



SHRI GULABRAO ESHWARA KHANDVE EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION,  
**JAGADGURU INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, LOHEGAON PUNE**  
**TERM-1 EXAM (2024-25)**

**Class: IX**

**Date: 30/09/2024**

**Roll No.:**

**Subject: Social Studies (087)**


**Maximum Marks: 80**

**Time: 3 HRS**

- 1) The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. 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 – Question no. 21 and 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- 4) Section C contains Q.25 to Q.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 - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- 7) Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) 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 MCQs**

1.	State whether True or False: Which of the following statements is false about soldiers in the World War I? (a) The soldiers, in reality, led miserable lives in trenches, survived with feeding on the copra's (b) They faced poisonous gas and enemy shelling and loss of comrades (c) All soldiers were ready to die for their country's honour and personal glory (d) Aggressive propaganda glorified war	1
2.	The "crisis of subsistence" in France had the following consequences (A) Bad harvest leads to scarcity of grains (B) Food prices rise and the poorest cannot buy bread (C) Leads to weaker bodies, diseases, deaths and even food riots (D) All of the above	1
3.	Which of these was the most salient underlying conflict in the making of a democratic constitution in South Africa? (A) Between South Africa and its neighbours (B) Between men and women (C) Between the white majority and the black minority (D) Between the white minority and the black majority	1
4.	In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: Assertion (A): The people of France stormed the fort of the Bastille. Reason (R): They were hopeful to find King Louis XVI and commander of the Bastille there. (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.	1

5.	Choose the correct statement: (a) From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh there is a time lag of three hours. (b) From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh there is a time lag of four hours. (c) From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh there is a time lag of two and a half hours. (d) From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh there is a time lag of two hours.	1
6.	Which of these demands is/are referred to as "Lenin April Thesis"? (A) World war I should end. (B) Land should be transferred to the peasant. (C) Banks should be nationalized (D) All of the Above	1
7.	Choose the correct answer: Which river is known as 'Dakshin Ganga'? (a) Krishna (b) Kaveri (c) Godavari (d) Narmada	1
8.	Which one of the following is the longest river of the Peninsular India? (A) Narmada (B) Krishna (C) Godavari (D) Mahanadi	1
9.	What were the demands made by the worker in St. Petersburg who went on strike? (A) Reduction of working time to eight hours. (B) Increase in wages (C) Improvement in working conditions (D) All of the above	1
10.	Choose the correct option: Excess population is considered as a burden for an economy, but they can become humancapital if there is investment made in the form of: (a) Education and health (b) Hospitals and schools (c) Education, training and medical care. (d) None of these.	1
11.	Which of these is a provision that a democratic constitution does not have? (A) Powers of the head of the state (B) Name of the head of the state (C) Powers of the legislature (D) Name of the country	1
12.	Choose the correct option: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (a) Has moved to either secondary or the tertiary sector (b) Give profit (c) Found in rural areas (d) Universalism of elementary education	1
13.	Which one of the following lakes is a salt water lake? (a) Sambhar (b) Dal (c) Wular (d) Gobind Sagar	1
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15.	Choose the correct option. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as (a) Coast (b) Island (c) Peninsula (d) None of the above	1
16.	Which of these positions is correct in relation to the 'Sovereign' status of India? (a) USA can decide India's foreign policy (b) USSR can support the CPI (M) in setting up its government here (c) The Indian government only can decide its internal and external policies (d) Pakistan can control India's Armed Forces Analysis the image and answer the following Multiple-choice question: -	1
17.		1

	A. This image represents which nation. (a) India      (b) South Africa      (c) South America      (d) Sri Lanka B. Who gave freedom to this Nation? (a) Gandhi ji      (b) Nelson Mandela (c) Abraham Lincoln      (d) None of the above																	
18.	Which year has recorded the highest cultivated area? <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Cultivated Area (In Million Hectares)</th></tr><tr><td>1950-51</td><td>132</td></tr><tr><td>1990-91</td><td>186</td></tr><tr><td>2000-01</td><td>186</td></tr><tr><td>2010-11 (P)</td><td>198</td></tr><tr><td>2011-12 (P)</td><td>196</td></tr><tr><td>2012-13 (P)</td><td>194</td></tr><tr><td>2013-14 (P)</td><td>201</td></tr></table> (a) 2010-11      (b) 2013-14      (c) 2012-13      (d) 2011-12	Year	Cultivated Area (In Million Hectares)	1950-51	132	1990-91	186	2000-01	186	2010-11 (P)	198	2011-12 (P)	196	2012-13 (P)	194	2013-14 (P)	201	1
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19.	Match the columns: <table><tr><th>Columns I</th><th>Columns II</th><th>Columns III</th></tr><tr><td>1. The largest part ofNorthern Plain.</td><td>a. in the</td><td>A. Bhabar belt</td></tr><tr><td>2. The largest part ofNorthern Plain.</td><td>b. is a</td><td>B. Tableland</td></tr><tr><td>3. All the streams disappear.</td><td>c. is known</td><td>C. older alluvium</td></tr><tr><td>4. The Peninsular Plateau</td><td>d. is formed of</td><td>D. as Bhangar</td></tr></table>	Columns I	Columns II	Columns III	1. The largest part ofNorthern Plain.	a. in the	A. Bhabar belt	2. The largest part ofNorthern Plain.	b. is a	B. Tableland	3. All the streams disappear.	c. is known	C. older alluvium	4. The Peninsular Plateau	d. is formed of	D. as Bhangar	1	
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20.	Socialism aimed to establish a society based on: a) Private ownership of the means of production   b) State ownership of the means of production c) Individual wealth accumulation   d) Feudal principles																	
SECTION B																		
21.	Describe any two main features of Stalin's Collectivization Programme.	2																
22.	What is meant by a water divide? Give an example.	2																
23.	What is the role of health in human capital formation?	2																
24.	What do you mean by 'Constitution'?	2																
SECTION C																		
25.	Explain measures taken by Stalin to solve the problem of acute shortages of grains.	3																
26.	Distinguish between Bhangar and Khadar.	3																
27.	Why are rivers important for the country's economy?	3																
28.	What is the difference between disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment?	3																
29.	Explain the different key words used in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.	3																
SECTION D																		
30.	What compelled Louis XVI to raise taxes in France? Explain any threereasons.	5																
31.	Name the major physiographic divisions of India and describe any two points of significance ofthe Himalayas and the Northern Plains each.	5																
32.	The government must develop more non-farming production activities to enhance employment	5																

