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Candidates must write the Set No. on the title page of the answer book.

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE
PERIODIC ASSESSMENT - II (2023-24)

- Please check that this question paper contains 7 printed pages and 2 Maps.
- Set number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer book by the candidate.
- Check that this question paper contains 37 questions.
- Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.
- 15 minutes cooling time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

CLASS- IX
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours**Maximum Marks: 80****General Instructions:**

- i) The Question Paper comprises of five Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii) **Section A** – Question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii) **Section B** – Question 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 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 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi) **Section-E** - Question 34 to 36 are Case Based Questions with sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
- vii) **Section F** – Question 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 has to be attempted.
- ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION – A
MCQs (1X20=20)

1. Which of the following decision was taken by the Convention in 1792? 1
 - A. It declared France a Constitutional Monarchy.
 - B. All men and women of 25 years and above got the Right to Vote.
 - C. It declared France a Republic.
 - D. It proposed division of power within Government.

2. Which of the following is the correct ascending order of the countries in terms of area? 1
 - A. Russia, USA, Australia, India
 - B. Russia, China, Brazil, USA
 - C. China, Russia, Brazil, Australia
 - D. USA, China, Brazil, Canada

3. Match the Column

1

Mountain	Height
I. Makalu	a. 7756
II. Kamet	b. 8598
III. Gurla Mandhata	c. 8481
IV. Kanchnjunga	d. 7728

- A. I-a, II-b, III-c, IV-d.
- B. I-c, II-a, III-b, IV-d.
- C. I-c, II-a, III-d, IV-b.
- D. I-a, II-d, III-b, IV-c.

4. Which of the following rivers rises from the slopes of the Western Ghats in the Nasik district of Maharashtra? 1

- A. Mahanadi
- B. Narmada
- C. Godavari
- D. Koyna

5. Consider the following changes in Pakistan after August 2002. Choose the incorrect one: 1

- A. The President could dismiss the national and provincial assemblies.
- B. Elected representatives had the ultimate powers.
- C. National Security Council supervised the civilian cabinet.
- D. Military officers dominated the National Security Council

6. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) & Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given below: 1

Assertion (A): Popular governments can be undemocratic and popular leaders can be autocratic.

Reason (R): Democracy gives unlimited power to its leaders.

- A. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A & 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.

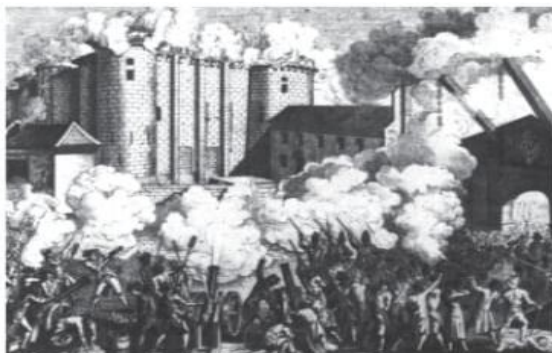
7. In any society, people are bound to have difference of opinions and interests. Which is a better way of dealing with these conflicts? 1

- A. By brutal power exercised by the government.
- B. By allowing one group to dictate terms to others.
- C. By providing equal opportunities to all.
- D. By opting for a strong leader who should have all the powers.

8. In a democratic country, the Constitution does many things. Identify the correct statement from the following in this regard. 1

- A. It generates a degree of trust and co-ordination only among the rulers.
- B. It specifies only the powers of the rulers.
- C. It hides the limitations on the powers of the government.
- D. It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society.

