



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:

SET-A

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 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 a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

SECTION A HISTORY (20 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
- b) Storming of the Bastille
- c) Execution of Louis XVI
- 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 were Gujjar Bakarwals?

2

OR

5B. Which Pastoralist nomads live in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh?

6. Distinguish between the ideas of liberals and the radicals.

3

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

5

8. Read the passage given below and answer the following

1+2+1=4

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"?

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

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

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

[a] Raikas

[b] Monpas

2

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

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

b) 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 southwest 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

c) Pitti

b) Minicoy

d) Nicobar

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

a) Tibet

c) Nepal

b) Bhutan

d) China

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

a) Satpura

c) Himalayas

b) Amarkantak Hills

d) Aravallis

15. The magnitude of population growth refers to: 1

a) The number of persons added each year

c) The rate at which the population increases

b) The total population of an area

d) The number of females per thousand males

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

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

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

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 c) Election
b) Nomination d) Appointment
22. How often are Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections held in India? 1
- a) Every 10 years c) Every 5 years
b) Every 3 years d) Every year
23. Who chooses the Chief Minister in a State Assembly after the elections? 1
- a) The Governor directly c) The winning party's MLAs
b) The President d) The people through voting
24. How can you say that China is not a democratic country? 2
25. Democracy cannot get us everything and is not the solution to all problems. Then why are we interested in democracy? 2
26. Why did the South African people need a Constitution? 3
- 27A. Why should ministers have the final say in technical matters? 5

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.

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?

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

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

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

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

35. What is the importance of education? 3

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

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.

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 food grains in granaries as buffer stock?

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

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

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

Map for Q 9 and 19

