

## Hajare Foundation's PADMAVATI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, HOSUR-RABKAVI PT-I, 2020

Sub: Social Science Date: 22/10/2020 Marks: 80 Class: IX Time: 3hrs

## **Instructions**

- 1. Question paper comprises 4 sections. A B C D. There are over all 36 questions. All questions are compulsory
- 2. Section A question number 1 to 20 are objective type questions of one mark each.
- 3. Section B question number 21 is map based question, carrying 3 marks.
- 4. Section c question from 22 to 30 are short answer type questions, carrying 3marks.
- 5. Section D question from 31 to 36 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks.

	Sec	tion A			
1.	Which one of these is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy?				
	a) Transportation	b) Agriculture			
	c) Service	d) Industries			
2.	Educated unemployment is a special feature in:				
	a) Rural Areas	b) Urban Areas			
	c) Coastal Areas	d) None of these			
3.	The of a person helps to realise his/her potential and the ability to fight illness.				
	a) Earnings	b) Salary			
	c) Education	d) Health			
4.	The secondary sector is also called as		[1]		
	a) Manufacturing sector	b) Agricultural sector			
	c) Basic sector	d) Service sector			
5.	Which age group consists of the workforce po	pulation?	[1]		
	a) 6 to 14	b) Below 15			
	c) above 59	d) 15 to 59			
6.	The household work done by women is not recognised in the				
	a) Business Income	b) National Income.			
	c) Gross Income	d) Household Income			
7.	In which sector new services like biotechnolo	gy and information technology are now	[1]		
	appearing?				
	a) Tertiary	b) Manufacturing			
	c) Secondary	d) Primary			
8.		owards providing education to all children in the	[1]		
	age group:				
	a) 6-14 years	b) 5-10 years			
	c) 10-15 years	d) 5-14 years			
9.	Economic activities have been divided into w	hich of the two parts?	[1]		
	a) Service and Secondary activities	b) Primary and Secondary activities			

	c) Market and non-market activities	d) Production and non- production activities		
10.	Women generally look after		[1]	
	a) Business	b) Teaching		
	c) Domestic chores	d) Fields		
11.	Which among the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution?			
	a) Parliamentary form of government	b) Double citizenship		
	c) Federal form of government	d) A written constitution		
12.	The Constitution begins with a short statement of its basic values. What is it called?			
	a) Article	b) Introduction		
	c) Preface	d) Preamble		
13.	How many members were there in the Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian Constitution?			
	a) 101 members	b) 206 members		
	c) 299 members	d) 36 members		
14.	Which country has the longest written constitution?			
	a) USA, UK	b) Pakistan		
	c) India	d) Japan		
15.	When was the Constitution of India completed or adopted?			
	a) 26 October, 1949	b) 26 January, 1950		
	c) 26 November, 1949	d) 17 December, 1947		
16.	Who was commonly known as the Iron Man	of India?	[1]	
	a) Jawaharlal Nehru	b) Sardar Vallabbhai Patel		
	c) Mr. K.M. Munshi	d) Gandhi Ji		
17.	What is Apartheid?		[1]	
	a) Gender discrimination	b) Facial discrimination		
	c) Caste discrimination	d) Racial discrimination		
18.	There is no official religion in India and no religion gets special status from the government of India. All religions are treated with equal respect by the government. Choose one word for this statement?			
	a) Secular	b) Equality		
	c) Liberty	d) Democratic		
19.	Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in			
	a) July 1949	b) July 1947		
	c) July 1945	d) July 1946		

- 20. This term means that the head of the state, i.e. the President of India is an elected person and it is not a hereditary position. Choose the term from options.
  - a) Sovereignty

b) Secular

c) Fraternity

d) Republic

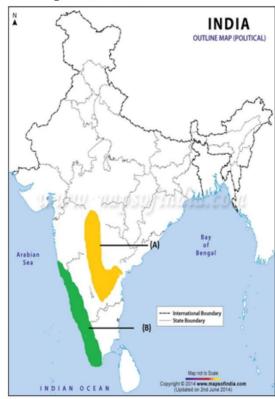
## **Section B**

- 21. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.
  - i. A Forest type
  - ii. A Forest Type

22.

On the same political map locate and label the following

iii. Kaziranga National Park



## Section C Is it true that educated parents invest more heavily on their children's education and why?

23. How has Japan become a developed country despite being poor in natural resources? Explain. [3] 24. Define Birth rate, Death Rate and Infant Mortality rate. [3] 25. What is the difference between disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment? [3] 26. What is mid day meal schemes? Explain. [3] 27. "The Preamble to the Indian Constitution provides a philosophy and values of the [3] Constitution". Explain any three values that you derive from it. Match the following leaders with their roles in making of the Constitution: 28. [3] **a.** Motilal Nehru i. President of the Constituent Assembly **b.** B.R. Ambedkar ii. Member of the Constituent Assembly

[3]

	<b>c.</b> Rajendra I	Prasad	<b>iii.</b> Chairman of the Drafting Committee			
	<b>d.</b> Sarojini Naic		iv. Prepared a Constitution for India in 1928			
29.	Write about the preamble of the American Constitution.				[3]	
30.	Here are some of the guiding values of the Constitution and their meaning. Rewrite them by				[3]	
	matching them correctly.					
	a. Sovereign	vereign i. Government will not favour any religion.				
	<b>b.</b> Republic <b>ii.</b> People have the supreme right to make decisions.					
	<b>c.</b> Fraternity	ty <b>iii.</b> Head of the state is a person elected by the people.				
	<b>d.</b> Secular	iv. Pe	ople should coexist like brothers and sisters.			
31.	Describe five main features of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.			[5]		
32.	What are the objectives of India's National Policy on Health? Suggest any two ways through			[5]		
	which the objectives of the policy can be met.					
33.	Describe the policy of government in the field of education.			[5]		
34.	What is a Constitution? Explain the role of a Constitution in a country.			[5]		
35.	Write any five features of the Indian constitution.				[5]	
36.	"Indian Constitution is both rigid and flexible", explain.			[5]		