9. Identify the first Captain of the Indian Hockey team who was a member of Constituent Assembly. 1
- A. Jaipal Singh
B. Somnath Lahiri
C. Baldev Singh
D. K.M.Munshi
10. Identify the correct statement from the following in context of French Revolution. 1
- I. The constitution of 1791 gave women the right to vote, to be elected to the Assembly and to hold political office.
II. However, during the Reign of Terror, the new government issued laws ordering the reversal of voting rights for women.
III. Women in France finally won the rights to vote in 1946.
- A. (I), (II) and (III)
B. (I) and (II)
C. (I) only
D. (III) only
11. Vocational streams have been developed to- 1
- A. improve the retention rate.
B. enhance the life skills of the elementary students.
C. analyze the technical knowledge of the students.
D. equip high school students with occupations related to knowledge and skills.
12. Which of these is permitted under the code of conduct for election campaign once elections are announced ? 1
- A. Use of place of worship for election propaganda.
B. Use of Government vehicles for elections.
C. Use of media.
D. Ministers shall lay foundation stones of any project or make any promises of providing public facilities.
13. Study the picture given below and answer the question that follows: 1



Which of the following option best signifies this picture?

- A. Demolition of Bastille.
B. Democracy of the people.
C. People revolt against the king.
D. Execution of Louis XVI.

14. Select which of the following statement is not true about Small Scale Manufacturing in villages. 1
- Farmers produce by using locally made small tools.
 - Farmers take help of their family members.
 - The production is done mostly at home.
 - Farmers produce articles for their own use
15. On 27th February 1917, soldiers and striking workers gathered to form a Council called 1
- Soviet Council
 - Petrograd Soviet
 - Moscow Union
 - Russian Council
16. What is the major aim of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan? 1
- To provide elementary education to women.
 - To provide elementary education to the rural poor.
 - To provide elementary education to all children in the age group 6-14 years.
 - To provide elementary education to the urban poor.
17. Match the Column 1
- | <u>List-I</u> | <u>List - II</u> |
|---|-----------------------|
| I. Garibi Hatao | a. Telugu Desam Party |
| II. Save Democracy | b. Left Front |
| III. Land to the Tiller | c. Janata Party |
| IV. Protect the Self-Respect of Telugus | d. Congress Party |
- OPTIONS:
- I-a, II-c, III-b, IV-d.
 - I-c, II-a, III-b, IV-d.
 - I-c, II-a, III-d, IV-b.
 - I-d, II-c, III-b, IV-a.
18. Which factor of production is the most plentiful one? 1
- Land
 - Labour
 - Physical Capital
 - Human Capital
19. Arrange the following events relating to the election process in correct sequence. 1
- Nomination of candidates.
 - Voters' list.
 - Election Campaign.
 - Polling and counting of votes.
- Select the correct option
- I, II, III, IV
 - II, I, III, IV
 - IV, I, II, III
 - II, III, I, IV
20. Manufacturing, Dairy, Transportation etc. in Palampur are carried out on a _____ scale. 1
- Limited
 - Large
 - Unlimited
 - Illegal

SECTION-B
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2x4=8)

21. Explain any two supportive evidences which make democratic government so popular. 2
22. “The Liberals were not democrats”. Explain. 2
OR
“Socialists were against private property, and saw it as the root of all social ills of the time”. Explain.
23. How have mountain passes been helpful in India since historic times? Explain. 2
24. “Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens”. Justify the statement with any two relevant points. 2

SECTION-C
SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3x5=15)

25. “The growing middle class in France envisaged an end to the privileges”. Support the statement by giving three reasons. 3
26. “Farm labourers are the worst sufferers in terms of employment.” Identify any three major problems faced by them. 3
OR
“Different groups are used as farm labourers in Palampur”. Discuss.
27. Besides the longitudinal divisions, the Himalayas have been divided on the basis of regions from west to east. Describe about this division of the Himalayas. 3
28. “The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks in South Africa”. Justify with supportive evidences. 3
29. “Economic Activities vary from sector to sector.” Analyze. 3

SECTION-D
LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5x4=20)

30. “The diverse physical features of India are of immense value”. Discuss. 5
OR
Discuss the divisions of the Northern Plains on the basis of relief features.
31. Evaluate the consequences of the French Revolution. 5
OR
Examine the steps taken by Robespierre to bring reforms in France.
32. Analyze the major Challenges to free and fair Election in India. 5
OR
Assess the role of Election Commission of India.
33. “The nature of unemployment differs from rural to urban areas”. Analyze. 5
OR
“Unemployment has a detrimental impact on the growth of an economy”. Examine.

