



# 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 Tennis Court Oath was an important step towards the French Revolution. **1**

**Reason (R):** Members of the Third Estate vowed not to disperse until a constitution was framed.

- 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. Enabling Act passed
2. Hitler became Chancellor
3. Treaty of Versailles signed
4. Reichstag Fire

Options:

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

3. Which of the following was the immediate result of the storming of the Bastille? 1  
 a) End of monarchy c) **Symbolic beginning of the Revolution**  
 b) Execution of the king d) Formation of National Assembly
4. Pastoral communities moved seasonally mainly to: 1  
 a) Establish permanent villages c) **Ensure availability of pasture and water**  
 b) Follow trade routes d) Avoid taxes

5A. Who were the Dhangars? 2  
**Ans - The Dhangars were pastoralists of Maharashtra who reared sheep and goats and practised seasonal migration for grazing.**

OR

5B. Name any two pastoral communities of Rajasthan.  
**Ans -Raikas and Gujjars.**

6. Distinguish between liberals and conservatives in Europe. 3  
**Answer: Liberals believed in individual freedom, equality before law and elected government, while conservatives supported monarchy, tradition and gradual change.**

7. Explain any five causes of the Russian Revolution. 5  
**Answer: Autocratic rule of the Tsar • Poor condition of peasants • Exploitation of industrial workers • Impact of World War I • Influence of socialist ideas**

8. Read the passage given below and answer the following 1+2+1  
 After the First World War, Germany was forced to accept the Treaty of Versailles. The treaty imposed heavy war reparations, reduced Germany's military power and took away many of its territories. The Weimar Republic faced severe economic problems. Hyperinflation made the German currency worthless and unemployment increased rapidly. Many people lost faith in democratic institutions and began to support extremist political parties.

8.1 Name the treaty mentioned in the passage.

**Answer: Treaty of Versailles.**

8.2 Mention any two economic problems faced by Germany.

Answer: Hyperinflation and unemployment.

8.3 How did these conditions help extremist political parties?

**Answer: People supported extremist parties due to dissatisfaction with democratic government.**

9. Locate and label the following on the map of India: 2  
 [a] Gaddis [b] Raikas

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

10. Match Column A with Column B 1

Column A	Column B
A. Bay of Bengal	1. East of India
B. Arabian Sea	2. West of India
C. Indian Ocean	3. South 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-1, B-3, C-2, D-4**  
 d) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4

11. **Assertion (A):** The Tropic of Cancer divides India into two almost equal halves. 1  
**Reason (R):** The Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 states of India.  
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 river flows eastwards and forms a delta? 1  
a) Narmada c) Godavari  
b) Tapi d) Luni

13. The Narmada River drains into which of the following water bodies? 1  
a) Bay of Bengal c) Indian Ocean  
b) **Arabian Sea** d) Gulf of Mannar

14. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of the Northern Plains of India? 1  
a) Volcanic origin c) **Depositional landform formed by rivers**  
b) Rocky plateau region d) Desert landscape

15. Population density refers to: 1  
a) Increase in population per year c) Total population of a country  
b) **Number of persons per square kilometre** d) Distribution of population

16. Write any two features of the Himadri range. 2  
**Answer: The three features of the Himadri range are :**  
• **It is the northernmost Himalayan range.** • **Contains the highest peaks like Mount Everest.**

17. Give the characteristics and effects of the monsoon rainfall in India. 5  
**Answer: Characteristic:**

- **Monsoon is highly unreliable in nature.**
- **It is unevenly distributed throughout the country.**
- **The approximate time of arrival of monsoon in India is in the first week of June and it stays till September.**
- **Monsoons are pulsating in nature.**
- **It rains for a few days and then it has rainless intervals.**

**Effects:**

- **The country faces a twin problem of flood and famine at the same time of the year.**
- **The monsoon arrives in India with a loud thunder and lightning also known as burst of monsoon.**
- **Farmers eagerly await the arrival of monsoon in India.**
- **The river valleys which carried this water also unite as a single river valley unit.**
- **The Indian landscape is animal and plant life its entire agricultural calendar and festivals revolve around this phenomenon.**

18. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1+1+2=4)  
Under the shadow of the Second World War, Germany had waged a genocidal war, which resulted in the mass murder of selected groups of innocent civilians of Europe. The number of people killed included 6 million Jews, 200,000 Gypsies, 1 million Polish civilians, 70,000 Germans who were considered mentally and physically disabled, besides innumerable political opponents. Nazis devised an unprecedented means of killing people, that is, by gassing them in various killing centres like Auschwitz. The Nuremberg Tribunal sentenced only eleven leading Nazis to death. Many others were imprisoned for life. The retribution did come, yet the punishment of the Nazis was far short of the brutality and extent of their crimes. The Allies did not want to be as harsh on defeated Germany as they had been after the First World War.

