

# INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM

## WORKSHEET (2023-24)

### SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADE - 9

#### HISTORY: THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

1. The National Assembly voted in April 1792 to declare war against \_\_\_\_\_ Prussia and Austria.
2. One important law that came into effect soon after the storming of the Bastille in 1789 was the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Women in France won the right to vote in \_\_\_\_\_.

#### STATE TRUE OR FALSE

4. The burden of financing activities of the Government through taxes was borne by the First and Second Estates.
5. It was National Assembly that completed the draft of constitution of France in 1791.

#### 6. ARRANGE THE FOLLOWING IN THE CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER:

- A. Napoleon becomes the emperor of France
- B. Third Estate Forms National Assembly
- C. Louis XVI becomes the king of France
- D. The Constitution of France is framed to guarantee basic rights to the people of France

#### 7. MATCH THE FOLLOWING ITEMS GIVEN IN COLUMN A WITH THOSE IN COLUMN B. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN

BELOW

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
A	What is the Third Estate?	1. Roget de L'Isle
B	Declaration of the Rights of Woman and Citizen	2. Abbe Sieyes
C	Marseillaise	3. Rousseau
D	Social Contract	4. Olympe de Gouges

8. STUDY THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE QUESTION THAT FOLLOWS:



What does this Painting of artist Nanine Vallain refer to?

- a. Symbolizes the power of women
- b. Represents the National Flag of France
- c. Symbol of Jacobin Club
- d. Symbolizes the idea of freedom

9. Which one of the following statements regarding the new constitution that came into effect after the fall of Jacobin government is true?

- a. Allowed voting to all men
- b. Allowed voting to only propertied citizens
- c. Allowed voting to only propertied men
- d. Denied voting to non-propertied men

10. Which one of the following statements is related to Reign of Terror?

- a. The period between 1792 to 1793
- b. The period between 1793 to 1794
- c. The period between 1791 to 1792
- d. The period between 1790 to 1791

11. 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 storm the Bastille.

Reason (R): They were hopeful to find King Louis XIV and commander of the Bastille there.

- a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is correct but R is wrong.
- d) Both A and R are wrong.

12 Assertion (A): Tithe was a tax levied by the Church.

Reason (B): It comprised of one tenth of the agriculture produce

- a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is correct but R is wrong.
- d) Both A and R are wrong.

**13. READ THE SOURCE GIVEN BELOW AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW:**

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. Rumors 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.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

On 14th July, 1789 the people of the estates attacked the Bastille prison and freed all the prisoners signaling the start of the\_\_\_\_\_.

- i) first, civil war
- ii) fourth, Russian war
- iii) second, movement
- iv) third, revolution

A) Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- i) The Bastille was the fortress-prison.
- ii) The Bastille stood for the democratic power of the king.
- iii) On the morning of 14 July 1789, the people of Paris stormed Bastille
- iv) All are correct

B) What was the immediate cause of rioting in Paris?

- i) Atrocities by the commander
- ii) The high price of bread
- iii) The killing of women and children
- iv) All of these

15. What was the Old Regime?

16. When and where did Louis XVI call the assembly of General Estate?

17. Who were the Jacobins? Write about it in three points.

18. Explain the features of the constitution of France drafted in 1791.

19. How did the Revolution affect the everyday life of the French people? Discuss.

## 20. MAP PRACTICE

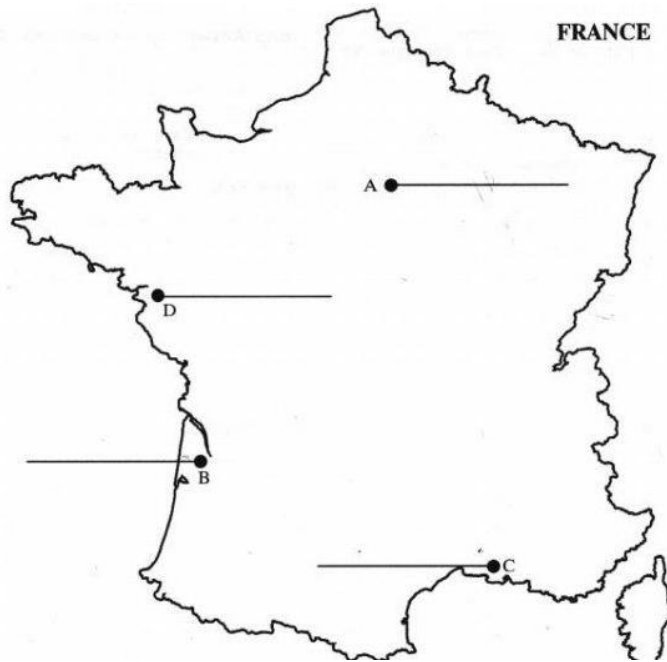
Four items A, B, C and D are shown in the given outline map of France. Identify these items with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

A) a state prison

B) Port related to slave trade.

C)The place from where the volunteers marched towards Paris.

D) A port town



# INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM

## WORKSHEET (2023-24)

### SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADE - 9

#### HISTORY : SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

##### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. Liberals did not believe in -----

- A. Secularism  
B. Rights of individual  
C. Representative form of government  
D. Universal adult franchise

2. What does 'Kolkhoz' mean?

- A. well-to do peasants  
B. Collective farms  
C. Political party  
D. commune of farmers

3. Who introduced firm emergency measures in Russia?

- A. Kerenskii  
B. Lenin  
C. Father Gapon  
D. Stalin

4. The co-operative called 'New Harmony' was sought to be built by?

- A. Louis Blanc  
B. Karl Marx  
C. Robert Owen  
D. Friedrich Engels

5. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Column A	Column B
(i) Kulaks	A. women suffrage movements
(ii) the 'whites'	B. well-to do peasants
(iii) Stalin	C. Pro- Tsarists
(iv) Radicals	D. collectivization of farms

6. The following questions consist of two statements- Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below.

Assertion (A): Socialists were against private property, and saw it as the root of all ills of the time.