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

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

Socialists had different visions of the future. Some believed in the idea of cooperatives. Robert Owen (1771-1858), a leading English manufacturer, sought to build a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana (USA). Other socialists felt that cooperatives could not be built on a wide scale only through the individual initiative: they demanded that governments encourage cooperatives. In France, for instance, Louis Blanc (1813-1882) wanted the government to encourage cooperatives and replace capitalist enterprises. These cooperatives were to be associations of people who produced goods together and divided the profits according to the work done by members.

Karl Marx (1818-1883) and Friedrich Engels (1820-1895) added other ideas to this body of arguments. Marx argued that industrial society was 'capitalist'. Capitalists owned the capital invested in factories, and the profit of capitalists was produced by workers. The conditions of workers could not improve as long as this profit was accumulated by private capitalists. Workers had to overthrow capitalism and the rule of private property. Marx believed that to free themselves from capitalist exploitation, workers had to construct a radically socialist society where all property was socially controlled. This would be a communist society. He was convinced that workers would triumph in their conflict with capitalists. A communist society was the natural society of the future.

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|--|---|
| 34.1. Who was Robert Owen? | 1 |
| 34.2. How were the cooperatives functioning, according to Louis Blanc? | 1 |
| 34.3. Explain the views of Karl Marx on capitalism. | 2 |

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

Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial. These rivers receive water from rain as well as from melted snow from the lofty mountains. The two major Himalayan rivers, the Indus and the Brahmaputra originate from the north of the mountain ranges. They have cut through the mountains making gorges. The Himalayan rivers have long courses from their source to the sea. They perform intensive erosional activity in their upper courses and carry huge loads of silt and sand. In the middle and the lower courses, these rivers form meanders, oxbow lakes, and many other depositional features in their floodplains. They also have well developed deltas. A large number of the Peninsular rivers are seasonal, as their flow is dependent on rainfall. During the dry season, even the large rivers have reduced flow of water in their channels. The Peninsular rivers have shorter and shallower courses as compared to their Himalayan counterparts. However, some of them originate in the central highlands and flow towards the west. Most of the rivers of peninsular India originate in the Western Ghats and flow towards the Bay of Bengal.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 35.1. Identify any two landforms created by a river. | 1 |
| 35.2. Enumerate two Peninsular rivers, one flowing west and the other flowing east. | 1 |
| 35.3. Differentiate between the Himalayan rivers and the Peninsular rivers. | 2 |

36. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

The Green Revolution in the late 1960s introduced the Indian farmer to cultivation of wheat and rice using high yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds. Compared to the traditional seeds, the HYV seeds promised to produce much greater amounts of grain on a single plant. As a result, the same piece of land would now produce far larger quantities of food grains than was possible earlier. HYV seeds, however, needed plenty of water and also chemical fertilizers and pesticides to produce best results. Higher yields were possible only from a combination of HYV seeds, irrigation, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, etc. Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out the modern farming method in India. The farmers in these regions set up tube wells for irrigation, and made use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides in farming. Some of them bought farm machinery, like tractors and threshers, which made ploughing and harvesting faster. They were rewarded with high yields of wheat.

