from History-Map of France (2 marks) and Geography-Map of India (4 marks). **After completion of the work, attach the maps inside your answer book.**

SECTION - A (1 x 20 = 20) OBJECTIVE TYPES QUESTIONS

1. What do you understand by the concept of '*Lebensraum*'? 1

OR

Who observed 'an absence of protest, an uncanny silence, amongst ordinary Germans in the face of brutal and organised crimes committed against people in the Nazi empire'?

2. Who were known as whites in Russia? 1

(a) Pro-Tsarist (b) Bolsheviks (c) Socialist Revolutionaries (d) Democrats

3. **Study the picture and answer the question that follows :** 1



Which of the following aspect is signified by the lady in this image?

(a) Liberty (b) Equality (c) Rule of law (d) Justice

4. Why did Dutch follow the scorched earth policy in Java? 1

OR

What do you understand by the Bugyal?

5. Complete the following table with correct information:

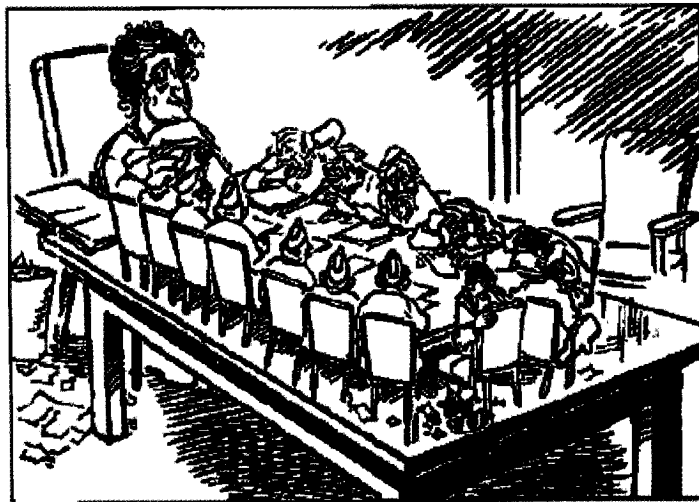
India Location	Latitudinal Extent:	Longitudinal Extent:	Standard Meridian of India
	8°4'N and 37°6'N.	?	?

6. The Western Coastal Strip, South of Goa is referred to as
(a) Coromandel (b) Kannad (c) Konkan (d) Northern Circar
7. Which river is popularly known as Dakshin Ganga?
a) Godavari b) Mahanadi c) Periyar d) Krishna

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite :

At the midnight of 26 August 1994, the new national flag of the Republic of South Africa was unfurled marking the newly born democracy in the world.

9. Study the Cartoon and answer the following questions:



Which one of the following options best signifies this cartoon?

- (a) Cabinet ministers have no value in parliamentary democracy
(b) Prime minister is powerful in cabinet meetings.
(c) Prime minister is powerful in party meetings.
(d) Prime Minister of coalition government often neglects the other parties of coalition.

OR

Point out what does the cartoon depict?

10. Fill in the Blanks:

Chaudhary Devi Lal, then an opposition leader, led a movement called ----- and formed a new party, Lok Dal.

OR

Party's nomination is often called -----.

11. **Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below :**

	A		B
A	Right against Exploitation	1	Secularism
B	Right to Constitutional Remedies.	2	Prohibition of Begar
C	Right to Freedom of Religion	3	Rule of law
D	Right to Equality	4	Writs