	opportunities in villages. Mention five such suitable activities and give a reason for each.	
33.	<p>Consider the following facts about a country and decide if you would call it a democracy. Give reasons to support your decision.</p> <p>(a) All the citizens of the country have the right to vote Elections are held regularly.</p> <p>(b) The country took a loan from international agencies. One of the conditions for the given loan was that the government would reduce its expenses on education and health.</p> <p>(c) People speak more than seven languages but education is available only in one language, the language spoken by 52 percent people of the country.</p> <p>(d) Several organisations have given a call for peaceful demonstrations and nationwide strikes in the country to oppose these policies. The government has arrested these leaders. (e) The government owns the radio and television in the country. All the newspapers have to get permission from the government to publish any news about the government's policies and protests.</p>	5
	SECTION E	
34.	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>The population is an asset for the economy rather than a liability. The population becomes human capital when there is an investment made in the form of education, training, and medical care. In fact, human capital is the stock of skill and productive knowledge embodied in them. 'People as Resource' is a way of referring to a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities. Looking at the population from this productive aspect emphasises its ability to contribute to the creation of the Gross National Product. Like other resources population also is a resource — a 'human resource'. This is the positive side of a large population that is often overlooked when we look only at the negative side, considering only the problems of providing the population with food, education, and access to health facilities. When the existing 'human resource' is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, we call it 'human capital formation' that adds to the productive power of the country just like 'physical capital formation'. Investment in human capital yields a return just like an investment in physical capital. This can be seen directly in the form of higher incomes earned because of the higher productivity of the more educated or the better-trained persons, as well as the higher productivity of healthier people. Not only do the more educated and the healthier people gain through higher incomes, but society also gains in other indirect ways because the advantages of a more educated or a healthier population spread to those also who themselves were not directly educated or given health care. In fact, human capital is in one way superior to other resources like land and physical capital: human resources can make use of land and capital. Land and capital cannot become useful on its own.</p> <p>Answer the following: -</p> <p>(a) What is an asset for the economy rather than a liability?</p> <p>(b) What do you mean by people as resource?</p> <p>(c) What is 'Human Capital Formation'?</p> <p>(d) Why is human resource considered to be the best resource? Explain</p>	4
35.	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>The river Indus rises in Tibet, near Lake Mansarowar. Flowing west, it enters India in the Ladakh district of Jammu and Kashmir. It forms a picturesque gorge in this part. Several tributaries, the Zaskar, the Nubra, the Shyok and the Hunza, join it in the Kashmir region. The Indus flows through Baltistan and Gilgit and emerges from the mountains at Attock. The Satluj, the Beas, the Ravi, the Chenab and the Jhelum join together to enter the Indus near Mithankot in Pakistan. Beyond this, the Indus flows southwards eventually reaching the Arabian Sea, east of Karachi. The Indus plain has a very gentle slope.</p> <p>Answer the following: -</p> <p>(a) What is the flowing direction of Indus River?</p> <p>(b) Name tributaries of Indus.</p> <p>(c) ..... has a gentle slope.</p> <p>(d) From where Indus River Rises does flow?</p>	4

36.	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>'Good German' children were subjected to a process of Nazi schooling, a prolonged period of ideological training. School textbooks were rewritten. Racial science was introduced to justify Nazi ideas of race. Stereotypes about Jews were popularised even through maths classes. Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews, and worship Hitler. Even the function of sports was to nurture a spirit of violence and aggression among children. Hitler believed that boxing could make children iron-hearted, strong and masculine.</p> <p>i. Why did Hitler focus on controlling the children and youth?</p> <p>ii. Name the organizations formed to infuse the spirit of National Socialism among the German children and youth.</p> <p>iii. What were the peculiar features of the Nazi worldview?</p>	4
37. A	<p>Locate these locations on world map.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Paris</li> <li>2. Germany</li> </ol>	2
37. B	<p>Locate these locations on India's Map</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Anai mudi (Mountain peak)</li> <li>2. Wular lake.</li> <li>3. Any two states pass from tropic of cancer.</li> </ol>	3