- 36.1. Examine any two differences between Traditional Farming and Modern Farming. 2
36.2. "Modern Farming methods have overused the natural resource base". Evaluate. 2

SECTION-F

37. (a) On the given political outline map of the World, identify the place marked as A and B with the help of the following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it. 2
A. The Central Power during the First World War.
B. The Allied Power during the First World War.
- (b) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the India. Identify them and write their correct names on the line marked on the map. 3
A. The state whose capital is Shillong
B. Mountain Range

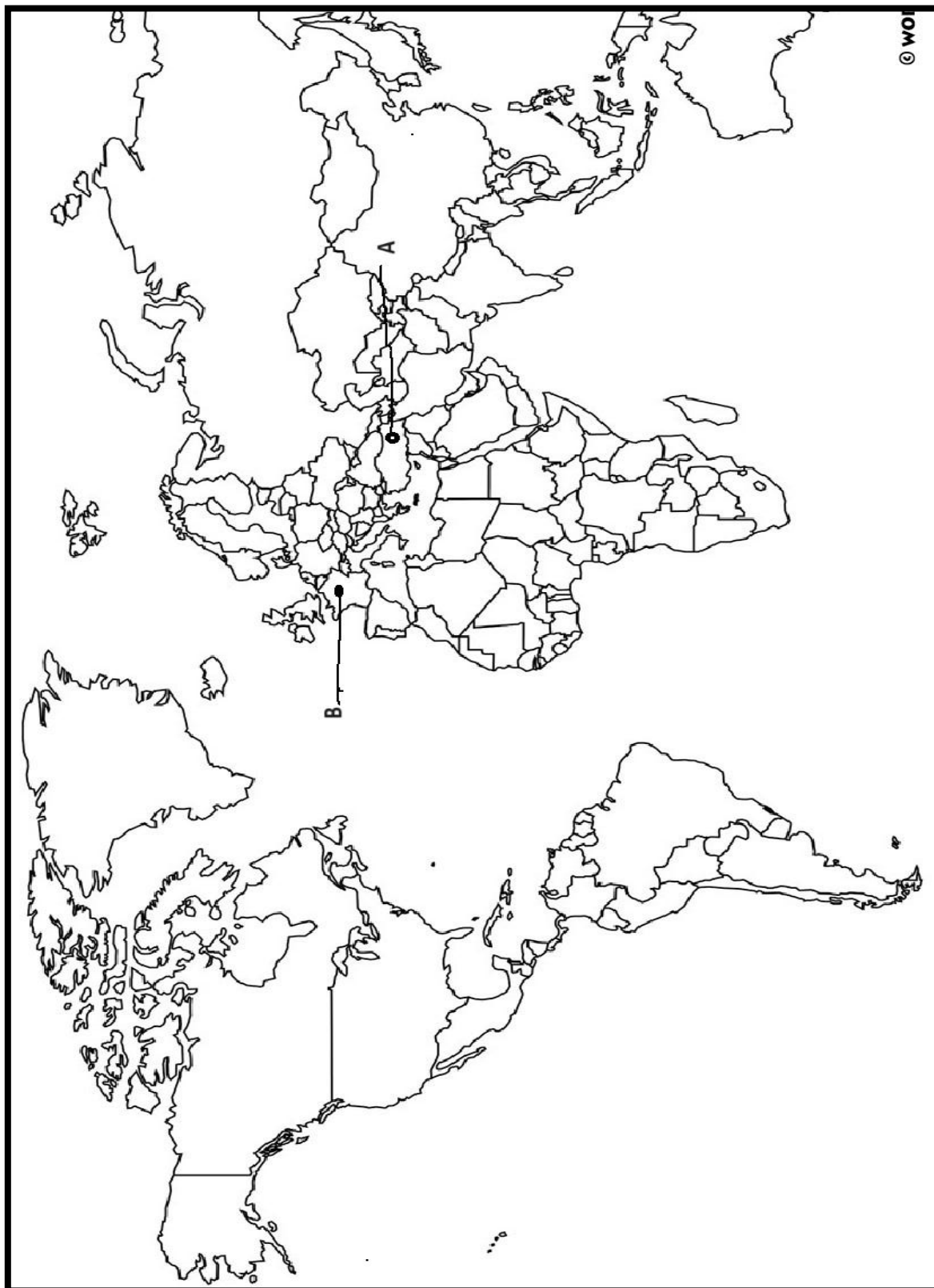
On the same outline political map of India locate and label the following.

- C. Pulicat lake

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37. (a)



37. (b)