1. A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

2. A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4

3. A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1

4. A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2

12. Define fixed capital. 1
13. Which among the following is the correct statement? 1
a) The economic groups which are most vulnerable to poverty are SC and ST
b) The social groups which are most vulnerable to poverty are rural agricultural labour households and urban casual labour households.
c) The economic groups which are most vulnerable to poverty are rural agricultural labour households and urban casual labour households.
d) The social groups which are most vulnerable to poverty are OBC and SEBC
14. _____ is a fast developing sector in Palampur. 1
15. In which state of India the famous co-operative Mother Dairy located? 1
a) Delhi b) Gujarat c) Maharashtra d) Karnataka
16. The food grains procured by the government are stored in warehouses of the _____ 1
OR
_____ results in a large number of deaths due to starvation and epidemics.
17. Which among the following is the incorrect statement? 1
a) Poverty declined substantially in China and Southeast Asian countries as a result of economic growth.
b) The number of poor has declined marginally in countries like India, Pakistan etc.
c) In Latin America, the ratio of poverty remained the same.
d) Poverty has resurfaced in some of the former socialist countries like USA.
18. Arrange the following anti-poverty measures' launching in correct sequence. 1
a) Rural Employment Generation Programme
b) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana
c) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
d) Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana
19. 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) : Educated parents are found to invest more heavily on the education of their child.
Reason (R) : They do not wanted their child to be unemployed in future.
Options:
(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 correct, but R is wrong.
(d) A is wrong, but R is correct.

20. It provides for food and nutritional security life at affordable prices and enable people to live a life with dignity. Under this, 75% of rural population and 50% of urban population have been categorized as eligible households for food security. 1

Analyze the information given above and choose one of the following correct option :

- a) The National Food Security Act, 2013 b) Revamped Public Distribution System
c) Targeted Public Distribution System d) Annapurna Scheme

SECTION - B (3 x 8 = 24)

21. Analyse the features of the society of Estates or the 'Old Regime' that existed before 1789. 3

OR

'The Constitution began with a Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen'. Examine its main features.

22. How were various forest products used by people? Explain with examples. 3

OR

Discuss the features pastoral nomadism in mountain areas.

23. Study the source and answer the questions that follows: 3

'We start when the child is three years old. As soon as he even starts to think, he is given a little flag to wave. Then comes school, the Hitler Youth, military service. But when all this is over, we don't let go of anyone. The labour front takes hold of them, and keeps hold until they go to the grave, whether they like it or not.'

- a) At what age the child was given the Nazi flag to wave? Who recorded the above passage?
b) What was 'Jungvolk'?
c) What did they learn in Hitler Youth service?

24. What are the different arguments given by the critics against democracy? 3

25. What are reserved constituencies? Why does India have reserved constituencies? 3

26. Define unemployment. Write the difference between seasonal and disguised unemployment. 3

OR

Discuss the programmes and policies adopted by the Government of India to improve the quality and reduce the high dropout rates in the elementary schools.

27. Describe any three causes of poverty. 3

28. **Climatic Data Analysis: Study the table and answer the questions given below:** 3

Stations	Latitude	Altitude (Metres)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Rainfall
Kolkata	22°34' N	6	19.6	22.0	27.1	30.1	30.4	29.9	28.9	28.7	28.9	27.6	23.4	19.7	
Rainfall (cm)			1.2	2.8	3.4	5.1	13.4	29.0	33.1	33.4	25.3	12.7	2.7	0.4	162.5
Delhi	29° N	219	14.4	16.7	23.3	30.0	33.3	33.3	30.0	29.4	28.9	25.6	19.4	15.6	
Rainfall (cm)			2.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.8	7.4	19.3	17.8	11.9	1.3	0.2	1.0	67.0

- a) Which station has higher range of temperature? Show calculation also.
- b) Which station is located closer to equator? Show its value of location?
- c) Which station receives higher annual rainfall and how much?

OR

Give example to show that the monsoons are known for their uncertainties and vagaries.

