

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 8**  
**Social Science (087)**  
**Class IX (2025-26)**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

### General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections - A-History, B-Geography C-Political Science, and D-Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The map-based questions, carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B -Geography (3 marks)
9. 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 must be attempted.

### SECTION A HISTORY (20 marks)

- Who among the following topped the list of undesirables? **[1]**
  - Gypsies
  - Catholics
  - Aryans
  - Jews
- Who proposed a form of government based on a social contract between people and their representatives? **[1]**
  - Abbe Sieyes
  - John Locke
  - Montesquieu
  - Jean Jacques Rousseau
- Which of the following was not a feature of the new Nazi-style of politics? **[1]**
  - Swastika Banners
  - Rallies
  - Slogan Chanting
  - Not so powerful speeches by Hitler
- Which calender did Russia use until February 1918? **[1]**
  - Gregorian calender
  - Roman calender
  - Sumerian calender
  - Persian calender
- Explain the main objectives of the Russian Revolutionaries. **[2]**

OR

What types of taxes were paid by the third estate in France?

6. Highlight the ideology of Conservatives? [3]

OR

The Russian revolution advocated a society based on some socialistic values. What were those values?

7. Explain the contribution of Lenin to the Russian Revolution. [5]

OR

Describe the reaction of the masses against Nazi barbarity.

8. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment. All those whom he saw as being enemies of the republic - ex-nobles and clergy, members of other political parties, even members of his own party who did not agree with his methods - were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary tribunal. If the court found them guilty they were guillotined. Robespierre's government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices. Meat and bread were rationed. Peasants were forced to transport their grain to the cities and sell it at prices fixed by the government. The use of more expensive white flour was forbidden; all citizens were required to eat the equality bread. Equality was also sought to be practiced through forms of speech and address. Instead of the traditional Monsieur (Sir) and Madame (Madam), all French men and women were henceforth Citoyen and Citoyenne (Citizen). Churches were shut down and their buildings converted into barracks or offices.

- i. Which period was called the Reign of Terror? (1)
- ii. What was equality bread?(1)
- iii. Mention any one provision made by Robespierre.(2)

9. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them [2]

- A. The allied power country of the second world war  
B. The central power country of the first world war



#### SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. Which one of the following drainage patterns develops on a strongly jointed rocky terrain? [1]

- |            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| a) Radial  | b) Rectangular |
| c) Trellis | d) Centrifugal |

11. What is the birth rate? [1]

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) Number of births per ten thousand persons in a year. | b) Number of births per thousand persons in a year. |
|---|---|



c) Difference between birth rate and death rates.

d) Sum of birth rate and death rate.

12. On the physical map of India, **A** is the second-highest mountain on Earth. Identify it from the following options. [1]



a) Kanchenjunga

b) Anai Mudi

c) K2

d) Mount Everest

13. A shallow trench of water partly or completely separated from sea by a narrow strip of land [1]

a) Stream

b) Pond

c) Lagoon

d) River

14. **Assertion (A):** India occupies an important strategic position in South Asia. [1]

**Reason (R):** The Indian landmass lies between East and West Asia.

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.

15. The eastward extension of the Central Highlands are known as: [1]

a) Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand

b) Aravali range

c) Maikal range and Mahadev hills

d) Chota Nagpur plateau

16. Write a brief account on the Indus Water Treaty. [2]

17. Describe the river systems of the Northern Plain by giving their main features. [5]

OR

Why is India said to enjoy a strategic position with reference to the International trade route?

18. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

There are six major controls of the climate of any place. They are latitude, altitude, pressure and wind system, distance from the sea, ocean currents and relief features. 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 to 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 the mountains remains relatively dry.

- i. What changes in the atmosphere are you likely to experience when you move from the equator towards the pole? (1)
- ii. Why are the hills cooler during summer? (1)
- iii. Examine continentality as a climate control in 40 words. (2)

19. On the outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable Symbols. [3]

I. Any one of the following:

- i. The Krishna - The Peninsular rivers
- ii. Dachigam - Wildlife Sanctuaries

II. Any two of the following:

- iii. Kanha - National Park
- iv. The Vindhya - Mountain Range
- v. K2 - Mountain Peaks

### SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. Mention the article in which the Cultural and Educational Rights of the Indian Constitution are specified. [1]

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| a) Article 19-22 | b) Article 23-24 |
| c) Article 29-30 | d) Article 25-28 |

21. Which of the following is/are true with reference to Chief Election Commissioner ? [1]

A. He/She is appointed by the President.

B. Once appointed, he/she is not answerable to the President or the government.

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) A is true but B is false | b) Both A and B are true  |
| c) A is false but B is true | d) Both A and B are false |

22. Which of these was the most salient underlying conflict in the making of a democratic constitution in South Africa? [1]

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) Between the colored minority and the black majority | b) Between the white majority and the black minority |
| c) Between men and women                               | d) Between South Africa and its neighbors.           |

23. **Assertion (A):** It is important for countries to realize the ideals of democratic decision-making. [1]

**Reason (R):** This is the only way to value democracy and move from being minimal to perfect democracy.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct | b) Both A and R are true but R is not the |
|---|---|



correct explanation of A.

d) A is false but R is true.

28. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow: [4]

- i. Mention one feature that was accepted by all the Indian leaders much before they sat down to make the Constitution. (1)
- ii. As per which government act were the 1937 elections of provincial legislatures in India held? (1)
- iii. How did the basic structure of the future Indian Constitution evolve? In which session of INC was it drafted? (2)

29. Which one of these is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy? [1]

b) Industries

c) Transportation

d) Service

30. Tejpal Singh works as a peasant in the village. His income from agricultural production is very less. The money [1]  
is not enough to sustain his family of six-that includes his wife and four children. His wife- Savita is  
unemployed and wishes to work for earning extra income. Recently, a new scheme has been launched in the  
village. Under the scheme, one-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women. This scheme helped  
Savita to get the job in the village. Name the scheme which helped Savita to get a job.

a) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana

b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural  
Employment Guarantee Act.

c) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

d) Antyodaya Anna Yozana

31. Read the given data about the Poverty Ratio in some of the Indian States as per the 2011 Census, and find out [1]  
which two states continue to be the two poorest states.

STATES	POVERTY RATIO (%)
Kerala	7.1
Punjab	8.3
Bihar	33.7
Gujarat	16.6
Odisha	33.7
West Bengal	19.9

a) Kerala and Punjab

b) Bihar and Odisha

c) West Bengal and Bihar

d) West Bengal and Gujarat

32. Which of the following are two dimensions of hunger? [1]

a) Chronic and non-chronic

b) Chronic and seasonal

c) Seasonal and non-seasonal

d) Chronic and simple

33. Read the table showing the Production of Rice in the Province of Bengal and find out in which year the total [1]  
availability was the least.

Year	Production (Lakh tonnes)	Imports (Lakh tonnes)	Exports (Lakh tonnes)	Total Availability (Lakh tonnes)
1938	85	-	-	85
1939	79	04	-	83
1940	82	03	-	85
1941	68	02	-	70
1942	93	-	01	92
1943	76	03	-	79

[Source: Sen. A.K. 1980 Page 61]

a) 1943

b) 1940



c) 1938

d) 1941

34. Identify the type of unemployment with the help of given information: [1]

This happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year. People dependent upon agriculture usually face such kind of problem. There are certain busy seasons when sowing, harvesting, weeding, and threshing are done. Certain months do not provide much work to the people dependent on agriculture.

a) Agricultural Unemployment

b) Disguised Unemployment

c) Rural Unemployment

d) Seasonal Unemployment

35. Do you believe that green revolution has made India self-sufficient in food grains? How? [3]

36. Is large population considered a liability rather than an asset? [3]

37. "There is a strong link between economic growth and poverty reduction." Explain. [3]

38. What is the impact of unemployment? [5]

OR

'The Famine of Bengal causes a heavy devastation'. Explain.



# Solution

## SECTION A HISTORY (20 marks)

1.  
**(d) Jews**  
**Explanation:**  
Jews were stereotyped as the killer of Christ and Usurers and hence they were considered as Undesirables.
2.  
**(d)**  
Jean Jacques Rousseau  
  