Reason: (R) : Individuals owned the property that gave employment, but the propertied were concerned only with personal gain and not with the welfare of those who made the property productive.

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 true but R is false.

D.A is false but R is true.

7. Define:

a) Commune      b)kulaks      c)Jadidists

d)Duma      e) Budeonovka

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

8. Liberals were not democrats. Explain

9. How should society, according to liberals and radicals develop?

10. Explain the socialist view on private property.

11. Discuss the basic principle of the Marxist theory.

12. State the main events leading to the February revolution in Petrograd.

13. What was the global influence of Russian revolution?

14. What was the impact of World War I on the Russian economy?

15. Which events led to the October Revolution of 1917 in Russia?

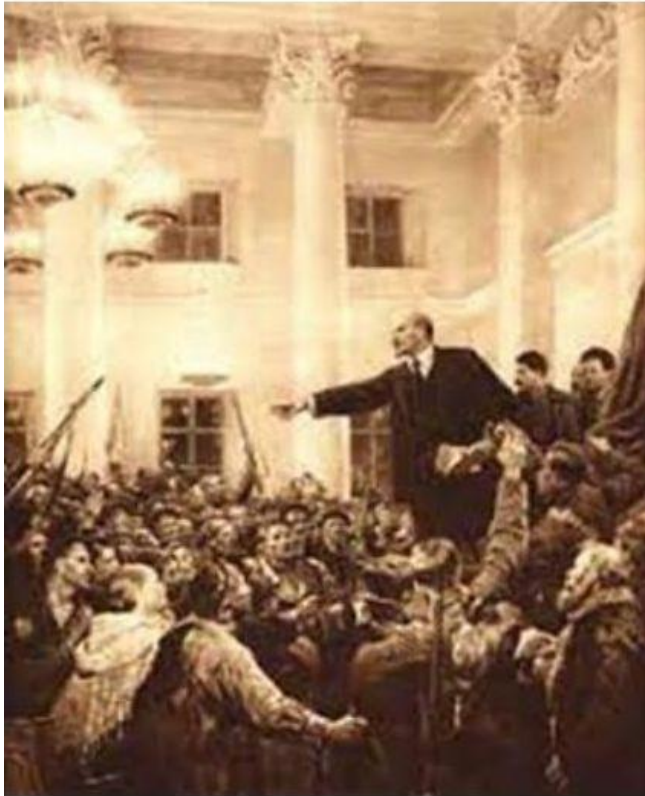
16. Why did the Tsarist autocracy collapse in 1917?

17. What were the major changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution?

18. What were the social, economic and political conditions in Russia before 1905?

19. What do you know the 'Duma'?

20. STUDY THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE QUESTION THAT FOLLOWS:



1. Identify the leader who declared three demands called 'April Theses' in 1917.



# **INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM**

## **WORKSHEET (2023-24)**

### **SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADE - 9**

#### **HISTORY: NAZISM AND THE RISE OF HITLER**

1. What is Genocidal war?
2. What was the outcome of international Military Tribunal set up at Nuremberg?
3. Who were called November criminals?
4. \_\_\_ was the propaganda minister of Hitler.
5. Who wrote the book "The Third Reich of Dreams"?
6. The separately marked areas where Jews lived, \_\_\_
7. \_\_\_ Act gave Hitler all powers to become a dictator.
8. Name the infamous film which was made to create hatred for Jews.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ was the name of the secret police of Nazis.
10. Who propounded the theory "Survival of the Fittest" ?
11. Hindenburg offered chancellorship to Hitler. (True or False)
12. List out three countries that signed Tripartite Pact.
13. Name the natural scientist that discovered the theory of natural selection and evolution.
14. What was the name given to gas chambers by Nazis?
15. What is Holocaust?

#### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS.**

1. "The Treaty of Versailles was humiliating on the Germans." Give three examples in support of your statement.
2. What was Weimar Republic and what were the inherent defects of its constitution?
3. How did Hitler Reconstruct German Economy?
4. How was Nazi ideology taught to the youth in Germany?
5. How did the common people react to Nazism?

6. "In Nazi Germany all mothers were not treated equally." Explain the statement with the help of examples.

7. Mention any three main features of foreign policy of Hitler.

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What was the impact of the World War I on European and German society?

2. Highlight the events of 1933 that led to the destruction of democracy in Germany.

3. Explain the peculiar features of Nazi World View.

4. Discuss the factors responsible for Hitler's rise in power.

5. What was the economic crisis of 1923? How did it affect Germany?

6. How was Nazi Germany's art of propaganda responsible for establishing total control over its people?

# **INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM**

## **WORKSHEET (2023-24)**

### **SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADE - 9**

#### **POL. SCIENCE: WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?**

##### **CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. When did Mexico attain its independence?  
(a) 1910 (b) 1920  
(c) 1930 (d) 1940
2. In a democracy the final decision-making power must rest with..... ?  
(a) The official heads (b)The monarchs  
(c)Those elected by the people. (d)None

##### **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

3. Mexico holds elections after every.....years to elect its President.
4. It has nearly.....members elected from all over China?

##### **TRUE OR FALSE**

- 5 Representative Democracy is the most common form of democracy in modern world.
6. In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in 1997

##### **7. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:-**

- |                                 |   |          |
|---------------------------------|---|----------|
| a) Legal Framework Order        | - | China    |
| b) ZANU-PF                      | - | Pakistan |
| c) The National People Congress | - | Zimbabwe |

**STUDY THE CARTOON BELOW AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION:-**



8. What do money bags signify here?

**9) GIVEN BELOW ARE TWO**

**STATEMENTS MARKED AS ASSERTION (A) AND REASON(R). READ**

**THE STATEMENT AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.**

**Assertion (A):** Democracy improves the quality of decision-making.

**Reason (R):** Democracy provides method to deal with differences and conflicts.

- 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 true, but R is false
- d) A is false, but R is true

**DEFINE THE FOLLOWING**

10. Democracy

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING**

- 11. A democracy enhances the dignity of citizens. How?
- 12. Why is Pakistan not considered a democratic country even after having elections?
- 13. How can you say that China is not a democratic country?
- 14. How does democracy allow us to correct our mistakes?
- 15. What is democracy? Give examples of non-democratic countries?
- 16. What are the features of Democracy?

