



# B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS  
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL  
ANNUAL EXAMINATION, 2025-26  
SOCIAL SCIENCE 087

Class: IX  
Date: 16.02.2026  
Admission no:

Time: 3 Hrs.  
Max Marks: 80  
Roll no:

## General Instructions:

1. There are 37 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 Q18. In Section B -Geography (3 marks)
9. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

## SECTION A HISTORY (20 marks)

Marks

1. **Assertion (A):** The storming of the Bastille on 14 July 1789 became a symbol of the French Revolution. 1

**Reason (R):** The Bastille was a fortress-prison that represented the despotic power of the king.

- 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

2. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order: 1

1. Treaty of Versailles signed
2. The Great Depression begins
3. Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany
4. Enabling Act passed

Options:

- a) 1 → 2 → 3 → 4
- b) 2 → 1 → 3 → 4
- c) 1 → 3 → 2 → 4
- d) 2 → 3 → 1 → 4

3. Which event marked the beginning of the French Revolution? 1  
 a) Reign of Terror c) Execution of Louis XVI  
**b) Storming of the Bastille** d) Tennis Court Oath
4. What does the picture most accurately indicate about the life of pastoralists? 1



- a) Camel fairs were organised mainly for religious rituals and pilgrimage activities  
 b) Pastoralists visited fairs only for social gatherings and cultural celebrations  
**c) Pastoral fairs were centres of animal trade.**  
 d) Such fairs marked the permanent settlement of pastoral communities

5A. Who are Gujjar Bakarwals? 2  
**Ans - Gujjar Bakarwals of Jammu and Kashmir are herders of goat and sheep.**

OR

5B. Which Pastoralist nomads live in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh?  
**Ans -The pastoralist nomads who lived in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh were: (a) The Gollas. (b) Kurumas and Kurubas.**

6. Distinguish between the ideas of liberals and the radicals. 3  
**Answer:**

Liberals	Radicals
(i) They argued for ,i representative, elected parliamentary government, but did not believe in universal adult franchise.	They also argued for a representative elected parliamentary government but believed in universal adult franchise.
(ii) They felt men of property should have the right to vote.	They felt all citizens should have the right to vote
(iii) They were in favour of giving privileges to the rich or the men of property.	They opposed the privileges of the rich or the men of property.

7. Describe the circumstances which were responsible for the Russian Revolution. 5

**Answer:** (i) **Agrarian Economy and Poor Condition of the Peasants:** At the beginning of the 20th century, more than 85% of Russian population earned their living from agriculture. Most of the land was owned by rich people. Most of the peasants worked from dawn to dusk with very low wages or share. Most of the peasants were against the rich and the nobles.  
(ii) **Poor Condition of Workers:** Most of the industries were controlled by the private individuals. In craft units, and small workshops, the working day was sometimes 15 hours. Most of the workers were working and living in poor conditions. Most of the workers were ill-paid.  
(iii) **Unemployment:** Unemployment rate was very high. The rich industrialists were exploiting the workers.  
(iv) **High Prices:** Prices of essential goods rose so quickly that real wages declined by 20%.  
(v) **Condition of Women:** Most of the women were working in small factories. Women made up about 31% of the factory labour force. They were paid less wages, and were forced to work for long hours. When they launched an agitation, they were fired at by the police.

8. Read the passage given below and answer the following 1+2+1

The years between 1924 and 1928 saw some stability. Yet this was built on sand. German investments and industrial recovery were totally dependent on short-term loans, largely from the USA. This support was withdrawn when the Wall Street Exchange crashed in 1929. Fearing a fall in prices, people made frantic efforts to sell their shares. On one single day, 24 October, 13 million shares were sold. This was the start of the Great Economic Depression. Over the next three years, between 1929 and 1932, the national income of the USA fell by half. Factories shut down, exports fell, farmers were badly hit and speculators withdrew their money from the market. The effects of this recession in the US economy were felt worldwide. The German economy was the worst hit by the economic crisis. By 1932, industrial production was reduced to 40 per cent of the 1929 level. Workers lost their jobs or were paid reduced wages. The number of unemployed touched an unprecedented 6 million. On the streets of Germany you could see men with placards around their necks saying, 'Willing to do any work'. Unemployed youths played cards or simply sat at street corners, or desperately queued up at the local employment exchange. As jobs disappeared, the youth took to criminal activities and total despair became commonplace.