**Explanation:**  
Jean Jacques Rousseau proposed a form of government based on a social contract between people and their representatives in his book Social Contract.
3.  
**(d) Not so powerful speeches by Hitler**  
**Explanation:**  
In the new style of nazi politics, there were no ferocious and strong speeches by Hitler.
4. **(a) Gregorian calender**  
**Explanation:**  
The Russians used the Gregorian calender until 1918 after which they started using the Soviet Eternal calender.
5. A. Revolutionaries demanded that Russia should withdraw from the World War.  
B. The demanded that land should go to the tiller.  
C. The want to establish government farms.  
D. The demanded that banks and industries should be nationalized.  
E. The demanded an improvement in the working conditions of workers and wages also.  
F. The demanded that non Russian should be given equal status so that they could work for the development of Russia.  
OR  
A. Nobles enjoyed feudal privileges. Peasants were obliged to work in their houses and fields, to serve in the army and build roads.  
B. Peasants paid a tax called tithes to the church.  
C. The third estate paid a direct tax called taille.  
D. In direct tax on salt and tobacco were also levied.
6. A. They opposed to liberals and radicals. In the 18th century, they were generally opposed to the idea of change.  
B. By the 19th century, they accepted that some changes were necessary, but through a slow process.  
C. They believed in old or past tradition and customs.  
OR  
A. Socialist society in which all people enjoy equal rights and duties.  
B. Power should be equally divided among the people and different sections of the society.  
C. All the properties should be managed by the state. This help in controlling the accumulation of wealth.
7. Lenin was the leader of the Bolshevik Party. He was prepared to take desperate measures to make the revolution successful.  
**The following points state his contribution to Russian Revolution:**
  - i. On his return from exile in April 1917, he organised his party to take over the reins of government, like the Mensheviks, running the provisional government, had lost popular support.
  - ii. In his 'April Theses', he put forward clear policies to end Russian participation in the war transferring land to the tiller and nationalising banks.





- iii. He proclaimed the right to self-determination of all people in the Russian empire. On 7th November 1917, the Provisional Government fell, making Lenin the head of the world's first communist country.
- iv. He further implemented his policies to make Russia a truly socialist society until his death in 1924.

OR

The reaction of the masses against Nazi barbarity were:

- i. Many organisation and a large number of people actively resisted Nazi barbarity. They bravely faced police repression and death in this resistance.
  - ii. Many Germans, who were passive onlookers and apathetic witnesses preferred to stay away as they were too scared to act, differ or protest.
  - iii. Some historians observe that the Jewish showed no resistance against this barbaric act of theirs by the Nazis. In her book 'Third Reich of Dreams', Charlotte Beradt describes that the Jews began to believe in the Nazi stereotypes about them. The stereotypical images of Jews publicised in the Nazi press haunted them.
  - iv. But there was some armed resistance from the Jews like the Warsaw Ghetto, Uprising of Spring 1943, Vilna Ghetto uprising, etc.
8. i. The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the Reign of Terror.  
 ii. A loaf made of whole-wheat.
- iii. a. Laws were made to fix the maximum wages and prices.  
 b. Meat and bread were rationed.
9. A. USA  
 B. Turkey

### SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10.  
**(b) Rectangular**  
**Explanation:**  
 Rectangular
11.  
**(b) Number of births per thousand persons in a year.**  
**Explanation:**  
 The birth rate is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. It is a major component of growth because, in India, birth rates have always been higher than death rates.
12.  
**(c) K2**  
**Explanation:**  
 K2
13.  
**(c) Lagoon**  
**Explanation:**  
 A **lagoon** is a shallow body of water separated from a larger body of water by barrier islands or reefs. Lagoons are commonly divided into coastal lagoons and atoll lagoons. They have also been identified as occurring on mixed-sand and gravel coastlines.
14.  
**(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.**  
**Explanation:**  
 The Indian landmass has a central location between East and West Asia. It occupies an important strategic position in South Asia **because of its good connectivity with the neighbouring nations**. India has had strong geographical and historical links with its neighbors. Both the statements are correct but the reason does not justify the assertion.



15. (a) Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand

**Explanation:**

The Central Highlands are wider in the west but narrower in the east. The eastward extensions of this plateau are locally known as the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand.

16. The Indus Water Treaty is a water-sharing treaty between India and Pakistan, signed in Karachi on 19th September 1960. The treaty gives India exclusive use of all the waters of the Eastern rivers (Satluj, Beas and Ravi) and their tributaries before the point where the rivers enter Pakistan. Similarly, Pakistan has exclusive use of the Western rivers (Indus, Jhelum and Chenab). India can use only 20 % of the total water carried by the Indus for irrigation, power generation, and transport purposes.

17. The three river systems in the Northern plains from East to West are:

- i. Indus River System: A large part of the Indus system lies in Pakistan. The Indus and its tributaries - Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej originate in the Himalayas. This section of the plain is dominated by the doabs.
- ii. Ganga River System: The Ganga plain extends between the Ghaggar and Tista rivers. It spreads over the States of Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, part of Jharkhand and West Bengal. It has tributaries like the Yamuna, Gomati, Son, Gandak and Kosi.
- iii. The Brahmaputra River System: The Brahmaputra plain lies in Arunachal Pradesh and Assam, where it is joined by its tributaries like the Lohit, Raidak and Sankosh.

OR

A. The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia.

B. India is a southward extension of the Asian Continent.

C. The Trans Indian Ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the west and the countries of East Asia provide a strategic central location to India.

