

Bhavan's Tripura Vidyamandir

Annual Examination : (2024-2025)

Class:- 9

Time:- 3 Hours

Subject:-SST

Total :- 80 Marks

Name of the student :

Roll

Section

Instruction :

1) Question papers comprises five Sections - A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.

2) SECTION A - From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.

3) SECTION B- From question no. 21 to 24 are very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.

4) SECTION C- contains question no. 25 to 29 are short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.

5) 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.

6) SECTION E- Question no. 34 to 36 are case based question with three sub questions and are of 4 marks.

7) SECTION F- Question no.37 is Map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37 a from History (2marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks)

8) 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.

9) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION_A

Choose the correct option.

1X20=20

1. Which among the following terms is used for the stock of food grains namely wheat and rice, procured by the Government through the Food Corporation of India?

i) Famine Stock. ii) Buffer stock. iii) Major Stock. iv) Maximum Support Price.

2. Identify the correct statements about Antyodaya Anna Yojana.

a) It was launched in November 1998.

b) Under this scheme one crore of the poorest among the BPL families covered under the targeted public distribution system were identified.

c) Poor families were identified by the respective state rural development department through a below poverty Line survey.

i) Only (a)

ii) Only a and b

iii) Only b and c

iv) Only c.

3. Who among the following always insisted that India would be truly independent only when the poorest of its people become free of human sufferings?

- i) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- ii) Mahatma Gandhi
- iii) Sarojini Naidu
- iv) Jawaharlal Nehru.

4. The National Income refers to the__

- i) Sum total of goods produced in a country during a financial year.
- ii) Sum total of services produced in a country during a financial year.
- iii) Sum of total income of goods and services produced in a country during a financial year
- iv) Sum total of exports of a country during a financial year.

5. Assertion_ Literate and healthy population are an asset.

Reason_ The quality of population depends upon the literacy rate, health of a person indicated by life expectancy and skill formation acquired by the people of the country.

a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.

d) Assertion is false but Reason is true

6. Kosovo was a province of former __

- i) Yugoslavia
- ii) Poland
- iii) USSR.
- iv) Romania.

7. Which one of the following does not mean the Right to Religion?

- i) A person is free to change religion on his/her religion.
- ii) A person can sacrifice animals or human.
- iii) A person has the right to propagate his religion.
- iv) Every religious sect is free to manage its religious affairs.

8. Which among the following has the power to interpret the Constitution of India?

- i) The Supreme Court
- ii) The High Court.
- iii) The Attorney General Of India.
- iv) Both i and ii.

9. Which among the following sentence is incorrect?

- i) The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by the Prime Minister of India.
- ii) Elections are all about political Competitions.
- iii) Elections can be held in many ways.
- iv) All democracies countries hold elections.

10. Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution?

- i) Parliamentary Form of Government.
- ii) Double Citizenship.
- iii) Federal Form of Government.
- iv) A written Constitution.

11. Which movement of the people across regions and territories does not change the size of the population?

- i) Internal
- ii) External
- iii) Death Rate.
- iv) Birth Rate.

12. Which of the following states suffer from LOO?

- i) Tamil Nadu.
- ii) Uttar Pradesh.
- iii) Gujarat.
- iv) Bihar.

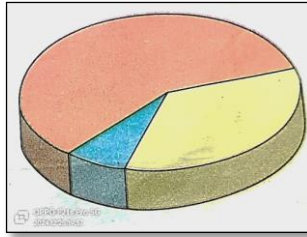
13. Which among the following is the largest fresh water lake in India?

- i) Bhimtal Lake.
- ii) Dal Lake.
- iii) Loktak Lake.
- iv) Wular Lake.

14. The Dibang and the Lohit are the tributaries of the river -

- i) Mahanadi. ii) Narmada. iii) Godavari. iv) Brahmaputra.

15. From the below (Age structure) pie Chart, Identify the major portion of the chart



- i) Aged People ii) Adults people iii) Children. iv) Migrated people.

16. Identify the Car that was introduced in Germany before the 2nd World War for the employment of the German people during the chancellorship of Hitler.



- i) Skoda Kylaq. ii) Volkswagen. iii) Maruti Dzire. iv) Honda Amaze.

17. Who was the 1st Inspector General of Forests in India?

- i) John Simon. ii) Lord Curzon.
iii) Dietrich Brandis. iv) John Marshall.

18. The 1878 Act divided forests into three categories_ Reserved, Protected and __.

- i) District Forests. ii) State Forests.
iii) Village Forests. iv) Rural Forests.

19. In the context of Russia, Duma refers to which of the following?

- i) A judicial Body. ii) An executive Body.
iii) An elected Consultative Parliament. iv) An army Establishment.

20. Assertion(A)_ The Estate General was a political body.

Reason (R) Only Royal family members can participate in the body.