17. What are the merits and de-merits of democracy?

18. Why did the opposition parties in Mexico despite contesting in elections, never managed to win?

19. Who issued a 'Legal Framework Order' and why it was amended in the Constitution of Pakistan.

**20. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:**

Since its independence in 1930, Mexico holds elections after every six years to elect its President. The country has never been under a military or dictator's rule. But until 2000 every election was won by a party called PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party), Opposition parties did contest elections, but never managed to win. The PRI was known to use many dirty tricks to win elections.

(i). When did Mexico attain its independence?

(a)1910

(b)1920

(c)1930

(d)1940

(ii) What do you mean by free and fair election in the democracy?

(a) All persons have equal political rights.

(b) All party members vote to their leader.

(c) Party in power have a fair chance to loose. (d) Political party have their own symbol.

(iii) To whom is the ruling party accountable in democratic government?

(a ) Women

(b) Children

(c) People

(d) Judiciary

(vi) Which of the following party is referred as Institutional Revolutionary Party?

(a) PRI

(b) PFI

(c) ZANU-PF

(d) Communist Party

# INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM

## WORKSHEET (2023-24)

### SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADE - 9

#### POL. SCIENCE : CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. Who among the following fought against Apartheid system in South Africa?

A. Jawaharlal Nehru    B. Motilal Nehru    C. Nelson Mandela    D. Rajendra Prasad

2. Which one of the guiding values of the Constitution of India means people have the supreme right to make decisions?

A. Sovereign    B. Secular    C. Republic    D. Fraternity

3. Who was the Chairman of the drafting committee of the Indian constitution?

A. Rajagopalachari    B. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar    C. Rajendra Prasad    D. Motilal Nehru

4. Indian National Congress adopted the Resolution for the Indian Constitution in:

A. 1928,Delhi    B. 1929,Lahore    C. 1930, Lucknow    D. 1931,Karachi

#### 5. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Column A	Column B
(i)Dec.1946	A.Election to the constituent assembly were held in.....
(ii) July 1946	B. The constitution of India was adopted on...
(iii)26th Jan,1950	C.The first meeting of the constituent assembly was held in...
(iv)26thNov,1949	D. The constitution of India came into effect on...

6. The following questions consist of two statements- Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below.

**Assertion (A):** The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks.

**Reason (R):** They were allowed living in white areas.

- 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 true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

**7. Define:**

- a) Constituent Assembly    b) Constituent Assembly debates    c) Constitutional Amendments
- d) Segregation

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:**

- 8. What is meant by Apartheid system? How was the system of apartheid oppressive for blacks?
- 9. What is a constitution? Why do we need a constitution for a country?
- 10. Which countries' constitutional features inspired Indian Constitution makers?
- 11. Name some of the members of the Constituent Assembly.
- 12. Explain major challenges faced by constitutional makers of India.
- 13. Discuss the role played by African National Congress[ANC] in organizing the blacks against Apartheid system.
- 14. Why is South African Constitution called the finest Constitution the world has ever had?
- 15. Why Preamble is called the soul of the constitution?
- 16. How did Dr.B.R.Ambedkar play a key role in making of Indian constitution?
- 17. 'The constituent assembly in India worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner'. Explain the statement.
- 18. What are the guiding values of constitution of India? Write in detail.
- 19. What are the most significant features of the constitution of India?

**20. CASE BASED QUESTIONS:**

**Read the given extract and answers the following questions:**

This dream of an India that has eliminated inequality was shared by Dr.Ambedkar, who played a key role in the making of the constitution but had a different understanding of how inequalities could be removed. He often bitterly criticized Mahatma Gandhi and his vision. In his concluding speech to the constituent Assembly he stated his anxiety very clearly:

On the 26th of January 1950 we are going to enter a life of contradictions. In politics we will have equality and in social and economic life we will have inequality. In politics we will be recognizing the principle of one man one vote and one vote one value. In our social and economic life, we shall, by reason of our social and economic structure, continue to deny the principle of one man one value.

1. Who played a key role in making of Indian constitution?

2. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar often bitterly criticized whom?

3. What was the anxiety stated by Ambedkar in his concluding speech to the constituent Assembly?



# INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM

WORKSHEET (2023-24)

SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADE - 9

POL. SCIENCE : ELECTORAL POLITICS

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

- By-elections are held in one constituency to \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Fill the seats in Vidhan Sabha (B) To select a capable candidate (C) to elect two leaders in the constituency (D) To fill the vacancy caused by death or resignation of a member
- Which of the following does not include election procedure?  
A. Voting B. Nomination of candidate C. Booth capturing D. Canvassing
- The chief Election Commissioner of India is appointed by the..... of India.  
A President B. Prime Minister C. Governor D. Vice-president
- How many seats are reserved for women in local bodies?  
A. One-fourth B. One-third C. 3 D. Half

## 5.MATCH THE FOLLOWING SLOGANS GIVEN BY DIFFERENT POLITICAL PARTIES IN VARIOUS ELECTIONS

Column A	Column B
(i)Telugu Desam Party	A.Land to the tiller
(ii) Left Front	B. Protect the self-respect of the Telugus
(iii) Congress party	C. Save democracy
(iv) Janata Party	D. GaribiHatao

6.The following questions consist of two statements-Assertion (A)and Reason(R).Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below.

**Assertion (A):** Common people in India give less importance to elections.  
They feel that their vote matters in the way things are run in the country.