18.1 Name any one group that was targeted and killed by the Nazis.

**Answer:** Jews.

(OR: Gypsies / Polish civilians / mentally and physically disabled people)

18.2. Name one killing centre used by the Nazis.

**Answer:** Auschwitz.

18.3 Why did the Allies choose not to punish Germany as harshly after the Second World War as they had after the First World War?

**Answer:**

The Allies felt that harsh punishment after the First World War had contributed to resentment and instability in Germany.

To avoid repeating the same mistake and to ensure peace and stability, they chose a less severe approach after the Second World War.

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

3(i)

Thar Desert (ii) River Godavari (iii) Pulicat Lake

### SECTION C

### POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. What makes a constitution “supreme”?

1

a) It can be easily changed by the government

**b) No government can ignore or change it easily**

c) It is the most complex document in the country

d) It grants absolute power to the ruling party

21. What is it called when elections are held in all constituencies at the same time?

1

a. By-election

**c. General election**

b. Mid-term election

d. Local election

22. What are the electoral areas called into which the country is divided for elections?

1

a. Sectors

**c. Districts**

**b. Constituencies**

d. Regions

23. What is the minimum age to contest an election?

1

**a. 25 years**

c. 18 years

b. 21 years

d. 30 years

24. Pakistan under the General Pervez Musharraf is not called a democracy. Why?

2

**Answer: Pakistan under the General Pervez Musharraf is not called a democracy because :**

- **The rulers are not elected by the people in Pakistan. People may have elected their representatives to the national and provincial assemblies but those elected representatives are not really the rulers.**
- **They cannot take the final decisions.**
- **The power to take final excision rests with army officials and with General Musharraf, and none of them are elected by the people.**

25. How does democracy allow us to correct our own mistakes?

2

**Answer: There is no guarantee that mistakes cannot be made in a democracy. Actually, no form of government can guarantee it. The advantage of democracy is that mistakes cannot be hidden for a long time. There is always a scope for a public discussion of mistakes in democracy. In democracy, all citizens can take part and there is room for correction. Either the rulers have to change their decisions or the rulers themselves can be changed in democracy.**

26. What are the various functions of a Constitution?

3

**Answer:** Constitution performs several functions such as:

- It generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kind of people to live together.
- It specifies how the government will be constituted, and who will have power of taking which decisions.

- It lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us what the rights of the citizens are.
- It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society. (Any three)

27A. What powers rest with the Prime Minister of India?

5

**Answer: As head of the government, the Prime Minister has wide-ranging powers.**

**(i) He chairs the Cabinet meetings.**

**(ii) He coordinates the work of different departments.**

**(iii) He supervises different ministries.**

**(iv) decisions are final in case disagreements arise between departments.**

**(v) He distributes and redistributes work to the ministers.**

**(vi) He also has the power to dismiss ministers. When the Prime Minister quits, the entire ministry quits.**

**OR**

27B. In a parliamentary democracy, an important national decision related to economic reform is taken by the government. Although some ministers initially have different opinions, once the decision is approved by the Cabinet, all ministers publicly support it. Civil servants provide reports and data to help in decision-making, and the Cabinet Secretariat coordinates the work of various ministries.

**Based on the above situation, explain the role of the Cabinet Ministers in a democracy.**

**Answer: The role of Cabinet Ministers in a democracy is as follows:**

- 1. Parliamentary democracy functions through a Cabinet form of government, where major decisions are taken collectively.**
- 2. The Cabinet works as a team and follows the principle of collective responsibility.**
- 3. Once a decision is taken, all ministers must support it publicly, even if they had differing views earlier.**
- 4. Ministers are assisted by civil servants and secretaries who provide background information and expert advice.**
- 5. The Cabinet Secretariat helps coordinate the functioning of different ministries to ensure smooth governance.**

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

(1+1+2=4)

**Why do we need rights in a democracy?**

Rights are necessary for the very sustenance of a democracy. In a democracy every citizen has to have the right to vote and the right to be elected to government. For democratic elections to take place, it is necessary that citizens should have the right to express their opinion, form political parties and take part in political activities. Rights also perform a very special role in a democracy. Rights protect minorities from the oppression of majority. They ensure that the majority cannot do whatever it likes. Rights are guarantees which can be used when things go wrong. Things may go wrong when some citizens may wish to take away the rights of others. This usually happens when those in majority want to dominate those in minority. The government should protect the citizens' rights in such a situation. But sometimes elected governments may not protect or may even attack the rights of their own citizens. That is why some rights need to be placed higher than the government, so that the government cannot violate them. In most democracies the basic rights of the citizen are written down in the constitution

28.1 Name any one political right that is essential for democracy.

**Answer: Right to Vote.**

28.2 Why are some rights written in the Constitution?

**Answer: To protect citizens' rights from being violated by the government.**

28.3 In a democracy, an elected government passes a law that limits the freedom of a minority group. How do rights protect citizens in such a situation? Explain.

