

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

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)

1. What was the name given to the gas chamber by Nazi? [1]
 - a) Killing Machine
 - b) Disinfection Areas
 - c) Solution Area
 - d) Revolutionary Ground
2. **Two Treatises of Government** was written by: [1]
 - a) Lord McLagan
 - b) Montesquieu
 - c) John Locke
 - d) Rousseau
3. In which place was the International War Tribunal setup? [1]
 - a) Czechoslovakia
 - b) Vienna
 - c) Nuremberg
 - d) Auschwitz
4. Karl Marx was against which society? [1]
 - a) Secular
 - b) Democratic
 - c) Royal
 - d) Capitalist
5. Write a short note on women workers between 1900 and 1930. [2]

OR

Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the peoples of the world during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

6. Highlight the ideology of Conservatives? [3]

OR

Highlight the ideology of Radicals?

7. Highlight the effects of the recession of 1930 on the US economy. [5]

OR

Highlight the important features of the education imparted in Nazi Schools.

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 place where the French Revolution happened in 14 July 1789

B. The place where people started Marched into Paris in April 1972



SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. In which of the following places do the Bhagirathi and Alaknanda rivers join? [1]

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) Devaprayag | b) Rishikesh |
| c) Sangan | d) Brahmagiri |

11. Which state has the highest density of population? [1]

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| a) Punjab | b) Rajasthan |
|-----------|--------------|

c) Haryana

d) West Bengal

12. On the physical map of India, A is marked as the highest peak of the Western Ghats. Identify it from the following options. [1]



a) Mahendragiri

b) Kanchenjunga

c) Doda Betta

d) Anai Mudi

13. The most fertile and densely populated delta: [1]

a) Cooum delta

b) Krishna delta

c) Indus delta

d) Ganga-Brahmaputra delta

14. **Assertion (A):** India is the seventh-largest country in the world. [1]

Reason (R): It occupies a significant portion of area geographical area of the world.

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 plain extends between Ghaggar and Teesta rivers is [1]

a) The Punjab Plain

b) The Brahmaputra Plain

c) The Ganga plain

d) Bhabar

16. What is Drainage and drainage basin? [2]

17. The land of India displays great physical variation. Explain. [5]

OR

Describe the location and size of India in three points each.

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

In India, most migrations have been from rural to urban areas because of the “push” factor in rural areas. These are adverse conditions of poverty and unemployment in the rural areas and the “pull” of the city in terms of increased employment opportunities and better living conditions. Migration is an important determinant of population change. It changes not only the population size but also the population composition of urban and rural populations in terms of age and sex composition. In India, the rural-urban migration has resulted in a

steady increase in the percentage of population in cities and towns. The urban population has increased from 17.29 per cent of the total population in 1951 to 31.80 per cent in 2011. There has been a significant increase in the number of 'million plus cities' from 35 to 53 in just one decade, i.e., 2001 to 2011.

- i. Why is migration an important determinant of population change? (1)
 - ii. Why people are attracted to migrate to the cities? (1)
 - iii. Most migrations have been because of the **push** factor in rural areas. Explain this push factor. (2)
19. On the outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable Symbols. [3]
- I. Any one of the following:
 - i. Chotta Nagpur Plateau - Plateau
 - ii. Konkan - Coastal Plains
 - II. Any two of the following:
 - iii. Tropical Evergreen Forest - Vegetation Type
 - iv. c- Bird Sanctuaries
 - v. Mountain Peaks - Kanchan Junga

SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. Which Fundamental Right was called the heart and soul of our Constitution? [1]
- a) Right to freedom
 - b) Right to Constitutional Remedies
 - c) Cultural and educational right
 - d) Right to equality
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. India would adopt a form of government in which people would elect their rulers and hold them accountable. [1]
- Choose one word for this?
- a) Equality
 - b) Secular
 - c) Democratic
 - d) Liberty
23. **Assertion (A):** In China, the elections do not offer the people any serious choice. [1]
- Reason (R):** Elections are regularly held in China after every five years for electing the country's parliament.
- 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. What dirty practices were used by IRP to win the elections in Mexico? [2]
25. What is Public Interest Litigation (PIL)? Who can lodge a case of public interest? [2]
26. What are the limitations of a coalition Government? [3]
27. Assess the contribution made by the Constituent Assembly to form the Indian Constitution. [5]