8.1 Why is the economic stability of Germany between 1924 and 1928 described as "built on sand"?

**Answer:** Because Germany's recovery depended heavily on short-term loans from the USA, which could be withdrawn at any time.

8.2 What happened to the German economy by 1932 due to the Great Economic Depression?

**Answer:** By 1932, Germany's industrial production fell to 40% of the 1929 level and unemployment rose to about 6 million. Many workers lost jobs or faced wage cuts.

8.3 How did the Wall Street Crash of 1929 lead to social problems in Germany?

**Answer:** The crash caused massive unemployment, forcing people into poverty, crime and despair.

9. Locate and label the following on the map of India: 2

[a] Raikas [b] Monpas

**SECTION B**  
**GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)**

10. Match Column A with Column B 1

Column A	Column B
A. Indian Ocean	1. East of India
B. Arabian Sea	2. South of India
C. Bay of Bengal	3. West of India
D. Himalayas	4. Natural barrier

Options:

a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

b) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4

c) A–2, B–3, C–1, D–4

d) A–3, B–1, C–2, D–4

11. **Assertion (A):** Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie to the south east and Lakshadweep islands lie to south west of mainland India. 1

**Reason (R):** Andaman and Nicobar Islands work as a barrier for mainland India against tsunamis.

Options:

- 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

12. Which island in the Lakshadweep group is uninhabited and has a bird sanctuary? 1

- a) Kavaratti
- b) Minicoy
- c) **Pitti**
- d) Nicobar

13. The Brahmaputra River is called Tsangpo in which country? 1

- a) **Tibet**
- b) Bhutan
- c) Nepal
- d) China

14. What is the origin point of the Narmada River? 1

- a) Satpura
- b) **Amarkantak Hills**
- c) Himalayas
- d) Aravallis

15. The magnitude of population growth refers to: 1

- a) **The number of persons added each year**
- b) The total population of an area
- c) The rate at which the population increases
- d) The number of females per thousand males

16. Write any two features of the Shiwalik range. 2

**Answer: The three features of the Shiwalik range are:**

- (a) **This is the outermost range of the Himalayas.**
- (b) **The average altitude varies from 900 to 1100 metres.**
- (c) **These ranges are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers from the main Himalayan ranges.**

17. Write a brief account of the conditions and characteristics of the retreating monsoons. 5

**Answer:**The months of October-November mark a period of transition from hot rainy season to cold dry winter conditions. With the apparent movement of the sun southwards, the low-pressure monsoon trough over the Northern Plains weakens and is gradually replaced by a high-pressure system. The low-pressure conditions shift to the Bay of Bengal.

**The retreat of the monsoon is marked by clear skies and rise in temperature. While day temperatures are high, nights are cool and pleasant. The land is still moist.**

**As a result, the southwest monsoon winds weaken and start withdrawing gradually from India. By the beginning of October, it withdraws from the Northern Plains. This period is known as the Retreating Monsoon**

**The Retreating Monsoon season is marked by clear skies and rise in temperature. While days are warm, nights are cool and pleasant. High rate of evaporation from the land that is still moist results in high humidity and oppressive weather conditions during the day. This phenomenon is known as ‘October heat’.**

**The low-pressure conditions, which were over northwestern India, get transferred to the Bay of Bengal by early November. This shift is associated with the occurrence of cyclonic depressions, which originate over the Andaman Sea.**

**The deltaic region of the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri are frequently struck by cyclones, which cause great damage to life and property. Sometimes, these cyclones arrive at the**

**coasts of Odisha, West Bengal and Bangladesh. The bulk of the rainfall of the Coromandel Coast is derived from depressions and cyclones.**

18. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1+1+2=4)

Since 1981, however, the rate of growth started declining gradually. During this period, birth rates declined rapidly. Still 182 million people were added to the total population in the 1990s alone (an annual addition larger than ever before). It is essential to realise that India has a very large population. When a low annual rate is applied to a very large population, it yields a large absolute increase. When more than a billion people increase even at a lower rate, the total number being added becomes very large. India's annual increase in population is large enough to neutralise efforts to conserve the resource endowment and environment. The declining trend of the growth rate is indeed a positive indicator of the efforts of birth control. Despite that, the total additions to the population base continue to grow, and India has overtaken China in 2023 to become the most populous country in the world. (www.un.org.)

