

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 9
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 was assigned the responsibility of economic recovery by Hitler? **[1]**
 - Hjalmar Schacht
 - Adolf
 - Joseph Goebbels
 - Hindenburg
- Read the information given below and select the correct option. **[1]**

The peasants had to pay one-tenth of the agricultural produce as taxes to the church. Later it was abolished. What was it called?

 - Direct Tax
 - Tithe
 - Taille
 - Livre
- World War Second began with the German invasion of **[1]**
 - Czechoslovakia
 - Austria
 - France
 - Poland
- What slogan was shouted in Russia during the February Revolution? **[1]**
 - Equality, fraternity, and liberty
 - Bread and peace

c) Remove poverty

d) Pride and peace

5. What was the position of women in French society?

[2]

OR

What role did women play during the revolutionary years?

6. Why did people in Central Asia respond to the Russian Revolution in different ways?

[3]

OR

What was the impact of World War I on Germany's politics and society?

7. Describe the political and economic condition of France during the 18th century.

[5]

OR

Describe the storming of the prison at Bastille in France.

8. **Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

[4]

‘For this earth is not allotted to anyone nor is it presented to anyone as a gift. It is awarded by providence to people who in their hearts have the courage to conquer it, the strength to preserve it, and the industry to put it to the plough... The primary right of this world is the right to life, so far as one possesses the strength for this. Hence on the basis of this right a vigorous nation will always find ways of adapting its territory to its population size.’ -Hitler, Secret Book, ed. Telford Taylor.

i. To what can be the crimes of Nazis be linked?

ii. What, according to Nazi ideology, was the position of the people on this territory?

iii. Explain the Nazi ideology related to the geopolitical concept.

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

[2]

A. The place where they gave economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade.

B. The place where Territories under German expansion.



SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. Which of the following river is the longest in India?

[1]

a) Brahmaputra

b) Tapi

c) Indus

d) Ganga

11. The following table represents India's Sex Ratio between 1951-2011. Read the data and select the appropriate option from the following:

[1]

Census year	Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males)
1951	946



17. Differentiate between South West (S.W.) monsoons and North East (N.E.) monsoons. [5]

OR

What is the role of western disturbances in the Indian climate?

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

The landmass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km. India's total area accounts for about 2.4 percent of the total geographical area of the world. India is the seventh-largest country in the world. India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km and the total length of the coastline of the mainland, including Andaman and Nicobar, and Lakshadweep, is 7,516.6 km. India is bounded by the young fold mountains in the northwest, north, and northeast. South of about 22° north latitude, it begins to taper and extends towards the Indian Ocean, dividing it into two seas, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on its east. The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30°. Despite this fact, the east-west extent appears to be smaller than the north-south extent. From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, there is a time lag of two hours. Hence, time along the Standard Meridian of India passing through Mirzapur is taken as the standard time for the whole country. The latitudinal extent influences the duration of day and night, as one moves from south to north.

i. What is the value of the Standard Meridian of India? (1)

ii. How far does the mainland's coastline extend, including the Andaman and Nicobar, and Lakshadweep Islands? (1)

iii. What is the India's mainland latitudinal and longitudinal extent? (2)

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

I. Any one of the following:

i. Chilika - Lakes

ii. Simlipal - National Park

II. Any two of the following:

iii. Sariska - Wild Life Sanctuaries

iv. K2 - Mountain Peaks

v. Coastal Plains - Malabar

SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. Mr. Singh's application was rejected as the post was reserved for SC candidates but he belonged to General Category. Which of the following is true with reference to this. A. His fundamental right. i.e., Right to Equality is violated. [1]

B. Government has the right to reserve some posts for SC and ST candidates.

a) Both A and B are false

b) A is true but B is false

c) A is false but B is true

d) Both A and B are true

21. How many seats are reserved for the ST in the Lok Sabha? [1]

a) 42

b) 43

c) 40

d) 47

22. There is no official religion in India and no religion gets special status from the government of India. All religions are treated with equal respect by the government. Choose one word for this statement? [1]

a) Democratic

b) Liberty

c) Secular

d) Equality



23. **Assertion (A):** Democracy is based on a fundamental principle of political equality. [1]
Reason (R): In Fiji, the vote of an indigenous Fiji has more value than that of an Indian-Fijian.
- 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.
24. Which three evils are declared illegal by Indian Constitution, according to the Right against Exploitation? [2]
 25. What is meant by Judicial Review? Who have the power to interpret the constitution of India? [2]
 26. Highlight the benefits of political parties in democracy. [3]
 27. State any five ways by which the Africans were discriminated in South Africa. [5]

OR

Write any five features of the Indian constitution.