- a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.**
b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.
d) Assertion is false but Reason is true

SECTION - B

Answer the following very short questions

(2×4)=8

21. "Migration is a determinant factor of population change"- Discuss. (2)
22. Write what you know about Buffer stock. (2)
23. What are Rights? Which Right protects the other Rights? (2)

24. Which group of French Society benefited from the French Revolution? Which groups were forced to relinquish power? (2)

SECTION - C

Answer the following Short questions. (3×5)=15

25. "Revolutionary Government of French introduced some laws for the improvement of the lives of women" Write about them. (3)

OR

What are the practises abolished from French after the decree on 4th August 1789? (3)

26. Write some laws issued by the Robespierre Government for the betterment of the common people. (3)

OR

Write the provision of Enabling Act. (3)

27. How many kinds of ministers are there in India? Give a brief explanation about them. (3)

OR

What are the three practices declared as illegal under Right against exploitation? (3)

28. Differentiate between Economic activities and Non-Economic activities. (3)

OR

Differentiate between seasonal Hunger and chronic Hunger. (3)

29. "Rivers are important for the country's economy" Illustrate. (3)

OR

Different physiographic units of India highlight the unique features of each region. Explain in details. (3)

SECTION - D

Answer the following questions. (5×4)=20

30. Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan rivers and the peninsular rivers. (5)

OR

What are the significant features of the National Population Policy 2000. (5)

OR

(a) Why is the monsoon considered a unifying bond? (2)

(b) The Tamil Nadu coasts receives winter rainfall. Why? (3)

31. Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India. (5)

OR

(a) A section of people in India is still without food. Explain (3)

(b) Which states are more food secure in India? (2)

OR

(a) Why are women employed in low paid work? (2)

(b) "Educated unemployed, a peculiar problem in India"-Illustrate. (3)

32. Explain the power and functions of Indian Prime Ministers (write at least 5 points) (5)

OR

What are the functions performed by the Indian Election Commission to conduct free and fair elections? (5)

OR

- (a) Why do we need Constitution? (3)
(b) What is constituent assembly debate? (2)

33. Write about the Nazis cult of Motherhood. (5)

OR

What are the measures taken by the Hitler for the destruction of Democracy from Germany? (5)

OR

What were the main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution? (5)

SECTION – E

34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: (4)

Once the election results were announced, the sitting Chief Minister resigned. The newly elected Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) of Lok Dal chose Devi Lal as their leader. The Governor invited Devi Lal to be the new Chief Minister. Three days after the election results were declared, he became the Chief Minister. As soon as he became the Chief Minister, his government issued a Government Order waiving the outstanding loans of small farmers, agricultural labourers, and small businessmen. I-lis party ruled the State for four years. The next elections were held in 1991. But this time his party did not win popular support. The Congress won the election and formed the government.

- i) Which party was formed by Chaudhary Devi Lal? (1)
ii) What was the promise Chaudhary Devi Lal made to the farmers and small businessmen? (2)
iii) In 1991 State Assembly Elections in Haryana were won by the which party? (1)

35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.(4)

On the morning of 14 July 1789, the city of Paris was in a state of alarm. The king had commanded troops to move into the city. Rumours spread that he would soon order the army to open fire upon the citizens. Some 7,000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall and decided to form a peoples' militia. They broke into a number of government buildings in search of arms. Finally, a group of several hundred people marched towards the eastern part of the city and stormed the fortress-prison, the Bastille, where they hoped to find hoarded ammunition. In the armed fight that followed, the commander of the Bastille was killed and the prisoners released – though there were only seven of them. Yet the Bastille was hated by all because it stood for the despotic power of the king. The fortress was demolished and its stone fragments were sold in the markets to all those who wished to keep a souvenir of its destruction. The days that followed saw more rioting both in Paris and the countryside. Most people were protesting against the high price of bread. Much later, when historians looked back upon this time, they saw it as the beginning of a chain of events that ultimately led to the execution of the king in France, though most people at the time did not anticipate this outcome.

- i) When did the French Revolution take place? (1)
ii) Why did the people of France attack on Bastille, The fortress prison? (2)
iii) Who was the ruler of France during the French Revolution? (1)

36. Read the following passage and answer the questions.**(4)**

Poverty in India also has another aspect or dimension. The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. Although state level poverty has witnessed a secular decline from the levels of early seventies, the success rate of reducing poverty varies from state to state. Recent estimates show while the all India Head Count Ratio (HCR) was 21.9 per cent in 2011-12 states like Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha had above all India poverty level. Bihar and Odisha continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7 and 32.6 per cent respectively. Along with rural poverty, urban poverty is also high in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

In comparison, there has been a significant decline in poverty in Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal. States like Punjab and Haryana have traditionally succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of high agricultural growth rates. Kerala has focused more on human resource development. In West Bengal, land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty. In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, public distribution of food grains could have been responsible for the improvement.

- i) Which are the poorest states in India having low poverty ratios? (1)
- ii) Which states have shown a significant decline in poverty and How? (2)
- iii) In which states, rural as well as urban poverty are high? (1)

37.1. (i) On the outline map of France identify the place marked as "A" (1)

(See the given map)

(ii) On the outline map of world locate and label any one member nations of Central Power during the 1st world war. (1)

(See the given map)

37. 2) On the given political map of India Locate and label (Any Three) (3)

- i) Sambar lake.
- ii) Anai Mudi mountain peaks.
- iii) The state having highest Density of population.
- iv) Konkan.

(See the given map)