**Reason (R) :**

- 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 true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

**7. Define:**

a) Electoral constituencies b) voters' list c) Ballot paper

d) Election photo identity card e) Party ticket

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:**

8. How can we ensure that elections are held in a democratic manner. Give any two conditions.

9. What is election?

10. Enumerate the demerits of an electoral competition.

11. Why do we need reserved constituencies?

12. Explain the major functions of Election Commission.

13. What is meant by code of conduct?

14. Describe the challenges to free and fair elections.

15. How is the voters' list prepared in India?

16. How do general elections differ from by-elections?

17. How does Election law regulate campaigns?

18. What legal declaration is required to be submitted by each candidate who wishes to contest an election?

19. Why do we need elections?

**20. CASE BASED QUESTIONS:**

**Read the given extract and answers the following questions:**

Our Constitution entitles every citizen to elect his/her representative and to be elected as a representative. The constitution makers were however worried that in an open electoral competition, certain weaker sections may not stand a good chance to get elected to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies. They may not have the required resources, education and contacts to contest and win election against others. Those who are influential and resourceful may prevent them from winning elections. If that happens, our Parliament and Assemblies would be deprived of the voice of a significant section of our population.

So, the Constitution makers thought of a special system of reservation for weaker sections. Some constituencies are reserved for people who belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

1. Who thought of the special system of reserved constituencies for weaker sections?
2. Define 'Reserved Constituencies'.
3. Examine the need for reserved constituencies in India?

# INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM

WORKSHEET (2023-24)

SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADE - 9

POL. SCIENCE: WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS

## SECTION-A

1. Which institution settles disputes between citizens and the government.

(a) Supreme court (b) District court (c) High Court. (d) None of these.

2. Which of the two houses is more powerful?

(a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha (c) State Assembly (d) None of these.

3. Correct the following statement and rewrite-

The Mandal Commission gave its report in 1982 and made no recommendations.

4. The following questions consist of two statements-**Assertion (A)**

And **Reason (R)**. Answer this question selecting the appropriate option given below

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 true but R is false

d) A is false but R is true.

i) **Assertion (A)** Working with institutions is easy.

**Reason (R)** Institutions involves rules and regulations.

ii) **Assertion (A)** Parliament controls all the money that governments have.

**Reason (R)** In most countries , the public money cannot be spent only with Parliament sanctions it.

5. When was the Second Backward Class Commission appointed?

(a) 1989

(b) 1979

(c) 1999

(d) 2001

6. Once the Lok Sabha passes the budget of the government or any other money related law, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it. The Rajya Sabha can only delay it by
- (a) 14 days
  - (b) 15 days
  - (c) 16 days
  - (d) 17 days

7. Which of the following institutions can make changes to the existing law of the country?
- (a) The Supreme Court
  - (b) The President
  - (c) The Prime Minister
  - (d) The Parliament

8. What is the government formed by an alliance of two or more political parties called?
- (a) Cooperation government
  - (b) Coalition government
  - (c) Consensus government
  - (d) Cooperative government

9. The President of India is the highest formal authority in the

10. The..... is the inner ring of the council of ministers

**WRITE TRUE OR FALSE**

- 11. The money bills are introduced in Rajya Sabha only.
- 12. Prime minister appoints the Attorney General of India.
- 13. Executive is a political institution consisting of representatives of people, which make laws

**14. MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
a) Supreme Commander of Armed forces	Vice -president
b) Chairman of Rajya Sabha	Prime Minister
c) interpreter of constitution	speaker
d) Chief Adviser of the President	President
e) Presiding officer of the Loksabha	Supreme Court

**SECTION B**

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING**

- 16. What is the full form of SEBC?
- 17. What is the Parliament?
- 18. What is meant by 'Office Memorandum'?
- 19. Who have the power to interpret the Constitution of the country?

20. What do you understand by public interest litigation?

21. How is the Prime Minister appointed?

#### SECTION C

22. What do you mean by the term institutions? Why are they required?(5)

23. Which three institutions are responsible to run a democratic government in India? Mention their respective roles. (5)

24. Explain the composition of the Council of Ministers Or

What is meant by council of Ministers? Explain the different categories of ministers.(5)

25. Our Constitution does give the Rajya Sabha some special powers over the states, but Lok Sabha exercises supreme power. How? Explain. (5)

# INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM

## WORKSHEET (2023-24)

### SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADE - 9

#### POL. SCIENCE : DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

1. When was NHRC set up?

- a) 1998                      b) 1993                      c) 1994                      d) 2005

2. What are rights?

- a) Reasonable claims of a person over fellow beings ,society and the government  
b) Claims to the government  
c) Claims of the citizens to the Judiciary  
d) None of these

3. Correct the following statements and rewrite -

- a) Rights are unreasonable claims of persons recognized by society and sanction by law  
b) Our ideas and personality under develop only when we are able to freely communicate with others.

4. The following questions consist of two statements-**Assertion(A)**

And **Reason (R)**. Answer this question selecting the appropriate option given below

- 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 true but R is false  
d) A is false but R is true.

i) **Assertion (A)**- Every citizen, from the Prime Minister to a small farmer in a remote village is subjected to the same laws.

**Reason (R)** No person can legally claim any special treatment or privilege just because he or she happens to be an important person.

ii) **Assertion (A)** the constitution also prohibits child labour

**Reason (R)** No one can employ a child below the age of 18 to work in any factory or mine or in any other hazardous work, such as railways and ports5. What is Amnesty International?

6. What are fundamental rights?

#### Short Answers

7. How or why is 'the Right to Freedom 'called a cluster of several rights?

8. Which three evils are tackled by right against exploitation ?
9. Why did Dr Ambedkar call the Right to Constitutional Remedies 'the heart and soul of our constitution' ?

### **Long Answers**

10. What are rights ? How can we claim a right?
11. Why do we need rights in a democracy?
12. "Rights are claims of persons over other fellow beings, over the society and over the government". Justify the statement.