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

The most common form that democracy takes in our times is that of representative democracy. In the countries we call democracy, all the people do not rule. A majority is allowed to take decisions on behalf of all the people. Even the majority does not rule directly. The majority of people rule through their elected representatives. This becomes necessary because:

- a. Modern democracies involve such a large number of people that it is physically impossible for them to sit together and take a collective decision.
 b. Even if they could, the citizen does not have the time, the desire or the skills to take part in all the decisions.

A democratic decision involves consultation with and consent of all those who are affected by that decision. Those who are not powerful have the same say in taking the decision as those who are powerful. This can apply to a government or a family or any other organisation. Thus democracy is also a principle that can be applied to any sphere of life. 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. The most common form of democracy in today's world is ruled through people's elected representatives. But if the community is small, there can be other ways of making democratic decisions. All people can sit together and take decisions directly. This is how Gram Sabha should work in a village. No country is a perfect democracy. Every democracy has to try to realise 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. What we do as citizens can make a difference to making our country more or less democratic. This is the strength and the weakness of democracy: the fate of the country depends not just on what the rulers do, but mainly on what we, as citizens, do. This is what distinguished democracy from other governments. Other forms of government like monarchy, dictatorship or one-party rule do not require all citizens to take part in politics. In fact most non-democratic governments would like citizens not to take part in politics. But democracy depends on active political participation by all the citizens. That is why a study of democracy must focus on democratic politics.

- i. What is the basic sense behind a method of taking decisions in democracy? (1)
 ii. Why modern democracies are representative democracies? (1)
 iii. In the Indian political system, give an example of direct democracy. (2)

SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. Which new services are now appearing in the tertiary sector? [1]
 a) Banking and Construction b) Biotechnology and Information technology



c) Construction and Manufacturing

d) Mining and Animal Husbandry

30. Consider a case of a small village near Karur town in Tamil Nadu. The village is facing a very poor condition. There are unmetalled roads in the village. Along with this, the village has no access to pure drinking water. There is no clinic or a school in the village. Even people have to live without electricity. Subsequently, in order to curb such conditions, the central government assisted the state government and launched a scheme. After the implementation of the scheme, villagers have access to basic services such as primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water, and rural electrification. Give the name of the scheme that lead the village to prosperity. [1]

a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural
Employment Guarantee Act.

b) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

c) Antyodaya Anna Yozana

d) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana

31. Read the following data on Estimates of Poverty in India and select the appropriate option from the following. [1]

Poverty ratio (%)			
Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1993-94	507	32	45
2004-05	42	26	37
2009-10	34	21	30
2011-12	26	14	22

[Source: Economic Survey 2017-18]

What percentage ratio of rural poverty declined between 1993-94 and 2004-05?

a) 426

b) 465

c) 42

d) 507

32. Choose the appropriate word - It is the stock of food grains procured by the government through FCI. [1]

a) Store House

b) Baffler Stock

c) Buffer Stock

d) Baffin Stock

33. Read the given table that shows some important features of PDS in India. Read the data and select the appropriate option from the following. [1]

Name of Scheme	Year of introduction	Coverage target group	Latest Volume	Issue Price (Rs per kg.)
PDS	Up to 1992	Universal	-	Wheat: 2.34 Rice: 2.89
AAY	2002	Poorest of the poor	35 kg of foodgrains	Wheat: 2.00 Rice: 3.00
APS	2000	Indigent senior citizens	10 kg of foodgrains	Free

National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013

Priority households

5 kg per person per month

Wheat: 2.00
Rice: 3.00



Solution

SECTION A HISTORY (20 marks)

1. (a) Hjalmar Schacht

Explanation:

Hitler assigned the responsibility of economic recovery to economist Hjalmar Schacht who aimed at full production and full employment through state-funded work creation program.

2.

- (b) Tithe

Explanation:

Tithe

3.

- (d) Poland

Explanation:

Germany invades Poland in the year 1939, German forces bombard Poland on land and from the air, as Adolf Hitler sought to regain lost territory and ultimately rule Poland. World War II had begun. The German invasion of Poland was a primary reason for the onset of the 2nd World War.

4.

- (b) Bread and peace

Explanation:

They wanted to see all the people as equal so they shouted for food and peace for everyone.

5. A. Most women had to work for living. They worked as seamstress, Laundresses, selling flower, fruits etc or as domestic servants.
B. Only daughters of nobles and wealthier parties studied in convent. Their families arranged marriages for them.
C. Working women also took care of their own families, cooked, and washed, cleaned and queued up for bread.