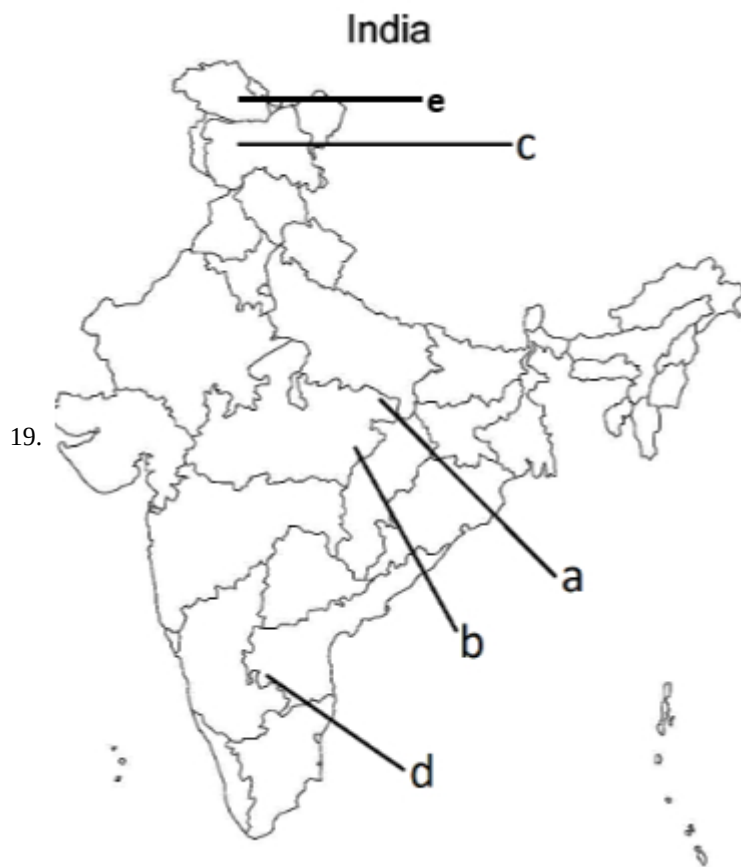
D. India's contacts with the World have continued through the ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts.

E. The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean thus helping India establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with southeast and east Asia from the eastern coast.

F. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travelers. These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.

18. i. 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**.
- ii. 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 summer.
- iii. The experience of extreme weather conditions (i.e. very hot during summers and very cold during winters) due to distance from the sea is referred to as continentality. The sea has a moderating influence on climate. As the distance from the sea increases, its moderating influence decreases and the people experience extreme weather conditions.





#### SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. (c) Article 29-30  
**Explanation:**  
 The Indian constitution guarantees Cultural and Educational Rights under articles **29 and 30**.
21. (b) Both A and B are true  
**Explanation:**  
 The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is appointed by the President of India. But once appointed, the Chief Election Commissioner is not answerable to the President or the government.
22. (a) Between the colored minority and the black majority  
**Explanation:**  
 The coloured people in South Africa are a mixed race of people usually half Khoisan and half European. These people were minority and Blacks in South Africa were majority. There was a conflict between these two groups and this led to the establishment of a democratic government in South Africa.
23. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
**Explanation:**  
 No country is a perfect democracy. The features of democracy provide only the minimum conditions of democracy. That does not make it an ideal democracy. Every democracy has to try to realize the ideals of democratic decision-making. This cannot be achieved once and for all. **This requires a constant effort to save and strengthen democratic forms of decision-making.** An understanding of democracy as an ideal reminds us of why we value democracy. It enables us to judge an existing democracy and identify its weaknesses. It helps us to distinguish between a minimal democracy and a good democracy.
24. Representative democracy is a form of government founded on the principle of elected individuals representing the people, as opposed to autocracy and direct democracy. The representatives form an independent ruling body charged with the responsibility of acting in the People's interest Today representative democracies are much more common than direct democracies.

Representative democracy usually has a Parliament. The members of Parliament are elected through universal adult franchise. This democracy enhances the dignity of citizens. For these reasons, it is the most practised form of democracy.