SECTION - C (5 x 6 = 30)

29. Describe the vegetation found in the mountainous areas. 5

30. The percentage of population that is economically active is an important index of development. The distribution of the population according to different types of occupation is referred to as the occupational structure. An enormous variety of occupations are found in any country. Occupations are, generally, classified as primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary activities include agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying, etc. Secondary activities include manufacturing industry, building and construction work, etc. Tertiary activities include transport, communications, commerce, administration and other services. The proportion of people working in different activities varies in developed and developing countries. Developed nations have a high proportion of people in secondary and tertiary activities. Developing countries tend to have a higher proportion of their workforce engaged in primary activities. In India, about 64 per cent of the population is engaged only in agriculture. The proportion of population dependent on secondary and tertiary sectors is about 13 and 20 per cent respectively. There has been an occupational shift in favour of secondary and tertiary sectors because of growing industrialization and urbanization in recent times. 5
 - a) Classify the occupations in different categories (2)
 - b) What is the percentage of population engaged in different occupations in India? (2)
 - c) What is meant by Occupational Structure? (1)

31. What are the changes made by the Bolsheviks after the October revolution? 5

32. Discuss in detail the provisions included in the Right against Exploitation. 5

33. What is executive? Why are some executives more powerful than other? 5

OR

Examine the powers of the Parliament.

34. What is buffer stock? Explain the activities related to creation of buffer stock. 5

SECTION - D MAP WORK (2+4=6)

35. Map Work 2

35 (A) History Map: Label and locate the following on the outline political map of France:

- a) Nantes
- b) Bordeaux

35 (B) Geography Map:

Locate and label ANY FOUR of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India:

- a) A State situated on the Extreme West
- b) K2

- c) Pulicat Lake
- d) Largest State
- e) Konkan Coast
- f) Lowest Sex Ratio

Annual Examination-Feb. 2020

Q. 35 (A): History Map

Sign. of Invigilator:

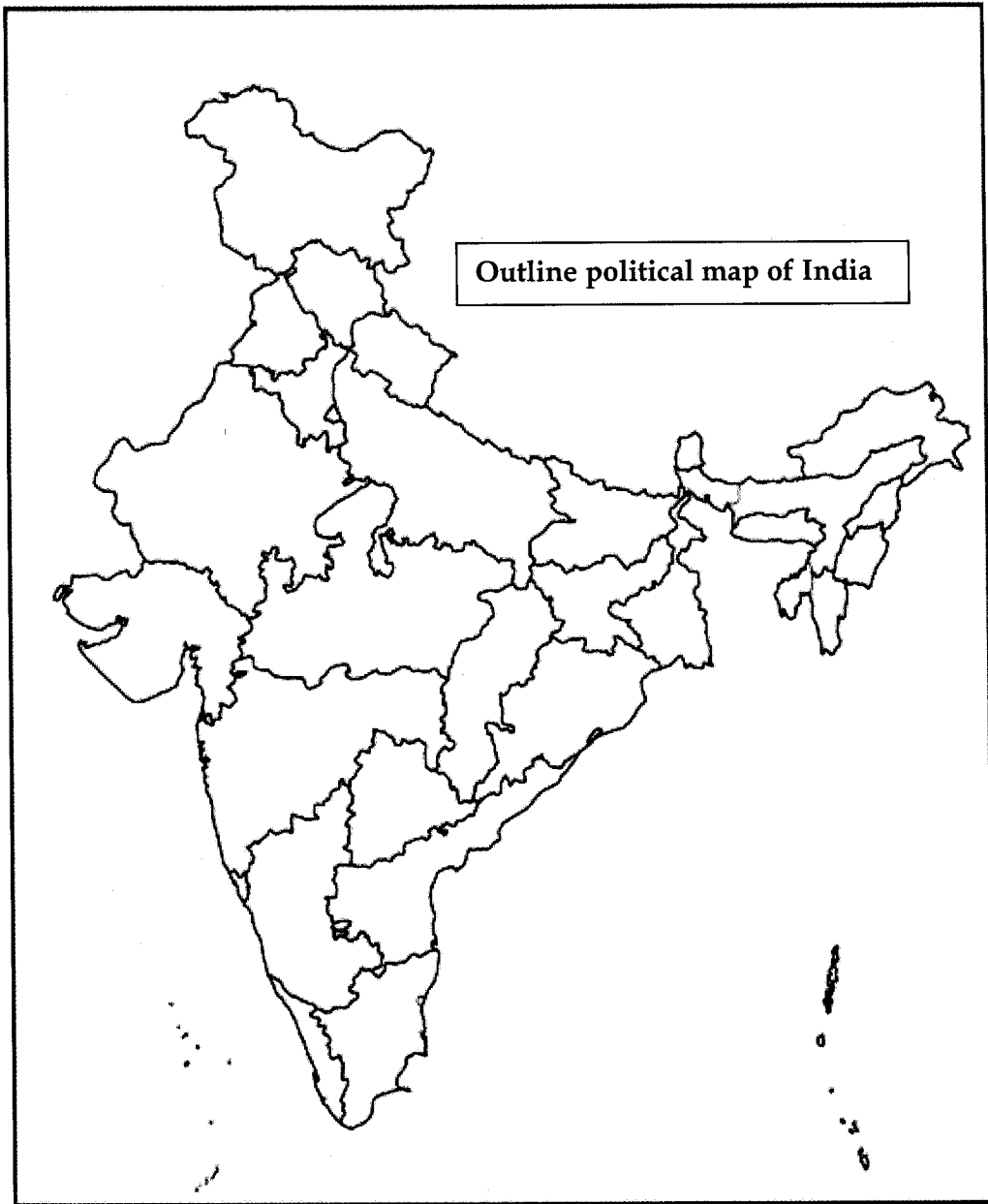
Class: IX, Sec: __, Roll. No. __

Outline Map of France



R. No.____, Class & Sec.:_____

Sign. of invigilator: _____



End of the Question Paper

Roll Number		
-------------	--	--

SET C



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT ANNUAL EXAMINATION SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS: IX

Sub. Code: 087

Time Allotted: 3 Hrs.

23.02.2020

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Marks are indicated against each question.
- ii. The question paper has 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark.
- v. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- vi. Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- vii. Question numbers 35 is map question from History-Map of France (2 marks) and Geography-Map of India (4 marks). **After completion the work, attach the map inside your answer book.**

SECTION - A (1 x 20 = 20) OBJECTIVE TYPES QUESTIONS

1. How did Nazis punish Aryan women who deviated from the prescribed code of conduct? 1

OR

How did Nazis project Orthodox Jews in the unpopular film 'Eternal Jew'?

2. Who was appointed as the head of a 'Military Revolutionary Committee' by the Soviet to organise the seizure of Winter Palace in October 1917? 1

(a) Lenin (b) Leon Trotskii (c) Stalin (d) Kerenskii

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows : 1



Which of the following aspect is signified by the lady in this image?

(a) Rule of law (b) Equality (c) Liberty (d) Justice

4. Who alone shot 1,157 tigers and 2,000 leopards up to 1957 in India? 1

OR

What do you understand by the Bugyal?

5. Complete the following table with correct information: 1

Union Territories of India	Head Quarters of Lakshadweep	The National Capital Territory	Headquarters of Ladakh	
	Kavaratti	?	?	

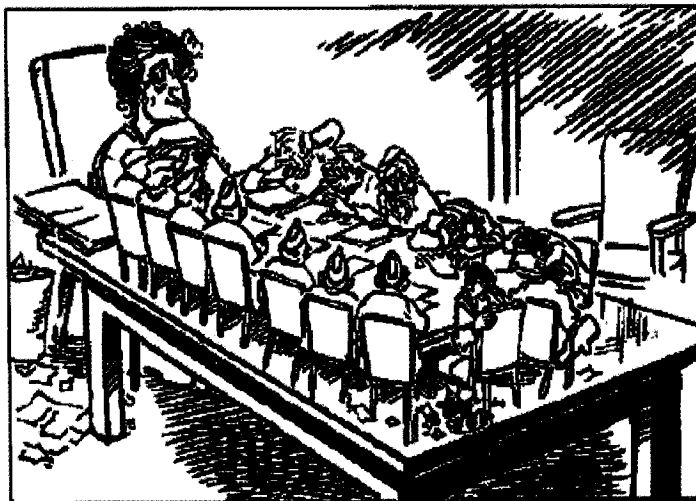
6. Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming its boundary with Myanmar are collectively called as 1
 (a) Himachal (b) Purvachal (c) Uttarakhand (d) Mahendragiri