OR

- A. From the very beginning women were active participant in the events which brought about so many important changes in French society.
B. In order to discuss and voice their interest's women started their own political clubs and newspapers.
C. About sixty women's club came up in different French Cities. The Society of revolutionary and Republican women was the most famous clubs. One of their main demands was that women enjoy the same political rights as men.
6. The people in Central Asia responded enthusiastically to the February 1917 Revolution because it freed them from the oppression of the Tsar region and they become masters of their land again. They expected to regain their autonomy. October Revolution, as it brought violence, robbery, extra taxes and another dictatorial power to rule over them. They feared now that their autonomy would be lost.

OR

Effect on political life:

- (i) Unfortunately, the infant Weimer Republic was made to pay for the sins of the old empire.
(ii) The republic was financially crippled and was forced to pay war compensation.

Effect on society

- (i) Soldiers came to be placed above civilians.
(ii) The media glorified trench warfare, where soldiers lived miserable lives.
(iii) Aggressive war propaganda and national honour held an important place in the lives of people.
7. a. In 1774, Louis XVI ascended the throne of France. He was 20 years old and married to Austrian princess Marie Antoinette.
b. Upon his accession, the new king found an empty treasury. Long years of war and the cost of maintaining an extravagant court had drained its financial resources.



- c. Under Louis XVI, France helped the thirteen American colonies to gain independence from their common enemy, Britain. The war added more than a billion livres (currency) to a debt that went to more than 2 billion livres.
- d. Lenders who gave credit to the state began to charge 10 percent interest on loans. So the French government decided to spend its increased percentage of the budget on paying interest alone. The state was forced to increase the taxes to meet the cost of maintaining its army, court, and government offices or universities,

OR

- a. On the morning of 14 July 1789, the city of Paris was in a state of alarm as the king had commanded his troops to enter the city. The rumours were that he would order his army to open fire on the people protesting against the shortage of bread.
 - b. Some 7,000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall decided to form people's militia by breaking 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, hoping to get arms. Bastille stood for the despotic powers of the king and hence was hated by all.
 - c. In the armed fight, the commander of the Bastille was killed and the prisoners were released, though there were only seven of them. The fortress was demolished and its stone fragments were sold in the markets to those who wished to keep a souvenir of its destruction.
8. i. The crimes that Nazis committed were linked to a system of belief and a set of practices.
ii. According to Nazi ideology there was no equality between people, but only a racial hierarchy.
iii. Hitler's ideology related to the geopolitical concept was called Lebensraum or living space. He believed that the acquisition of territories for settlement would enhance the area of the mother country. It would enable the settlers on new lands to retain an intimate link with the place of their origin. It would also enhance the material resources and power of the German nation.
9. A. Nantes
B. Denmark

SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10.

(d) Ganga

Explanation:

Ganga

11.

(c) 1991

Explanation:

The year **1991** has the lowest ratio with only **929** females per 1000 males.

12.

(b) Malwa plateau

Explanation:

Malwa plateau

13.

(c) Aravalli, Satpura, Zaskar, Vindhya

Explanation:

Aravalli, Satpura, Zaskar, Vindhya are mountain ranges. Rest are lakes

14.

(b) Orissa

Explanation:

Orissa

15.

(b) Rajasthan

Explanation:

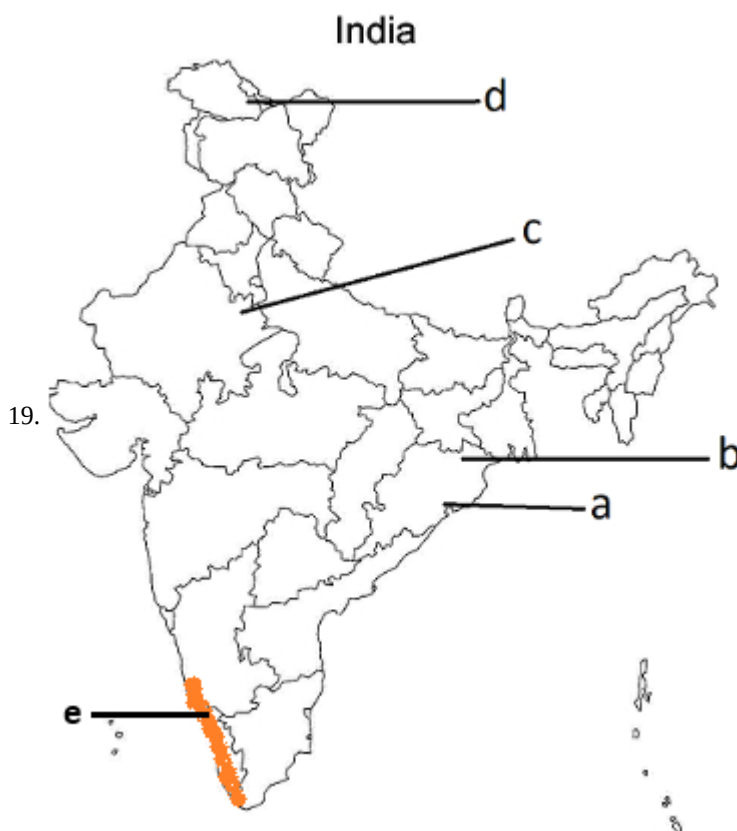


16. A. In India about 64% of the population is engaged only in agriculture.
 B. The proportion of population dependent on secondary and tertiary sectors is about 13 and 20 percent respectively.
 C. There has been an occupational shift in favour of secondary and tertiary sector because of growing industrialization and urbanization in recent times.

S.No.	S.W. Monsoons	N.E. Monsoons
1.	They blow from south-west to north-east from June to September.	They blow from north-east to south-west from the month of Dec, Jan and Feb.
2.	These are onshore humid winds because they blow from sea to land.	These are offshore dry winds because they blow from land to sea.
3.	These are warm winds as they come from lower latitudes near equator.	They are rather cool winds.
4.	These warm and humid winds cause widespread rainfall.	These cold and dry offshore winds give no rains to India except Coromandel coast.
5.	These winds are known for their vagaries or uncertainties.	They do not suffer from the vagaries.

OR

- (i) A characteristic feature of the cold weather season over the northern plains is the inflow of cyclonic disturbances from the west and the northwest.
 (ii) These low pressure systems originate over the Mediterranean sea and Western Asia and move into India, along with easterly flow.
 (iii) They cause the much needed winter rains over the plains and snowfall in the mountains.
 (iv) Although the total amount of winter rainfall, locally known as 'Mahawat' is small, it is very useful for rabi crops.
 These winds are called western disturbances since they came from the western part of India.
18. i. 82°30' E
 ii. The total length of the coastline of India is 7,516.6 Kms.
 iii. India's mainland latitudinal and longitudinal extents are around 30 degrees.



SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. (c) A is false but B is true

Explanation:

All citizens have equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment or appointment to any position in the government. No citizen shall be discriminated against or made ineligible for employment. But the Government of India has provided reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. These reservations are not against the right to equality. For equality does not mean giving everyone the same treatment, no matter what they need. Equality means giving everyone an equal opportunity to achieve whatever one is capable of. Sometimes it is necessary to give special treatment to someone in order to ensure equal opportunity. This is what job reservations do. To clarify this, the Constitution says that reservations of this kind are not a violation of the Right to Equality.

21.

(d) 47

Explanation:

The 1st schedule to R. P. Act, 1950 as amended vide Representation of People. For Scheduled Tribes, 47 seats are reserved in Lok Sabha.

22.

(c) Secular

Explanation:

Secular

23.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Explanation:

Democracy is no doubt based on a fundamental principle of political equality. Also, there has been a demand for the universal adult franchise in a democracy. This principle has now come to be accepted almost all over the world. Yet there are many instances of denial of equal right to vote. The example is Fiji is one such instance.

Both the sentences are paradoxical though correct.

24. A. First, the Constitution prohibits 'traffic in human beings'. Traffic here means selling and buying of human beings, usually women, for immoral purposes.

B. Second, our Constitution also prohibits forced labour or begar in any form. 'Begar' is a practice where the worker is forced to render service to the 'master' free of charge or at a nominal remuneration. When this practice takes place on a life-long basis, it is called the practice of bonded labour.

C. Finally, the Constitution also prohibits child labour. No one can employ a child below the age of fourteen to work in any factory or mine or in any other hazardous work, such as railways and ports. Using this as a basis many laws have been made to prohibit children from working in industries such as beedi making, firecrackers and matches, printing and dyeing.

25. A. The judicial review refers to the power of judiciary to declare invalid any law of the legislative or the action of the executive, whether the Union level or at the state level, if they find such a law or action is against the Constitution.

B. Judiciary can determine the Constitutional validity of any legislation or action of the executive in the country, when it is challenged before them.

C. The Supreme Court of India has also ruled that the core or basic principles of the Constitution cannot be changed by the parliament.

