Brain International School
Vikas Puri, New Delhi

ASSIGNMENT NO-4
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS: IX **November '26**

Geography Chapter -3 Drainage

Q1. Which of the following rivers rises in the Amarkantak hills in Madhya Pradesh and flows towards the west in a rift valley?

(a) Tapi
(b) Narmada
(c) Godavari
(d) Mahanadi

Q2. The river Brahmaputra is known as _____ in Tibet and _____ in Bangladesh.

(a) Tsang Po, Dihang
(b) Meghna, Jamuna
(c) Tsang Po, Jamuna
(d) Dihang, Meghna

Choose the correct option:

(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.

Q3. Assertion (A): Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial in nature.
Reason (R): They receive water both from rainfall as well as from melted snow from high mountains.

Q4. Assertion (A): The Brahmaputra River carries a smaller volume of water and less silt in Tibet compared to India.
Reason (R): Tibet is a cold and dry area, whereas in India, the river passes through a region of heavy rainfall.

Q5. Differentiate between the Himalayan rivers and the Peninsular rivers on the basis of origin, nature of flow, and length/course.

Q6. Explain the river system of the Ganga. Highlight its origin, main left-bank and right-bank tributaries, total length, and economic significance to the northern plains.

Chapter-4 Food Security in India

Q1. Food security of a nation is ensured only when:

(a) Enough food is available for all persons.

(b) All persons have the capacity to buy food of acceptable quality.

(c) There is no barrier on access to food.

(d) All of the above.

Q2. The price at which the government purchases food grains (wheat and paddy) through the Food Corporation of India (FCI) from farmers in surplus states is called:

(a) Issue Price (b) Market Price

(c) Minimum Support Price (MSP) (d) Fair Price

Choose the correct option:

(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.

Q3. Assertion (A): Buffer stock is created by the Government of India through the Food Corporation of India (FCI).
Reason (R): Buffer stock helps distribute food grains in deficit areas and among poorer strata of society at lower prices during shortages or calamities.

Q4. Assertion (A): PDS (Public Distribution System) dealers or Fair Price Shops sometimes indulge in malpractices.
Reason (R): Malpractices occur when dealers divert grains to the open market to get better margins, sell poor quality grains, or open shops irregularly.

Q5. What is the Public Distribution System (PDS)? Explain its role in achieving food security in India.

Q6. Detail the three main components of food security: Availability, Accessibility, and Affordability. Discuss how cooperatives and NGOs play a vital role in food security in India.

Q7. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:
Water from rivers is a basic natural resource essential for various human activities. Rivers have been of fundamental importance throughout human history. Using rivers for irrigation, navigation, and hydropower generation is of special significance, particularly in India where agriculture supports the majority of the population. However, growing domestic, municipal, industrial, and agricultural demands for river water affect its quality. A heavy load of untreated sewage and industrial effluents are emptied into rivers, affecting the water quality and the self-cleansing capacity of rivers. In response, integrated conservation programs like the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and Namami Gange were launched to abate pollution and rejuvenate major rivers.

(a) Why are rivers considered vital for the Indian economy?

(b) What factors contribute to the rising pollution levels in Indian rivers?

(c) Explain what is meant by the 'self-cleansing capacity' of a river and why high pollution impacts it.