7. The River that forms Dhuandhar waterfall and a picturesque gorge of marble rocks nearby Jabalpur: 1
 a) Narmada b) Kaveri c) Kabini d) Bhavani

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite : 1

Mahatma Gandhi gave the speech to the Constituent Assembly at the stroke of midnight on 15th August 1947.

9. Study the Cartoon and answer the following questions: 1



Point out what does the cartoon depict?

OR

Which one of the following options best signifies this cartoon?

- (a) Cabinet ministers have no value in parliamentary democracy.
 (b) Prime minister is powerful in cabinet meetings.
 (c) Prime minister is powerful in party meetings.
 (d) Prime Minister of coalition government often neglects the other parties of coalition.

10. Fill in the Blanks: 1

Election held to fill the vacancy caused by death or resignation of a member of legislature is known as -----.

OR

Party's nomination is often called -----.

11. **Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below :**

	<u>A</u>		<u>B</u>
A	Right to Equality	1	Secularism
B	Right to Constitutional Remedies.	2	Prohibition of Begar
C	Right to Freedom of Religion	3	Rule of law
D	Right against Exploitation	4	Writs

- A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
- A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
- A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
- A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

12. Define working capital.

13. Which among the following is the correct statement?

- Kerala has focused more on Public Distribution System.
- In West Bengal, human resource development has helped in reducing poverty.
- Andhra Pradesh has reduced the poverty by introducing land reform measures.
- Haryana has traditionally succeeded in reducing the poverty with the help of high agricultural growth rates.

14. The standard unit of measuring land area is _____

15. In which state of India the famous co-operative Amul is located?

- Gujarat
- Delhi
- Karnataka
- Punjab

16. _____ means food is within reach of every person.

OR

_____ released a special stamp entitled 'Wheat Revolution' in July 1968.

17. Which among the following is the incorrect statement?

- Poverty line is minimum level of income or consumption, necessary to fulfill the basic needs.
- A person is poor if his/her income or consumption is less than poverty line
- Poverty line may differ for each country
- World Bank's poverty line is \$1.90 per person per day for developing country and \$5.50 per person per day for developed countries.

18. Arrange the following anti-poverty measures' launching in correct sequence.

- Rural Employment Generation Programme
- Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana
- Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
- Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana

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

Assertion (A) : Educated parents are found to invest more heavily on the education of their child.

Reason (R) : They do not wanted their child to be unemployed in future.

Options:

- 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 correct, but R is wrong.
- (d) A is wrong, but R is correct.

20. “ Food security at the individual , household, regional, national and global level exists when all people , at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life” (FAO,1996,p.3)The declaration further recognizes that “poverty eradication is essential to improve access to food”. Analyze the information given above and choose one of the following correct option : 1
- a) National Health and Family Survey b) Revamped Public Distribution System 1995
 - c) The National Food Security Act, 2013 d) The 1995 World Food Summit

SECTION - B (3 x 8 = 24)

21. ‘The Constitution began with a Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen’. Examine its main features. (1x3=3) 3

OR

Napoleon saw his role as a moderniser of Europe. Analyse. (3)

22. What occupations were adopted by the forest dwellers when colonial government in India restricted them from forests? (3) 3

OR

Discuss pastoral nomadism in plateau areas.

23. **Study the source and answer the questions that follows:** 3

‘We start when the child is three years old. As soon as he even starts to think, he is given a little flag to wave. Then comes school, the Hitler Youth, military service. But when all this is over, we don’t let go of anyone. The labour front takes hold of them, and keeps hold until they go to the grave, whether they like it or not.’