OR

Match the ministry with the news that the ministry may have released:

(a) A new policy is being made to increase the jute exports from

(i) Ministry of Defence

the country.	
(b) Telephone services will be made more accessible to rural areas.	(ii) Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Public Distribution
(c) The price of rice and wheat sold under the Public Distribution System will go down.	(iii) Ministry of Health
(d) A pulse polio campaign will be launched.	(iv) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
(e) The allowances of the soldiers posted on high altitudes will be increased.	(v) Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.

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

Each state is divided into a specific number of Assembly constituencies. In this case, the elected representative is called the Member of Legislative Assembly or an MLA. Each Parliamentary constituency has within it several assembly constituencies. The same principle applies for Panchayat and Municipal elections. Each village or town is divided into several 'wards' that are like constituencies. Each ward elects one member of the village or the urban local body. Sometimes these constituencies are counted as 'seats', for each constituency represents one seat in the assembly. When we say that 'Lok Dal won 60 seats' in Haryana, it means that candidates of Lok Dal won in 60 assembly constituencies in the state and thus Lok Dal had 60 MLAs in the state assembly. Once the constituencies are decided, the next step is to decide who can and who cannot vote. This decision cannot be left to anyone till the last day. In a democratic election, the list of those who are eligible to vote is prepared much before the election and given to everyone. This list is officially called the Electoral Roll and is commonly known as the Voters' List.

- i. If X party has 35 members in the state legislature. How many seats it might have won? (1)
- ii. Explain the principle for the election of local (village or town) governments. (1)
- iii. What is the next step in the election process after the demarcation of constituencies? (2)

SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. Which of the following is not the aim of India's National policy relating to health? [1]

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Special focus on the underprivileged segment of the population | b) Improving the accessibility of healthcare and family welfare |
| c) Improving the accessibility of nutritional service | d) Special focus on the privileged segment of the population |

30. Thirty-year-old Lakha Singh works as a daily-wage labourer in an urban area. He lives in a one-room rented house in a crowded basti in the outskirts of the city. It's a temporary shack built of bricks and clay tiles. The money is not enough to sustain his family of six-that includes his wife and four children aged between 12 years to six months. Lakha Singh is unhealthy and not able to work efficiently as his intake of accepted average calorie requirement is very low. With respect to the above case analyse what is the standard accepted average calorie requirement. [1]

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a) 3600 per month | b) 4800 per year |
| c) 2400 per week | d) 2100 per day |

31. Given below is the **Poverty: Head Count Ratio** which presents a comparison among some selected Countries. [1]
Read the data and select the appropriate option from the following.

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[Source: Economic Survey]

In which year the scheme with differential price policy was adopted?

- a) 2013
- b) 1997
- c) 1992
- d) 1990

34. Shyamlal is a farmer and is engaged in the cultivation of sugarcane. When the sugarcane is harvested all his production of sugarcane is transported to Ramlal who is a factory owner. In the factory, the sugarcane is converted into jaggery and transported to market for the sale to consumers. Based on the above case, identify the sector in which Ramlal is engaged. [1]