# **INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM**

**WORKSHEET (2023-24)**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADE - 9**

**GEOGRAPHY: INDIA - SIZE AND LOCATION**

## **I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. The eastern most longitude of India is \_\_\_\_\_

(A) 97° 25'E

(B) 68° 7'E

(C) 77° 6'E

(D) 82° 32'E

2. What is the latitude which divides the country into two equal parts?

A. Tropic of Cancer, 23° 30'N

B. Tropic of Cancer, 18° 30'N

C. Tropic of Capricorn, 23° 30'N

D. Equator

3. Which of the following longitudes is selected as the Standard Meridian for India?

(A) 68° 7'E

(B) 82° 30'E

(C) 97° 25'E

(D) 23° 30'N

4. Which of the following groups of islands belonging to the Indian territory lies in the Arabian Sea?

(A) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

(B) Sri Lanka

(C) Lakshadweep

(D) Maldives

5. What separates Sri Lanka and India?

- A. Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar
- B. Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

6. What is the area of the landmass of India?

- A. 3.26 million square km
- B. 3.12 million square km
- C. 3.15 million square km
- D. 3.28 million square km

7. Match the following

STATES	CAPITALS
a) Uttarakhand	(i) Ranchi
b) Gujarat	(ii) Raipur
c) Chhattisgarh	(iii) Shillong
d) Meghalaya	(iv) Gandhi Nagar
e) Jharkhand	(v) Shimla
f) Himachal Pradesh	(vi) Dehradun

8. The following questions consist of two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). answer these questions selecting the appropriate option give below.

- (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 true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

**Assertion (A):** India is the seventh largest country of the world.

**Reason (R):** India's total area accounts for about 2.4% of the total geographical area of the world.

9. Why has 82° 30' E has been selected as the standard meridian of India?

10. Which two island countries are India's neighbors?

11. Mention the types of states in India present before 1947?

12. Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?

13. Justify the naming of Indian ocean after India.

14. India's land routes have been important since ancient times. Explain

15. Name the states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.

16. Write the size and extent of India?

17. The Sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?

18. Which island countries are our Southern neighbors?

19. India occupies an important strategic position in South Asia, Explain

20. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

India is a vast country. Lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere (Figure 1.1) the main land extends between latitudes  $8^{\circ} 4'N$  and  $37^{\circ} 6'N$  and longitudes  $68^{\circ} 7'E$  and  $97^{\circ} 25'E$ . The Tropic of Cancer ( $23^{\circ} 30'N$ ) divides the country into almost two equal parts. To the southeast and southwest of the mainland, lie the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep islands in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea respectively.

i. Name the group of islands lying in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea.

ii. Name the countries which are bigger than India.

iii. Which island countries are our southern neighbours?

# INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM

## WORKSHEET (2023-24)

### SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADE - 9

#### GEOGRAPHY: PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.

1. The range of mountains lying to the south of Himadri is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
A .Pir Panjal      b. Greater Himalaya      c. Shivalik      d. Himachal/Lesser Himalaya
2. The soil containing calcareous deposits is locally known as \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Bhangar      b. Khadar      c. Bhabar      d. Kankar
3. Majuli is a riverine island located in the river \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Ganga      b. Brahmaputra      c. Yamuna      d. Kaveri
4. The famous valleys of Kashmir, Kangra and Kullu are located in \_\_range of Himalayas.  
a. Himadri      b. Himachal      c. Shivalik      d. Duns
5. Which are the hills that are located to the southeast of the Eastern Ghats?  
a. Mizo Hills and Naga Hills      b. Javadi Hills and Shevroy Hills  
c. Patkai Hills and Manipuri Hills      d. Mizo Hills and Patkai Hills
6. Which of the following physiographic division of India is one of the stable land blocks?  
a. The Himalayas      b. The Northern Plains      c. The Peninsular Plateau      d. The Indian Desert
7. The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalaya and Shivalik are known as \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Kangra Valley      b. Patkai Bum      c. Passes      d. Duns
8. Which is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats?  
a. Anamudi      b. Dodda Betta      c. Nilgiris      d. Mahendragiri
9. Which Islands of India are called Coral Islands?  
a. Lakshadweep      b. Andaman      c. Majuli      d. Netrani

#### 10. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Column I	Column II
a. A narrow gap in the mountain range providing access to the other side	I. Atoll
b. A circular shoe shaped coral reef	II. Barchans
c. An area drained by river and its tributaries	III. Pass
d. Crescent shape sand dunes	IV. Basin

**OPTIONS :**

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

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

**Assertion (A):** The Northern Plain is agriculturally a productive part of India.

**Reason (R):** It contains rich soil cover combine with adequate water supply and favorable climate.

- 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 true but R is false.
- D. A is false and R is true.

12. What is Riverine Islands and how it is formed?

13. What are Doabs?

14. How are Himalayas divided regionally or on the basis of river valley?

15. Why Northern Plain is densely populated physiographic division?

16. What are the important characteristics of Indian Desert?

17. Explain in detail the three parallel ranges of Himalayas.

18. Distinguish between

- i. Bhangar and Khadar
- ii. Western ghats and Eastern ghats.

19. Describe the distinct features of the Peninsular plateau of India.

20. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

A detailed account of different physiographic units highlights the unique features of each region. It would however be clear that each region compliments the other and makes the country richer in its natural resources. The mountains are the major sources of water and forest wealth. The Northern plains are the granaries of the country. They provide base for each civilization. The plateau is the store house of minerals which has played a crucial role in the Industrialization of the country. The coastal region and island groups provide site for the finishing and port activities. Thus, the diverse physical features of the land have immense future possibilities of developments.

20(a). Which of the following features of India is known as Granaries of the India?

20(b). How are the plateaus played the crucial role in the industrialisation of the country?

20(c). According to the passage, which of the following statement presents 'Unity in the Diversity'?

# INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM

## WORKSHEET (2023-24)

### SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADE - 9

### GEOGRAPHY: DRAINAGE

#### Answer the following:

1. Which one of the following lakes is the salt water lake?  
a) Sambhar  
b) Dal  
c) Wular  
d) Gobind sagar
2. Which river is called as Dakshin Ganga?  
a) Narmada  
b) Godavari  
c) Krishna  
d) Mahanadi
3. Which one amongst the following river flows through a rift valley?  
a) Mahanadi  
b) Krishna  
c) Tungabhadra  
d) Tapi
4. Which river is the most polluted river of India?  
a) Ganga  
b) Krishna  
c) Indus  
d) Mahanadi
5. The river Indus rises near lake Manasarowar. \_\_\_\_\_ (True/False )
6. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows

Lakes are of great value to human beings. A lake helps to regulate the flow of a river. During heavy rains, it prevents flooding and during the dry season, it helps to maintain an even flow of water. Lakes can also be used for developing hydel power. They moderate the climate of the surroundings; maintain the aquatic ecosystem, enhance natural beauty, help develop tourism and provide recreation.

Rivers have been of fundamental importance throughout the human history. Water from rivers is a basic natural resource, essential for various human activities.

Therefore, riverbanks have attracted settlers from ancient times. These settlements have now become big cities. Make a list of cities in your state which are located on the bank of a river. Using rivers for irrigation, navigation, hydro-power generation is

of special significance -particularly to a country like India, where agriculture is the major source of livelihood of the majority of its population.

The growing domestic, municipal, industrial and agricultural demand for water from rivers naturally affects the quality of water. As a result, more and more water is being drained out of the rivers reducing their volume. On the other hand, a heavy load of untreated sewage and industrial effluents are emptied into the rivers. This affects not only the quality of water but also the self-cleansing capacity of the river. For example, given the adequate streamflow, the Ganga water is able to dilute and assimilate pollution loads within 20 km of large cities. But the increasing urbanisation and industrialisation do not allow it to happen and the pollution level of many rivers has been rising. Concern over rising pollution in our rivers led to the launching of various action plans to clean the rivers

1. Why did the river banks attract settlers from ancient times?
2. How do lakes provide greater value to human beings?
3. Mention the causes of river pollution?

**7.Match the following**

Sno	Column A	Colum B
1.	Flows through rift valley	a) Kashmir
2.	Wular lake	b) Godavari
3.	Largest peninsular river	c) Narmada and tapi
4.	Head waters of ganga	d) Mahanadi
5.	Rises in highlands of chhattisgarh	e) Bhagirathi

In the questions (8- 10) given below there are two statements marked as Assertion(A)And Reason (R), Read the statements and choose the correct option.

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
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

8. **Assertion (A):** The river Godavari is known as Dakshin ganga.

**Reason(R):** The Godavari river water looks like Ganga.

9. **Assertion (A):** The coastal rivers in west are short

**Reason(R):** The coastal plains between western Ghats and Arabian sea are very narrow.

10. **Assertion (A):** Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial.

**Reason (R):** They have water throughout the year.

11. Define the following:

- a) Drainage basin
- b) Water divide
- c) perennial
- d) Delta

12. Distinguish between:-

- a) Himalayan rivers and peninsular rivers
- b) East flowing and West flowing rivers

13. What is river/drainage basin?

14. What is water divide?

15. What is a river system?

16. Mention the cause behind widespread devastation caused by Brahmaputra river.

17. Why are most of the fresh water lakes of India located in the Himalayan region?

18. What are the main causes of the pollution in the rivers of India? How can we prevent this kind of pollution?

19. Write in detail about the Ganga river System.

20. Write a note on Narmada and Tapi river.



# INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM

## WORKSHEET (2023-24)

### SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADE - 9

#### GEOGRAPHY: CLIMATE

##### 1.MATCH THE FOLLOWING

A	B
1) Climate	Temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity and precipitation
2) Weather	Winter, summer and rainy
3) Seasons	The state of the atmosphere at any point of Time
4) Elements of weather and climate	The sum total of weather conditions

2.What does monsoon refer to ?

- (a) The seasonal reversal in the wind direction      (b) Seasons      ( c) Annual amount of rain fall  
(d) Variations in weather conditions

3. Out of the following which part of India receives precipitation mostly in the form of snowfall?

- (a) Himalayas      (b) Thar Desert      (c) Meghalaya      (d) Andaman and Nicobar islands

4.Which part of India receives a large portion of its rain during October and November?

- (a) Odisha coast      (b) Tamil Nadu Coast      (c) Andhra Coast      (d) Meghalaya

5. As the distance from the sea increases, the people experience-----weather conditions.

- (a) Moderate      (b) Average      (c) Extreme      (d) Pleasant

6. Winter rainfall in North India is locally known as-----

- (a) Loo      (b ) Mahawat      ( c) Kaal Baisakhi      (d) Mango showers.

7.Out of the following which sentence is incorrect about Hot Weather Season (Summer)?

- (a) Duration is from March to May      (b) A striking feature of this season is the 'loo'.      (c)'M ango showers'.are common in Kerala and Karnataka      (d) Another phenomenon associated with the hot weather season is 'breaks' in monsoon.

8.Out of the following which region receives the highest average rainfall in the world?

- (a )Rajasthan      (b) Gujarat      ( c) Mawsynram      (d) Madhya Pradesh

9.The duration of the retreating monsoon season is-----

(a) October-November (b) June to September (c) March to May (d) December to February

10. What is 'October heat'?

- (A) inflow of cyclonic disturbances
- (B) localised thunderstorms, associated with violent winds
- (C) hot, dry winds blowing during the day over the north and northwestern India.
- (D) Owing to the conditions of high temperature and humidity, the weather becomes rather oppressive during the day in retreating monsoon

11. Identify the season with the help of the following statements?

- (A) Duration is from March to May
- (B) during this season months experience rising temperature and falling air pressure in the northern part of the country.
- (C) A striking feature of this season is the 'loo'.
- (D) Towards the close of this season, pre-monsoon showers are common especially, in Kerala and Karnataka.

