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CLASS: IX

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE

- In the questions given below, there are two Statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the Statements and Choose the correct option: Options are:
 - 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. **Assertion (A):** The period from 1795 to 1798 is referred to as the Reign of Terror.
Reason (R): Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment.
 2. **Assertion (A):** The economic crisis created deep anxieties and fears in people.
Reason (R): The middle classes, especially salaried employees and pensioners, saw their savings diminish when the currency lost its value.
 3. **Assertion (A):** In Tibet, the river carries a smaller volume of water and less silt as it is cold and a dry area.
Reason (R): In India, it passes through a region of low rainfall.
 4. **Assertion (A):** Democracy does not provide a method to deal with differences and conflicts.
Reason (R): In any society people are bound to have differences of opinions and interests.

5. **Assertion (A):** Public Distribution System (PDS) is the most important step taken by the Government of India (GoI) towards ensuring food security
6. **Reason (R):** The farmers are paid a preannounced price for their crops. This price is called Minimum Support Price (MSP).

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

1. The Himalayas, geologically young and structurally fold mountains stretch over the Himalayas northern borders of India. These mountain ranges run in a west-east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra. The Himalayas represent the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountain barriers of the world. They form an arc, which covers a distance of about 2,400 Km. Their width varies from 400 Km in Kashmir to 150 Km in Arunachal Pradesh. The altitudinal variations are greater in the eastern half than those in the western half. The Himalaya consists of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. A number of valleys lie between these ranges. The northern most range is known as the Great or Inner Himalayas. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6,000 metres. It contains all the prominent Himalayan peaks. The folds of Great Himalayas are asymmetrical in nature. The core of this part of Himalayas is composed of granite. It is perennially snow bound, and a number of glaciers descend from this range.
- The Great or Inner Himalayas is also known as?
 - Give two features of the folds of Great Himalayas.
 - Give two features of the Inner Himalayas.
2. In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in October 1999. He overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the 'Chief Executive' of the country. Later he changed his designation to President and in 2002 held a referendum in the country that granted him a five-year extension. Pakistani media, human rights organisations and democracy activists said that

the referendum was based on malpractices and fraud. In August 2002 he issued a 'Legal Framework Order' that amended the Constitution of Pakistan. According to this Order, the President can dismiss the national and provincial assemblies. The work of the civilian cabinet is supervised by a National Security Council which is dominated by military officers. After passing this law, elections were held to the national and provincial assemblies. So Pakistan has had elections, elected representatives have some powers. But the final power rested with military officers and General Musharraf himself. Clearly, there are many reasons why Pakistan under General Musharraf should not be called a democracy. People may have elected their representatives to the national and provincial assemblies but those elected representatives were not really the rulers. They cannot take the final decisions. The power to take final decision rested with army officials and with General Musharraf, and none of them were elected by the people. This happens in many dictatorships and monarchies. They formally have an elected parliament and government but the real power is with those who are not elected. In a few countries, the real power was with some external powers and not with locally elected representatives. This cannot be called people's rule.

- a. What is the meaning of referendum?
- b. In August 2002 he issued a _____ that amended the Constitution of Pakistan.
- c. Does the given source explain the significance of which feature of democracy?