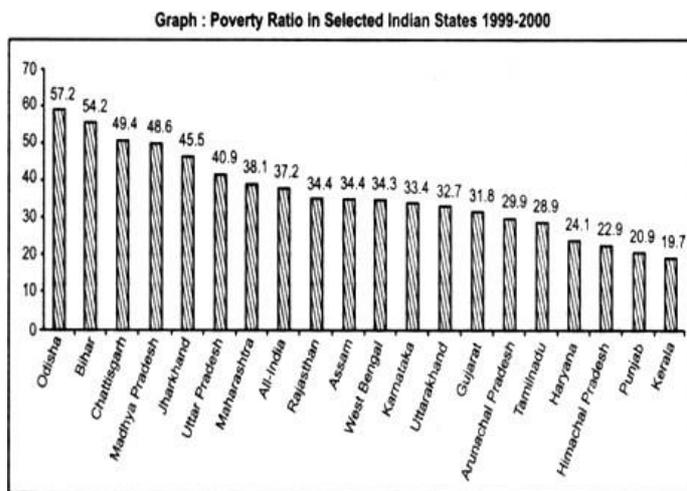
- a) Tertiary sector
- b) Secondary sector
- c) All of these
- d) Primary sector

35. Which of the main factor is responsible for the reduction of poverty in the following states: [3]

- (i) Punjab
- (ii) Kerala
- (iii) West Bengal
- (iv) Tamil Nadu

36. Differentiate between seasonal hunger and chronic hunger? [3]

37. Study the given bar graph carefully, and answer the following questions: [3]



Source: Economic Survey 2001-02, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

- i. Identify the three states where the poverty ratio is the highest.
- ii. Identify the three states where poverty ratio is the lowest.
- iii. Why the states named by you in part (i) have a high poverty ratio?
- iv. Why the states named by you in part (ii) have a low poverty ratio? Mention one reason.

38. Explain the term unemployment. Which type of unemployment is more prevalent in rural and urban areas? How can unemployment in a rural area be minimised? [5]

OR

How the employability in any sector indicate the economic growth of the country?

Solution

1.
(b) Disinfection Areas
Explanation:
Gas chambers were known as disinfection-areas and looked like bathrooms equipped with fake showerheads.
2.
(c) John Locke
Explanation:
Two Treatises of Government was written by John Locke. In this, he has sought to refute the doctrine of the divine and absolute right monarch.
3.
(c) Nuremberg
Explanation:
At the end of World War 2, the international military tribunal was set up at Nuremberg to prosecute Nazi war criminals for crimes against war, crimes against peace and humanity.
4.
(d) Capitalist
Explanation:
Karl Marx thought that the Serfs exploit the peasants so he was against the accumulation of wealth by few people in the society.
5. After industrialisation expanded in Russia women were employed in large numbers in most of the factories. In 1914 women composed 31% of the labour force in Russia. They were not paid equally and the working conditions were poor. Women play their active role in the revolution of 1917. Some of them staged a demonstration and led marches from the front. Under Soviet rule women equally participated in economic progress and development.
OR
 - A. The ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution.
 - B. These spread from France to the rest of Europe during the nineteenth century, where feudal systems were abolished.
 - C. It inspired the Germans, Italians, and Austrians to overthrow their oppressive regimes. The French Revolution inspired the struggling nations of Asia and Africa who were groaning under the oppression of European colonialism.
 - D. Tipu Sultan and Rajaram Mohan Roy are two examples of individuals who responded to ideas coming from French revolution.
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
 - i. They wanted a government based on the majority of a country's population. They supported Universal Adult franchise, including the vote for women.
 - ii. Unlike liberals, they opposed the privileges of the landlords and the industrialists.
 - iii. They were not against the existence of private property but opposed concentration of property in a few hands.
7. A. Wall Street Exchange crashed in 1929.
B. Fearing in a fall in prices, people made frantic efforts to sell their shares.
C. On single day, 24 October, 13 million shares were sold. This was the start of the great depression.
D. Over the next three years, between 1929 and 1932, the national income of the USA fell by half.

- E. Factories shut down, exports fell, farmers were badly hit and speculators withdraw their money from the market.
- F. The effects of this recession in the US economy were felt worldwide.