25. A. Ministers of States: Ministers of States are attached to and required to assist Cabinet Ministers.  
B. Ministers of States with Independent Charge: Ministers of States with Independent Charge are usually in-charge of smaller Ministers. They participate in the Cabinet meetings only when specially invited.
26. The teacher should choose to hold a session of Lok Sabha because the Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha in the following ways:  
A. It is the House of People. It represents people's interests directly. The government enjoys majority in Lok Sabha and is responsible to it.  
B. Money Bills can originate only in Lok Sabha  
C. The government can be removed by passing a no-confidence motion or rejecting a budget. These are rational grounds for conducting a mock session of Lok Sabha instead of Rajya Sabha.
27. A. When a constituency is reserved for people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes-such constituency is known as reserved constituency.  
B. The constitution makers were worried that certain weaker sections may not stand a good chance to get elected to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies.  
C. The weaker sections may not have sufficient resources to win elections against the resourceful and influential persons.  
D. In such situation if the reservation is not given, our Parliament and Assemblies would become deprived of the voice of a significant section of our population.  
E. If such downtrodden categories of the society do not contest and win election, our democracy will become less representative and less democratic.

OR

- (i) The newspapers and magazines were full of different views and opinions on this issue.  
(ii) It led to widespread protests and counter-protests, some of which were violent.  
(iii) People reacted strongly because this decision affected thousands of job opportunities.  
(iv) Some felt that the existence of inequalities among people of different castes in India necessitated job reservations.  
(v) Others were of the view that this was unfair as it would deny equality of opportunity to those who did not belong to a backward community.  
(vi) Some felt that this would hamper national unity.
28. i. The inclusion of Universal Adult Franchise was accepted by all the Indian leaders much before they sat down to make the Constitution  
ii. According to the Government of India Act, 1935 the elections were held to provincial legislatures in India in 1937.  
iii. Much of the consensus had evolved during the freedom struggle. Besides being a freedom struggle, our national movement was also a struggle to rejuvenate our country and transform our society and politics. Some of the basic ideas for the Indian Constitution had come to be accepted by almost everyone. Motilal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders drafted a constitution for India at the **Karachi session** of the Indian National Congress.

#### SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. (a) Agriculture  
**Explanation:**  
Agriculture is the most labor absorbing sector of the economy.
30. (b)  
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.  
**Explanation:**  
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas. One-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women.
31. (b) Bihar and Odisha  
**Explanation:**  
**Bihar** and **Odisha** continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7 and 32.6 percent respectively.



32.  
**(b) Chronic and seasonal**  
**Explanation:**  
Chronic and seasonal, are two dimensions of hunger.
33.  
**(d) 1941**  
**Explanation:**  
In 1941 total availability was 70 lakh tonnes.
34.  
**(d) Seasonal Unemployment**  
**Explanation:**  
Seasonal Unemployment is more prevalent in rural areas. The farming cycle is season-based. There are certain months that are quite busy for a farmworker whereas there are many other months when a farmworker is without any work.
35. In the late 1960s, the Green Revolution introduced the Indian farmer to the cultivation of high-yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds. The HYVs (coupled with chemical fertilisers and pesticides) led to a growth in the productivity of food grains (especially wheat and rice), thereby helping India attain self-sufficiency in food grains. Since the advent of the Green Revolution, the country has avoided famine even during adverse weather conditions.
36. For many decades in India, a large population has been considered a liability rather than an asset. But a large population need not always be a liability. It can be turned into productive asset by investment in human capital. It can be done by spending resources on education and health for all, training of industrial and agricultural workers in the use of modern technology and useful scientific researches, etc.
37. i. Over a period of thirty years lasting up to the early eighties, there were little per capita income growth and not much reduction in poverty. Official poverty estimates which were about 45 percent in the early 1950s remained the same even in the early eighties.  
ii. Since the eighties, India's economic growth has been one of the fastest in the world. The growth rate jumped from the average of about 3.5 percent a year in the 1970s to about 6 percent cent during the 1980s and 1990s. The higher growth rates have helped significantly in the reduction of poverty.  
iii. Economic growth widens opportunities and provides the resources needed to invest in human development.
38. (I) Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resources.  
(II) People who are an asset for the economy turn into a liability.  
(III) There is a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the youth.  
(IV) People do not have enough money to support their family. Inability of educated people who are willing to work, to find gainful employment, implies a great social waste.  
(V) Unemployment tends to increase the economic overload.  
(VI) When a family has to live on bare subsistence levels, there is a general decline in its health status and a rising withdrawal from the school system.

OR

Yes, it is true that famine occurred in Bengal in 1943 was most devastating one :

- A. This famine killed thirty lakhs people in the province of Bengal. Nothing like the Bengal famine has happened in India again.
- B. The agricultural laborers, fishermen, transport workers and other casual laborers were affected the most by dramatically increasing price of rice. They were the ones who died in this famine.
- C. Starvation victims stayed in the relief camps.
- D. During the Bengal Famine of 1943, families leave their villages and migrated to the safe places.
- E. The famine also caused major economic and social disruption, ruining millions of families.