**Answer: Rights protect minorities from the oppression of the majority and prevent the government from misusing its power.**

**Since fundamental rights are written in the Constitution, the government cannot violate them**

even if it is elected by the majority.

**SECTION D**  
**ECONOMICS (20 marks)**

29. Poverty line is fixed on the basis of: 1  
(a) Income (c) Both (a) and (b)  
(b) Consumption (d) None of the above
30. Which one of the following aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household in rural areas? 1  
(a) PMGY (c) AAY  
(b) MNREGA (d) PMRY
31. **Assertion:** Food security is needed in a country to ensure food at all times. 1  
**Reason:** Food security is seen in the social composition of Indian society.  
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. Which of the following groups is considered most food insecure in rural areas? 1  
a) Large farmers c) Government employees  
b) Plantation owners d) Landless labourers
33. What do you mean by food security? 2  
**Answer: Food security means availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all the citizens of the country at all times. The poor households are more vulnerable to food insecurity whenever there is a problem of production or distribution of food crops.**  
**Government maintains food security through various agencies such as Public Distribution System (PDS) and vigilance and action at times, when this security is threatened.**
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 task force is preparing a long-term plan to reduce poverty in India over the next twenty years. The report highlights issues such as poor access to education, gender inequality, rapid population growth, lack of healthcare facilities, unemployment, and unequal distribution of wealth.  
**Based on this situation, explain how poverty can be reduced in India in the future.** 5
- Answer: Poverty in India can be reduced in the future through the following measures:**  
  1. **Universal free elementary education will help people acquire skills and improve employment opportunities.**
  2. **Empowerment of women and economically weaker sections increases income levels and ensures**

social and economic security.

3. Declining population growth reduces pressure on resources, jobs, and basic facilities.
4. Avoiding caste and gender discrimination ensures equal access to education, employment, and welfare schemes.
5. Improving healthcare, education, and job security increases productivity and income stability.
6. Reducing inequality in the distribution of wealth helps bridge the gap between the rich and the poor.

**OR**

36B. A developing country is experiencing a rapid increase in population, while its resources, employment opportunities, and infrastructure are growing at a much slower pace. As a result, the government finds it difficult to provide adequate jobs, housing, education, and healthcare to its citizens.

**Based on this situation, explain how a rapid growth rate of population can increase poverty in a country.**

**Answer: Rapid growth of population increases poverty in the following ways:**

1. When population grows faster than resources, it slows down economic development.
2. Increase in population reduces per capita income, leading to a lower standard of living.
3. Rapid population growth puts pressure on social and economic infrastructure, increasing unemployment and poverty.
4. A large share of national income is spent on consumption, leaving less for savings and capital formation.
5. Low capital formation results in fewer employment opportunities, which further worsens poverty.
6. Poverty, illiteracy, and lack of awareness among people again contribute to high population growth, creating a vicious cycle.

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

**(1+1+2=4)**

### **What is food security?**

Food is as essential for living as air is for breathing. But food security means something more than getting two square meals. Food security has following dimensions (a) availability of food means food production within the country, food imports and the previous years stock stored in government granaries. (b) accessibility means food is within reach of every person. (c) affordability implies that an individual has enough money to buy sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet one's dietary needs. Thus, food security is ensured in a country only if (1) enough food is available for all the persons (2) all persons have the capacity to buy food of acceptable quality and (3) there is no barrier on access to food.

37.1 What does *availability of food* mean?

**Answer: Availability of food means food production within the country, food imports, and food stored in government granaries.**

37.2 What is meant by *affordability* of food?

**Answer: Affordability means that a person has enough money to buy sufficient, safe, and nutritious food.**

37.3 A country has sufficient food stocks in government granaries, but a large section of people is unable to purchase food. Which dimension of food security is lacking? Explain.

**Answer: The dimension of affordability is lacking. Even though food is available, people do not have enough purchasing power to buy food, so food security is not ensured.**

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

**Map for Q 9 and 19**

**SELF EXPRESSION**