- a) At what age the child was given the flag to wave? Who recorded the above passage?
- b) At what age did boys enter ‘Labour Service’?
- c) What did they learn in Hitler Youth service?

24. ‘Holding elections of any kind is not sufficient in a democracy’. Support your answer with suitable examples. 3

25. Discuss any **three** challenges to the electoral system in India? 3

26. Analyze the effects of unemployment. 3

OR

What is the role of ‘health’ in human capital formation?

27. Explain three ways in which poverty can be estimated in India. 3

28. **Climatic Data Analysis: Study the table and answer the questions given below:** 3

Stations	Latitude	Altitude (Metres)	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Rainfall
Kolkata	22°34' N	6	19.6	22.0	27.1	30.1	30.4	29.9	28.9	28.7	28.9	27.6	23.4	19.7	
Rainfall (cm)			1.2	2.8	3.4	5.1	13.4	29.0	33.1	33.4	25.3	12.7	2.7	0.4	162.5
Delhi	29° N	219	14.4	16.7	23.3	30.0	33.3	33.3	30.0	29.4	28.9	25.6	19.4	15.6	
Rainfall (cm)			2.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.8	7.4	19.3	17.8	11.9	1.3	0.2	1.0	67.0

- Which station has higher range of temperature? Show calculation also.
- Which station is located closer to equator? Show its value of location?
- Which station receives higher annual rainfall and how much?

OR

Briefly describe the phenomenon of **October Heat**.

SECTION C (5 x 6 = 30)

- What steps have been taken by the government to protect flora and fauna? 5
- There are three main processes of change of population. The birth rates, death rates and migration. 5
The natural increase of population is the difference between birth rates and death rates. Birth rate is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. It is a major component of growth because in India, birth rates have always been higher than death rates. Death rate is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year. The main cause of the rate of growth of the Indian population has been the rapid decline in death rates. Till 1980, high birth rates and declining death rates led to a large difference between birth rates and death rates resulting in higher rates of population growth. Since 1981, birth rates have also started declining gradually, resulting in a gradual decline in the rate of population growth. The third component of population growth is migration. Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories. Migration can be internal (within the country) or international (between the countries). Internal migration does not change the size of the population, but influences the distribution of population within the nation. Migration plays a very significant role in changing the composition and distribution of population. In India, most migrations have been from rural to urban areas because of the “push” factor in rural areas. The adverse conditions of poverty and unemployment in the rural areas and the “pull” of the city in terms of increased employment opportunities and better living conditions. Migration is an important determinant of population change. It changes not only the population size but also the population composition of urban and rural populations in terms of age and sex composition. In India, the rural-urban migration has resulted in a steady increase in the percentage of population in cities and towns. The urban population has increased from 17.29 per cent of the total population in 1951 to 31.80 per cent in 2011. There has been a significant increase in the number of ‘million plus cities’ from 35 to 53 in just one decade, i.e., 2001 to 2011.
 - Discuss any two reasons for the natural increase in population. (2)
 - Why do people migrate from rural to urban areas? (2)
 - Name the two types of Migration?(1)
- What are the changes made by the Bolsheviks after the October revolution? 5
- What is secularism? Discuss the important features of a secular state? 5
- What do you understand by the Independence of the judiciary? How can you say that judiciary in India is independent? 5

OR

Examine the powers of the Parliament.

34. Briefly describe the 'Public Distribution System'. Examine the functioning of Ration Shops in India. 5

SECTION - D MAP WORK (2+4=6)

35. **35 (A) History Map:** Label and locate the following on the outline political map of France: 2
- a) Nantes
 - b) Bordeaux

35 (B) Geography Map:

Locate and label ANY FOUR of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India:

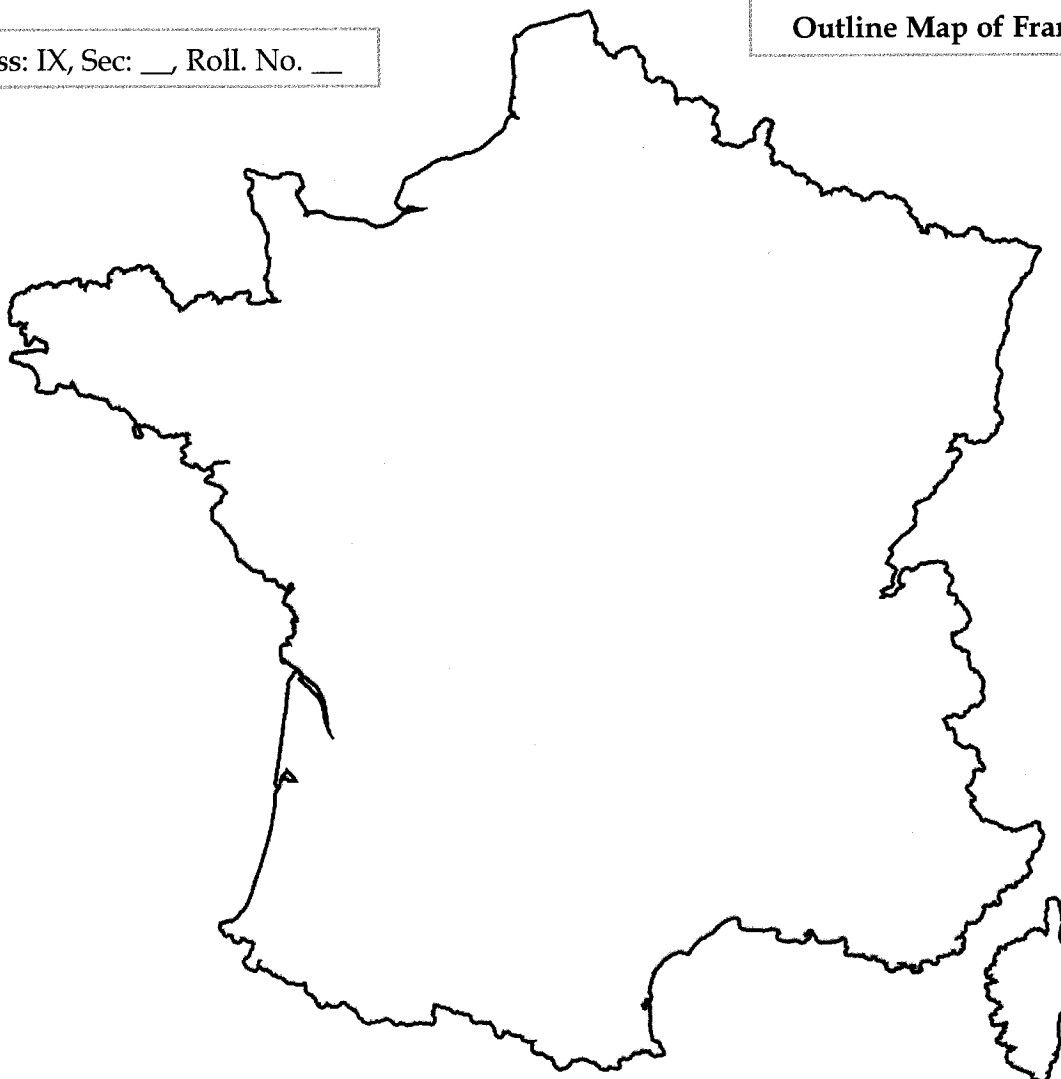
- a) The Smallest State in India
- b) Kanchenjunga Mountain Peak
- c) Chilika lake
- d) The most populous state of India
- e) The central stretch of the coastal plain
- f) A State with highest density of population in 2011