12. Winter rainfall locally known as 'mahawat' is of immense importance for the cultivation of ----- crops.

- (A) Kharif (B) Rabi (C) Zaid (D) Multiple crops

### ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Write any two difference between weather and climate
2. Describe the regional variations in the climatic conditions of India with the help of suitable examples.
3. What are the factors affecting the climate of India?
4. What are the characteristics of cold weather season?
5. What are the features of cold weather season?
6. What are the characteristics of Advancing Monsoon (The Rainy Season) season?
7. What are the features of Retreating/Post Monsoons (The Transition Season)
8. Why is the monsoon considered a unifying bond?
9. Write a short note on 'Loo'

**Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:**

1. Due to the curvature of the earth, the amount of solar energy received varies according to latitude. As a result, air temperature generally decreases from the equator towards the poles. As one goes from the surface of the earth to higher altitudes, the atmosphere becomes less dense and temperature decreases. The hills are therefore cooler during summers. The pressure and wind system of any area depend on the latitude and altitude of the place. Thus it influences the temperature and rainfall pattern. The sea exerts a moderating influence on climate: As the distance from the sea increases, its moderating influence decreases and the people experience extreme weather conditions. This condition is known as continentality (i.e. very hot during summers and very cold during winters). Ocean currents along with onshore winds affect the climate of the coastal areas, For example, any coastal area with warm or cold currents flowing past it, will be warmed or cooled if the winds are onshore. Finally, relief too plays a major role in determining the climate of a place. High mountains act as barriers for cold or hot winds; they may also cause precipitation if they are high enough and lie in the path of rain-bearing winds. The leeward side of mountains remains relatively dry.

A) What is meant by continentality?

B) Relief plays a major role in determining the climate of a place. Explain with an example.

C) Why are hills cooler during summer?

# **INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM**

**WORKSHEET (2023-24)**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADE - 9**

**GEOGRAPHY: POPULATION**

## **I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. The three main processes of change of population:

- (a) Birth rate
- (b) Death rate
- (c) Migration
- (d) All of these

2. The magnitude of population growth refers to:

- (a) The total population of an area
- (b) The number of persons added each year
- (c) The rate at which the population increases
- (d) The number of females per thousand males

3. Almost half of the India's population lives in:

- (a) 6 states
- (b) 5 States
- (c) 7 States
- (d) 3 States

4. Name the biggest Indian state in terms of area:

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Rajasthan

- (c) Goa
- (d) Tamil nadu

5. The official counting of population done periodically is known as

- (a) People
- (b) Census
- (c) Density
- (d) Some total

6. \_\_\_ is calculated as the number of persons per unit area.

7. The following questions consist of two statements- **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**. answer these questions selecting the appropriate option give below.

- (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 true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

**Assertion (A):** Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories.

**Reason (R):** Migration can be external or international.

8. Define death rates.

9. What is migration? Which are the two types of migration?

10. What do you mean by growth of population? How is it calculated?

11. How is population a pivotal element in social studies?

12. Explain the 'pull' and 'push' factors of migration.

13. Describe the distribution of population in India?

14. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

Population density provides a better picture of the uneven distribution. Population density is calculated as a number of persons per unit area. India is one of the most densely populated countries of the world. The population density of India in the year 2011 was 382 persons per sq.km. Densities vary from 1102 persons per sq. km. in Bihar to only 17 persons per sq. km. in Arunachal Pradesh.

- i. Name the most populous state of India?
- ii. What is the population of India according to the 2011 census?
- iii. Mention the reasons for sparse population in an area?

# **INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM**

**WORKSHEET (2023-24)**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADE - 9**

**ECONOMICS: PEOPLE AS A RESOURCE**

## **I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. Which of the following is included in the tertiary sector?
  - (a) Fishing
  - (b) Trade
  - (c) Mining
  - (d) Health
  
2. Investment in human capital can be made through
  - (a ) Education
  - (b) Training
  - (c) Medical care
  - (d) All the three
  
3. Which of the following sectors faces the problem of seasonal unemployment?
  - (a) Agriculture
  - (b) Service sector
  - (c) Trade
  - (d) IT sector
  
4. Infant mortality rate is the death of a child under
  - (a) One year
  - (b) Three years
  - (c) Two years

(d) Four years

The workforce population includes people from 15 years to

(a) 59 years

(b) 62 years

(c) 60 years

(d) 65 years

5. Which age group of children does the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan aim to promote education?

(a) 6 to 10 years

(b) 5 to 3 years

(c) 6 to 14 years

(d) 7 to 12 years

6. What is the aim of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan?

(a) To provide elementary education to women

(b) To provide elementary education to the rural poor

(c) To provide elementary education to all children in the age group 6-14 years

(d) To provide elementary education to the urban poor

7. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the number of live births in a year per thousand of midyear population

8. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when people are not able to find employment for some part of the year.

9. The following questions consist of two statements - **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**. Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option give below.

(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 true but R is false.



(d)A is false but R is true.

**Assertion (A):** Education enhances the national income of the country and enhances efficiency of government.

**Reason (R):** Education contributes to the growth of the society.

10. What you mean by people as resource?
11. What are economic activities?
12. Define death rates.
13. Explain the role of health in human capital formation?
14. Explain the role of education in human capital formation?
15. Differentiate between market and non-market activities?
16. Mention three sectors of economic activities with examples.
17. How have countries like Japan become rich and developed, analyse briefly.
18. What are the various forms of unemployment existing in India?
19. What steps have been taken to improve the quality of education in India?
20. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

Countries, like Japan, have invested in human resource. They did not have any natural resource. These countries are developed/rich. They import the natural resource needed in their country. How did they become rich/developed? They have invested on people, especially in the field of education and health. These people have made efficient use of other resources, like land and capital. Efficiency and the technology evolved by people have made these countries rich/developed.

- i. What is the importance of education?
- ii. Why is literacy rate high among men and less among women of India?
- iii. In spite of lack of natural resources, how did the Japan become rich/developed?