18.1 Why does a low population growth rate still result in a large population increase in India?

**Answer: Because the growth rate is applied to a very large population, resulting in a large absolute increase.**

18.2. How does India's large annual population increase affect its environment and resources?

**Answer: It neutralises efforts to conserve resources and protect the environment.**

18.3 State two reasons why India continued to add a large number of people to its population despite a declining growth rate after 1981.

**Answer:**

- **India has a very large population base, so even a low growth rate adds a large number of people.**
- **During the 1990s alone, 182 million people were added, showing a high absolute increase.**

19. Locate and label the following on the map of India: [3]

(i) Zaskar (ii) River Kaveri (iii) Chilika Lake

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

20. What is the primary role of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution? 1

- a) To provide a summary of the Constitution's articles
- b) To define the roles of government officials
- c) **To outline the Constitution's basic values and philosophy**
- d) To list the rights of citizens

21. What is the mechanism called by which people choose and change their representatives? 1

- a) Referendum
- b) Nomination
- c) **Election**
- d) Appointment

22. How often are Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections held in India? 1

- a) Every 10 years
- b) Every 3 years
- c) **Every 5 years**
- d) Every year

23. Who chooses the Chief Minister in a State Assembly after the elections? 1

- a) The Governor directly
- b) The President
- c) **The winning party's MLAs**
- d) The people through voting

24. How can you say that China is not a democratic country? 2

**Answer: In China, the elections do not offer the people any serious choice. They must choose the**

**ruling party and the candidates approved by it. That is why, we cannot say that China is a democratic country.**

25. Democracy cannot get us everything and is not the solution to all problems. Then why are we interested in democracy?

2

Answer:

- **It is clearly better than any other alternative form that we know. It offers better chances of a good decision and it is likely to respect people's own wishes and allows different kinds of people to live together.**
- **Even when it fails to do some of these things, it allows a way of correcting its mistakes and offers more dignity to all citizens. That is why, democracy is considered the best form of government.**

26. Why did the South African people need a Constitution?

3

**Answer: The people of South Africa, need a constitution because:**

- **The oppressor and the oppressed in this new democracy were planning to live together as equals. It was not going to be easy for them to trust each other. They had their fears.**
- **They wanted to safeguard their interests. The black majority was keen to ensure that the democratic principle of majority rule was not compromised.**
- **They wanted substantial social and economic rights.**

27A. Why should ministers have the final say in technical matters?

5

**Answer:** (i) In a democracy, the will of the people is supreme.

(ii) The minister is elected by the people and is thus, empowered to exercise the will of the people on their behalf.

(iii) The minister is finally answerable to the people for all the consequences of the decision taken by him or her. That is why, the minister takes all the final decisions.

(iv) The minister decides the overall framework and objectives in which decisions on a policy should be made.

(v) The minister takes the advice of experts on all the technical matters. But very often, experts hold different opinions or place before the minister more than one option. Depending on what the overall objective is, the minister decides.

**OR**

27B. A state government passes a law that is challenged by citizens for violating Fundamental Rights. At the same time, a dispute arises between two state governments, and a High Court judgment in a criminal case is appealed against.

In this context, explain any five powers of the Supreme Court of India that enable it to deal with such situations.

**Answer:**

1. The Supreme Court settles **disputes between citizens and government, and between the Union and State governments.**
2. It is the **highest court of appeal** and hears appeals against judgments of High Courts in civil and criminal cases.
3. The Supreme Court acts as the **guardian of the Constitution and Fundamental Rights.**
4. It has the power of **judicial review** and can declare laws or executive actions unconstitutional.
5. Citizens can **directly approach the Supreme Court** if their Fundamental Rights are violated.

28. Read the given text and answer the following questions:

(1+1+2=4)

**Right against Exploitation**

Once the right to liberty and equality is granted, it follows that every citizen has a right not to be exploited. Yet the Constitution makers thought it was necessary to write down certain clear provisions to prevent exploitation of the weaker sections of the society. The Constitution mentions three specific evils and declares these illegal. First, the Constitution prohibits 'traffic in human beings'. Traffic here means selling and buying of human beings, usually women, for immoral purposes. 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. 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.

28.1 Why did the Constitution makers feel the need to include specific provisions against exploitation?

**Answer: Because weaker sections of society could still be exploited even after granting rights to liberty and equality.**

28.2 How does the prohibition of begar help in protecting workers' rights?

**Answer: It prevents workers from being forced to work without proper wages or against their will.**

28.3 Mention any two practices that are prohibited under the Right against Exploitation.

**Answer:**

- **Traffic in human beings.**
- **Forced labour or begar.**  
(Child labour is also prohibited.)