Annual Examination-Feb. 2020

Q. 35 (A): History Map

Class: IX, Sec: __, Roll. No. __

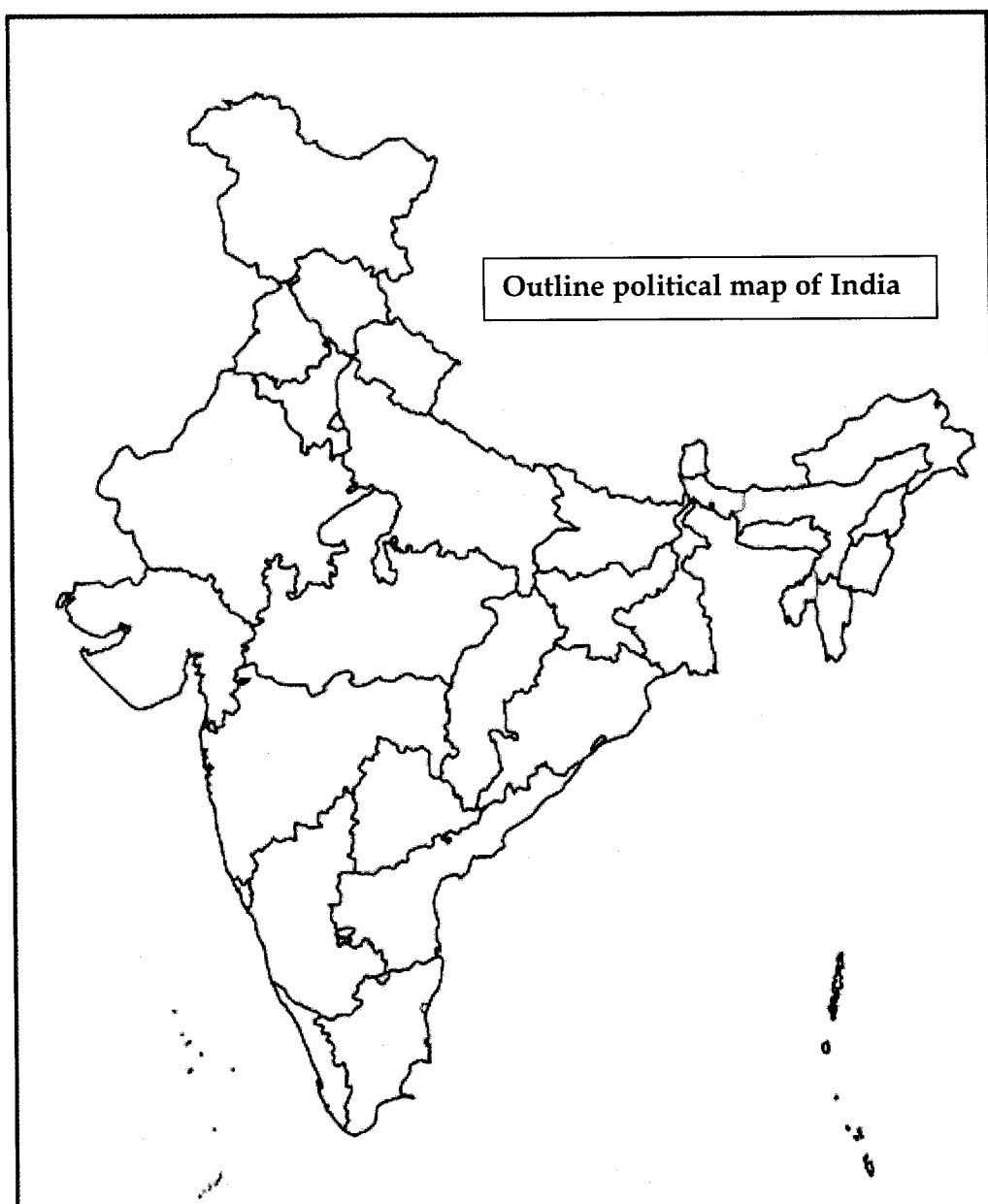
Outline Map of France



Q. 35 (B) : Geography Map Annual Examination, Feb. 2020

Class: IX, Sec: __, Roll. No. __

Sign. of Invigilator: _____



End of the Question Paper