# **INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM**

## **WORKSHEET (2023-24)**

### **SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADE - 9**

#### **ECONOMICS : POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE**

##### **Answer the Following:**

1. Which two states of India continue to be the poorest states?  
a) Odhisha, Bihar  
b) Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra  
c) Uttarpradesh, Jharkhand  
d) None of these
2. Who are the poorest of poor?  
a) Women  
b) Old people  
c) Children (girls)  
d) All of these.
3. Which organisation carries out survey for determining the poverty line?  
a) NSSO  
b) PMGY  
c) PMRY  
d) None of these.
4. Social exclusion denies certain individuals the:  
a) Facilities  
b) Education  
c) Health  
d) All of these
5. Which among the following is the method to estimate the poverty line?  
a) Investment method  
b) Income method  
c) Capital method  
d) Human method

In the questions (6-8) given below there are two statements marked as **Assertion(A)**

And **Reason (R)**, Read the statements and choose the correct option.

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
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true.

6. **Assertion (A):** There were a number of causes for the widespread poverty in India.  
**Reason (R) :** One historical reason is low level of economic development under the British colonial administration.

7. **Assertion (A):** Growth in the agriculture sector is much below expectations.  
**Reason (R) :** This has an indirect bearing on poverty as a small number of poor people live in villages and are dependent on agriculture.

8. **Assertion (A):** The official definition of poverty, however, captures only a limited part of what poverty really means to people.

**Reason (R) :** It is about a maximum " subsistence level of living rather than a reasonable level of living

9. **Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
i) MNREGA	1. 1999
ii) PMRY	2. 2005
iii) REGP	3. 2000
iv) PMGY	4. 1995
v) SGSY	5. 1993

**Answer the following questions (short answer questions)**

10. Define poverty?

11. Identify the social and economic groups which are most vulnerable to poverty in India.

Long answer questions

12. How is poverty line estimated?

13. What are the main features of MGNREGA?

14. Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India.

15. Describe global poverty trends

16. Give an account of inter state disparities of poverty in India

17. Describe current government strategy of poverty alleviation?

**Source based questions (18-20)**

There were a number of causes for the widespread poverty in India. One historical reason is the low level of economic development under the British colonial administration. The policies of the colonial government ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged

development of industries like textiles. The low rate of growth persisted until the nineteneighties. This resulted in less job opportunities and low growth rate of incomes. This was accompanied by a high growth rate of population. The two combined to make the growth rate of per capita income very low. The failure at both the fronts: promotion of economic growth and population control perpetuated the cycle of poverty.

With the spread of irrigation and the Green revolution, many job opportunities were created in the agriculture sector. But the effects were limited to some parts of India. The industries, both in the public and the private sector, did provide some jobs. But these were not enough to absorb all the job seekers. Unable to find proper jobs in cities, many people started working as rickshaw pullers, vendors, construction workers, domestic servants etc. With irregular small incomes, these people could not afford expensive housing. They started living in slums on the outskirts of the cities and the problems of poverty, largely a rural phenomenon also became the feature of the urban sector.

18. Why is the British colonial era considered to be one of the causes of wide spread poverty in India?

19. Which revolution helped in creating jobs in India

20. How did the rural phenomenon become a feature of the urban sector?

# **INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM**

## **WORKSHEET (2023-24)**

### **SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADE - 9**

#### **ECONOMICS : FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA**

**Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.**

1. Name the state in which 94% ration shops are run by co-operatives.  
a. Andhra Pradesh      b. Punjab      c. Haryana      d. Tamil Nadu
2. \_\_\_ is the NGO which facilitated setting up of grain banks in different regions.  
a. Mother Dairy      b. Academy of Development Science      c. Anand Milk Union Ltd  
d. None of these
3. Which of the following ration cards issued in India?  
a. Antyodaya card      b. APL card      c. BPL card      d. All of the Above
4. \_\_\_ are also known Fair Price Shops.  
a. Ration shops      b. Grocery shops      c. Book shops      d. Cloth shops
5. Who are the beneficiaries of BPL ration cards?  
A .People whose earning is less than the poverty line.  
b. People whose earning is more than the poverty line.  
c. People whose age is more than 60 years.  
d. People belonging to Scheduled Tribe community.
6. Revamped Public Distribution System provides benefits to \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Cities      b. Remote and backward areas      c. Self-help groups      d. Co-operative societies
7. Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice procured by the government through \_\_\_\_\_  
a. IFCI      b. FCI      c. IDBI      d. FICCI
8. Which of the following is not a feature of Minimum Support Price?  
a. The farmers are paid a preannounced price for their crop.  
b. FCI purchases rice and wheat from the farmers in the state having surplus.

- c. MSP is declared by government every five years.
- d. The purchased food grains are stored in granaries

**9.MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

Column I	Column II
a.Buffer stock	I. Green Revolution
b. Famine of 1943	II. Ration card
c. Self-sufficiency in Food grains	III. Food Corporation of India
d. BPL and APL	IV. Bengal

**OPTIONS**

- a-III,b-IV,c-I,d-II
- a-II, b-IV, c-III,d-I
- a-I,b-III, c-II, d-IV
- a-IV,b-II,c-I,d-III

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

**Assertion (A):**After independence, Indian policy makers adopted all measures to achieve s self-sufficiency in food grains.

**Reason (R):** India adopted a new strategy in agriculture, which resulted in 'Green Revolution'.

- 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 true but R is false.
- D. A is false and R is true.

11. What is the need of maintaining Buffer Stock?

12. What is Food security? How it is ensured in India?

13. Explain the three dimensions of Food security.

14. Which are the people more prone to food insecurity?
15. Write the difference between Seasonal hunger and Chronic hunger.
16. How did India aim at self-sufficiency in food grains after independence?
17. Write a note on:
  - i. Buffer Stock
  - ii. Issue Price
  - iii. Fair Price Shops
  - iv. Minimum Support Price
18. Write a note on the role of co-operatives in providing food and related items.
19. What has our government done to provide food security to the poor? Discuss any two schemes launched by the government.

**20. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:**

Food security means availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all people at all times. The poor households are more vulnerable to food insecurity when there is a problem of production or distribution of food crops. Food security depends on the Public Distribution System (PDS) and government vigilance and action at times, when this security is threatened.

- 20 (a). Which dimension of food security means food is within reach of every person?
- 20 (b). Who are more vulnerable to food insecurity?
- 20 (c). What is Public Distribution System?