OR

- A. Good German children were subjected to a process of Nazi schooling, a prolonged period of ideological training.
 - B. School textbooks were rewritten. Racial science was introduced to justify Nazi ideas of race.
 - C. Stereotypes about Jews were popularized even through mathematics classes. Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews and worship Hitler.
 - D. Even the function of sports was to nurture a spirit of violence and aggression among children.
 - E. Hitler believed that boxing could make children iron hearted strong and masculine.
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. Paris
B. Marseilles

SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. (a) Devaprayag
Explanation:
The headwaters of the Ganga called the 'Bhagirathi' is fed by the Gangotri Glacier and joined by the Alaknanda at Devaprayag in Uttarakhand.
11. (d) West Bengal
Explanation:
West Bengal has the highest density which is 904 persons per sq km.
12. (d) Anai Mudi
Explanation:
The highest peaks of the Western Ghats include the Anai Mudi (2,695 metres) and the Doda Betta (2,637 metres)
13. (d) Ganga-Brahmaputra delta
Explanation:
Ganga-Brahmaputra delta
14. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
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. From it is clear that India is the seventh-largest country in the world.
15. (c) The Ganga plain
Explanation:
The Ganga plain
16. A. The term drainage means the river system of an area. It is a system of flowing water from the higher level to lower level.
B. Some small streams flowing from different directions come together to form the main river, which ultimately drains in to a large water body.
C. The area drained by a single river system is called a drainage basin.
17. A. There is a great physical variation in the landmass of India. Geologically the peninsular plateau constitutes one of the ancient lands mass on the earth surface.
B. It was considered to be one of the most stable land blocks.

C. The northern plains and the Himalayas are the most recent land forms. In the opinion Geologists Himalayan Mountains form an unstable zone.

D. The northern plains are formed of the alluvial deposits.

E. The peninsular plateau is formed by igneous and metamorphic rocks.

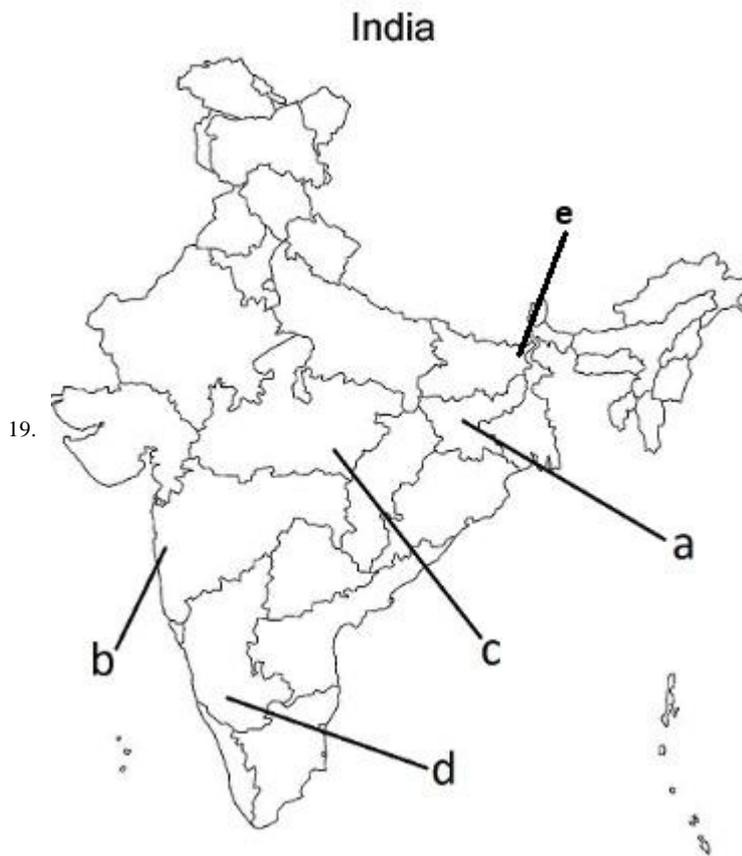
OR

Location:

- i. India is a vast country that lies entirely in the Northern hemisphere.
- ii. Its mainland extends between latitudes 8°4' N and 37°6'N and longitudes 68°7'E and 97°25'E.
- iii. The Tropic of Cancer (23°30' N) divides the country into almost two equal parts. Its Southern part is considered as the tropical zone and Northern is considered the subtropical zone of India.