**SECTION D**

**ECONOMICS (20 marks)**

29. In which state is the public distribution system responsible for the reduction in poverty? **1**

- (a) Andhra Pradesh **(c) Both (a) and (b)**  
(b) Tamil Nadu **(d) None of the above**

30. Which organisation carries out a survey for determining the poverty line? **1**

- (a) NSSO** **(c) PMGY**  
(b) PMRY **(d) None of the above**

31. **Assertion:** Chronic hunger is a result of food shortages. **1**

**Reason:** Chronic hunger is a result of poverty and inequality, which limit people's access to food.

Options:

- 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**

32. The card for below poverty line is: **1**

- a) Red card **c) Yellow card**  
b) Blue card **d) White card**

33. How has Minimum Support Price (MSP) supported the farmers? 2

**Answer: The Minimum Support price and procurement has contributed to an increase in foodgrain production and provided income security to farmers in certain regions.**

34. How can you say that the use of modern farming methods is beneficial for Indian farmers? 2

**Answer: By using modern farming methods, Indian farmers are able to produce much greater amount of grains on a single plant. There is a large increase in the production of wheat. Using these methods, the farmers have greater amounts of surplus wheat to sell in the markets.**

35. What is the importance of education. 3

**Answer: The importance of education is as follows:**

- **It helps a person to realise his potential and the ability to do work.**
- **It provides new aspiration. It develops values of life. It contributes towards the growth of society also.**
- **It enhances the national income, cultural richness and increases the efficiency of governance.**

36A. A government aims to reduce poverty in India over the next decade. It plans to focus on education, healthcare, population control and social equality.

In this context, explain how poverty can be reduced in India in the future by mentioning any six relevant measures. 5

**Answer:**

1. By providing **universal free elementary education**, people can gain skills and improve employment opportunities.
2. **Empowering women and economically weaker sections** helps increase income levels and social security.
3. **Reducing population growth** lowers pressure on resources and employment.
4. **Eliminating caste and gender discrimination** ensures equal access to opportunities.
5. Improving **healthcare, education and job security** increases productivity and income stability.
6. **Reducing inequality in the distribution of wealth** helps narrow the gap between rich and poor.

**OR**

36B. Two families live in different countries. One family in the United States is considered poor even though it owns a television, while a family in India without such assets may not be considered poor by the same standard.

Using this situation, explain the concept of the poverty line and why it varies with time and place.

**Answer:**

1. The **poverty line** is an indicator used to identify poverty and represents the **minimum income or consumption level needed to meet basic needs.**
2. A person is considered poor if his or her **income or consumption falls below this minimum level.**
3. **Basic needs differ across countries and periods of time** due to variations in living standards and development.
4. Therefore, the **poverty line changes with time and place**, depending on economic conditions and social norms.
5. Each country sets its own poverty line according to its **level of development and accepted minimum living standards.**
6. For example, owning a car may be a necessity in developed countries like the USA, but in India it is still considered a luxury.

37. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1+1+2=4)

**What is Buffer stock?**

Buffer Stock is the stock of foodgrains, namely wheat and rice, procured by the government through the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production. The farmers are paid a pre-announced price for their crops. This price is called Minimum Support Price (MSP). The MSP is declared by the government every year before the sowing season to provide incentives to farmers for raising the production of these crops. The purchased foodgrains are stored in granaries. Do you know why this buffer stock is created by the government? This is done to distribute foodgrains in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata of the society at a price lower than the market price also known as Issue Price. This also helps resolve the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during the periods of calamity.

37.1 Why does the government store foodgrains in granaries as buffer stock?

**Answer:** To distribute foodgrains in deficit areas and to the poorer sections at a lower price, and to meet shortages during calamities.

37.2 How does the declaration of MSP encourage farmers to increase production?

**Answer:**

MSP provides assured prices to farmers, giving them an incentive to grow more wheat and rice.

37.3 What is meant by buffer stock and how is it created by the government?

**Answer:**

Buffer stock refers to the stock of foodgrains like **wheat and rice procured by the government through the Food Corporation of India (FCI)**. The FCI purchases these foodgrains from farmers at the **Minimum Support Price (MSP)** announced by the government.

\*\*\*\*\*ALL THE BEST\*\*\*\*\*

**Map for Q 9 and 19**

SELF EXPRESSION