D. The Supreme Court and High Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution of the country and has the power of judicial review.

26. A. Political parties make an environment of completion.

B. Political helps in the formation of public opinion.

C. Political parties help in spreading political awareness among people.

D. A Political party who won maximum no of seats or gain majority forms the government of a democratic country.



- E. A political party, who loses, sits in the opposition and stops the political party who is in power to become a dictator.
 F. All the political parties are necessary for the democracies and democracies cannot exist without political parties.
27. A. The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks. They were forbidden from living in white areas.
 B. They could work in white areas only if they had a permit.
 C. Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools and colleges, libraries, cinema halls, theatres, beaches, swimming pools, public toilets, were all separate for the whites and blacks. This was called segregation.
 D. They could not even visit the churches where the whites worshipped.
 E. Blacks could not form associations or protest against the terrible treatment.

OR

- A. The Indian constitution begins with a short statement of its basic values. This is called Preamble.
 B. A constitution is not merely a statement of values and philosophy. A constitution is mainly about embodying the values into institutional arrangements. Much of the document called Constitution of India is about these arrangements.
 C. It is a very long and detailed document. Therefore it needs to be amended quite regularly to keep it updated. There are provisions to incorporate changes from time to time. These changes are called constitutional amendments.
 D. It has to be in accordance with people's aspirations and changes in society.
 E. Indian constitution lays down a procedure for choosing persons to govern the country. It puts limits to what the government can do by providing some rights to the citizens that cannot be violated.
28. i. A democratic decision involves consultation with and consent of all those who are affected by that decision.
 ii. i. Modern democracies involve such a large number of people that it is physically impossible for them to sit together and take a collective decision.
 ii. Even if they could, the citizen does not have the time, the desire or the skills to take part in all the decisions.
 iii. Gram Sabha

SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29.
(b) Biotechnology and Information technology
Explanation:
 In case of the tertiary sector, various new services are now appearing like biotechnology, information technology and so on.
30.
(d) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana
Explanation:
 Under the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) launched in 2000, additional central assistance is given to states for basic services such as primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water, and rural electrification.
31.
(b) 465
Explanation:
 $507 - 42 = 465$
32.
(c) Buffer Stock
Explanation:
 The stock of food grains procured by the government through FCI is called Buffer Stock.
33.
(b) 0.00
Explanation:
 Rice and Wheat were provided for free under Anapurna Scheme (APS) to indigent senior citizens.
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. (i) One of the major reason for less effectiveness is the lack of proper implementation and right targeting.
(ii) There has been a lot of overlapping of schemes.
(iii) Overpopulation.
(iv) Corruption.
(v) They lack proper monitoring and therefore the benefits of these schemes do not fully reach to the deserving poor.
36. When there is a disaster or a calamity, the production of food grains decreases in the affected area. This in turn creates a shortage of food in the area. Due to the food shortage, the prices go up. The raised prices of food materials affect the capacity of many people to buy the same. When the calamity occurs in a very wide spread area or is stretched over a long period of time, it may cause a situation of starvation. A massive starvation can take the form of famine.
37. Poor people have to go through various human sufferings. No body would like to live in poverty. So, due to following reasons we can say poverty is curse on humanity:
(i) Most of the poor people live with a sense of helplessness.
(ii) Poor people are debarred from the basic necessity of life, i.e. good health, drinking water etc.
(iii) Poverty leads to hunger and lack of shelter. Poor people live in unhygienic conditions and invite host of diseases.
38. A. Rapid growth of population is major cause of unemployment in India.
B. Due to the shortage of capital and other essential inputs, the industrialization process is very slow. Underdevelopment is also responsible for unemployment.
C. Faulty education policy is also a major cause of unemployment.
D. Decline in cottage industry is also a cause of unemployment in India. In rural areas cottage industry was the only means of employment particularly of the land less people.
E. Dependence of maximum population of India on the agriculture.

OR

A. Unemployment:

Unemployment is said to exist when people who are willing to work at the going wages cannot find jobs.

B. In rural areas of India seasonal and disguised unemployment exists.

(i) Seasonal Unemployment:

It happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year, may be after harvesting time. People dependent upon agriculture usually face such kind of problem. There are certain busy seasons when sowing, harvesting, weeding and threshing is done.

(ii) Disguised Unemployment:

In it, people appear to be employed. They have agricultural plot where they find work. This usually happens among family members engaged in agricultural activity. The work requires the service of five people but engages eight people. Three people are extra. If those three people are removed, the productivity of the field will not decline. The field requires the service of five people and three extra are disguised unemployed.