Size:

- i. The landmass of India has an area of 3.28 million sq km.
 - ii. India is the seventh-largest country to the world after Russia, Canada, USA, China, Brazil, and Australia.
 - iii. India's total area accounts for about 2.4 % of the total geographical area of the world.
 - iv. India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km and the total length of coastline including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands about 7516.6 km.
18. i. Migration is an important determinant of population change. It changes not only the population size but also the population composition of urban and rural populations in terms of age and sex composition.
- ii. People are attracted because of the "pull" of the city. They get an increased employment opportunities and better living conditions in the cities.
 - iii. Most migration is from rural to urban areas due to rural push factors. The factors which motivate to leave the rural areas for better opportunities are rural push factors. These are adverse conditions of poverty and unemployment in the rural areas.



SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. (b) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- Explanation:**
- When any of our rights are violated we can seek a remedy through courts. If it is a Fundamental Right we can directly approach the Supreme Court or the High Court of a state. That is why Dr. Ambedkar called the Right to Constitutional Remedies, 'the heart and soul' of our Constitution.

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.

(c) Democratic

Explanation:

Democratic

23.

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

Explanation:

In China, elections are regularly held after every five years for electing the country's parliament, called the National People's Congress. Before contesting elections, a candidate needs the approval of the Chinese Communist Party. Only those who are members of the Chinese Communist Party or eight smaller parties allied to it were allowed to contest elections held in 2002-03. The government is always formed by the Communist Party.

The elections in China do not offer the people any serious choice because **they have to choose the ruling party and the candidates approved by it.**

Both the statements are correct but the reason does not justify the assertion.

24. A. The IRP was known to use many dirty tricks to win elections.

B. All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its party meetings.

C. Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for the IRP.

D. Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to criticize them.

25. In a democracy, all political institutions are formed for the welfare of the people. But sometimes, the actions of the government or a law passed by the government might hurt the public interest or might be against the spirit of the Constitution. In such cases, citizens have the right to go to courts to get justice. This is called Public Interest Litigation. Anyone can lodge a case of public interest. It may be a citizen, organisation, NGO etc.

26. A. The Prime Ministers has to accommodate different groups and factions in his party as well as alliance partners.

B. He also has to pay heed to the views and positions of coalition's partners and other parties, on whose support the survival of the government depends.

C. The agenda and the policies of the government are usually decided as a common minimum programmes. This includes only those policies which are common to all coalition partners.

27. The drafting of the Constitution was done by an assembly of 299 elected representatives called the Constituent Assembly.

i. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946 and its first meeting was held in December 1946.

ii. After partition, the Constituent Assembly was also divided into that of India and Pakistan.

iii. It worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner to become a fully sovereign body.

iv. The Constituent Assembly represented members from a different language, groups, castes, classes, religions and occupations.

Thus, the Constitution written by the Constituent Assembly covered the interests of the diverse population of our country.

v. A Drafting Committee chaired by Dr. BR Ambedkar prepared a Draft Constitution thorough discussion. The members deliberated all the clauses for 114 days spread over almost three years. Every document was recorded and preserved. These are called 'Constituent Assembly Debates' and are printed in 12 volumes. They are used to interpret the true meaning of the Constitution.

vi. The Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26th November 1949 but it finally came into effect on 26th January 1950. To mark this day, we celebrate 26th January as the Republic Day of India every year.

OR

(a) A new policy is being made to increase the jute exports from the country.	(iv) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
(b) Telephone services will be made more accessible to rural areas.	(v) Ministry of Communications and Information

	Technology
(c) The price of rice and wheat sold under the public distribution system will go down.	(ii) Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Public Distribution
(d) A pulse polio campaign will be launched	(iii) Ministry of Health
(e) The allowances of soldiers posted on high altitudes will be increased	(i) Ministry of Defence

28. i. If a party has 35 MLAs, it means that all these members of the party must have won in their constituencies to qualify to become an MLA. Since each constituency can have only one representative. Therefore, the party has 35 seats in the state legislature.
- ii. The same principle like the state elections applies to Panchayat and Municipal elections. Each village or town is divided into several 'wards' that are like constituencies. Each ward elects one member of the village or the urban local body.
- iii. Once the constituencies are decided, the next step is to decide who can and who cannot vote. Electoral Roll or the list of those who are eligible to vote is prepared much before the election and given to everyone. It is commonly known as the Voters' List.

SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. (d)
Special focus on the privileged segment of the population
- Explanation:**
India's national policy aims at improving the accessibility of healthcare, family welfare and nutritional service with a special focus on the underprivileged segment of the population.
30. (d) 2100 per day
- Explanation:**
The accepted average calorie requirement in India is 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas. Lakha Singh resides in an urban area his average calorie requirement is 2100 calorie per day.
31. (a) China
- Explanation:**
The number of poor in **China** has come down from 88.3 per cent in 1981 to 14.7 per cent in 2008 to 0.7 per cent in 2015.
32. (b) Bengal Famine
- Explanation:**
After Bengal Famine in 1940 the rationing was introduced in India.
33. (b) 1997
- Explanation:**
In June 1997, TPDS was introduced. It was for the first time that a differential price policy was adopted for the poor and non-poor.
34. (b) Secondary sector
- Explanation:**
Processing of this sugar cane in factories to produce sugar is a secondary sector activity.
35. (i) Punjab: Poverty has been reduced due to high agricultural growth rate.
(ii) Kerala: Poverty has been reduced through human resource development.
(iii) West Bengal: Poverty has been reduced through land reform measures.
(iv) Tamil Nadu: Poverty has been reduced through proper public distribution system.

36. Seasonal hunger:

Seasonal hunger is related to cycles of food growing and harvesting. This is prevalent in rural areas because of the seasonal nature of agricultural activities, and in urban areas because of the casual labour (e.g., there is less work for casual construction labour during the rainy season). This type of hunger exists when a person is unable to get work for the entire year.

Chronic hunger :

Chronic hunger is a consequence of diets persistently inadequate in terms of quantity and/or quality. Poor people suffer from chronic hunger because of their very low income and in turn, inability to buy food even for survival.

37. i. Odisha, Bihar and Chhattisgarh.
ii. Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Kerala.
iii. Due to lack of job opportunities and high density of population.
iv. Due to availability of work.

38. Unemployment is a situation when people willing to work at going to wages cannot find jobs.

Unemployment in Rural India:

- i. The most dangerous unemployment in the rural area is seasonal unemployment. It exists when a person willing to work does not get work making their living conditions poor with no job and money. It is more common among people who are dependent on farming.

Unemployment in Urban India:

- i. Educated employment is the most common unemployment in urban areas. It usually occurs in cities where there are educated or skilled people but no job opportunities. Hence, the people who should have been regarded as an asset becomes a liability. This increases the burden of production specially on employed people.

Ways to Minimise unemployment in rural areas:

- i. The government should provide adequate skills and training to landless labourers and small farmers.
ii. Navodaya Vidyalayas should be opened to impart training and minimise future unemployment.
iii. Encouragement for plantation, horticulture, dairy farming, and animal husbandry should be given to villagers by providing them training and financial help.

OR

Economic growth is a fundamental requirement for the development of a country. For companies to invest and an economy to grow, stable environments, efficient institutions, functioning markets and access to sustainable financial services are all required. GIZ assists its partner countries in improving their economic framework conditions, removing bureaucratic obstacles and establishing suitable promotional structures.

Through dialogue between public and private actors, we develop comparative advantages and initiate multisectoral economic flows. We advise on economic policy and work with our partners to develop solutions for private sector promotion, and local, poverty-oriented financial systems to allow everyone to share the benefits of economic growth.