

VIKAS BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL
Sample Paper (SESSION 2025-2026)
CLASS IX
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. This paper consists of 7 pages. 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.

	OR What changes were seen in the regime of Robespierre's government?																	
8.	<p>Read the given text and answer the following questions:</p> <p>The defeat of Imperial Germany and the abdication of the emperor gave an opportunity to parliamentary parties to recast German polity. A National Assembly met at Weimar and established a democratic constitution with a federal structure. Deputies were now elected to the German Parliament on the basis of equal and universal votes cast by all adults including women. This republic, however, was not received well by its own people largely because of the terms it was forced to accept after Germany's defeat at the end of the First World War.</p> <p>8.1 What is the German Parliament called? 8.2 Why was the peace treaty 'humiliating' for Germany? 8.3 Why was the Weimar Republic not received well by its own people?</p>	4																
9.	<p>37a) 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.</p> <p>A. The allied power country of the First World War. B. The country that faced the nuclear bomb.</p>	2																
	SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)																	
10.	<p>Which one of the following is the longest river of the Peninsular India?</p> <p>a) Narmada b) Krishna c) Godavari d) Mahanadi</p>	1																
11.	<p>The following table represents India's Sex Ratio between 1951-2011. Read the data and select the appropriate option from the following:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 45%;">Census year</th> <th style="width: 55%;">Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1951</td> <td>946</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1961</td> <td>941</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1971</td> <td>930</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1981</td> <td>934</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1991</td> <td>929</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>933</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>943</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Census year	Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males)	1951	946	1961	941	1971	930	1981	934	1991	929	2001	933	2011	943	1
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	<p>Which year has the most dismal figure in the given table?</p> <p>a) 1981 b) 1951 c) 1991 d) 1971</p>																	
12.	<p>Find the odd one out from the following options.</p> <p>a) Loktak, Barapani, Chilka, Sambhar b) Wular, Dal, Nainital, Bhimtal c) Aravalli, Satpura, Zaskar, Vindhya d) Pulicat, Gobind Sagar, Rana Partap Sagar, Hira Kund</p>	1																
13.	<p>The latitudinal extent influences</p> <p>a) Change in weather conditions b) Effect the ecosystem c) Change in sea direction d) Duration of day and night</p>	1																

14.	Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India, forming its boundary with Myanmar are collectively called _____ a) Purvanchal b) Himachal Pradesh c) Uttarakhand d) Himalayas	1
15.	Which of the following place of India is located on the three seas? a) Madurai b) Vishakapatnam c) Kanyakumari d) Kochi	1
16.	What is birth rate and death rate?	2
17.	India has characteristics both of tropical and temperate types of climate. Discuss how climate influences diversity in India. OR Describe the regional variations in the climatic conditions of India with the help of suitable examples.	5
18.	<p>Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>The Indian landmass has a central location between East and West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans-Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India.</p> <p>The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa, and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean, which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it. Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7000 km. India's contacts with the World have continued through ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers, while the oceans restricted such interaction for a long time. These routes have contributed to the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.</p> <p>18.1 When did the Suez Canal first open? How has it helped India? (1)</p> <p>18.2 State any two reasons that make India's strategic location at the head of the Indian Ocean so important. (1)</p> <p>18.3 Which peninsula helps India to establish easy contact with West Asia, East Africa, and Europe from the Western coast? (2)</p>	4
19.	<p>On the outline map of India locate and label any three of the following:</p> <p>i. Newly formed state of India. ii. Pulicat Lake iii. The State has the highest density of population. iv. Mountain Peak- K2</p>	3
	SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 MARKS)	
20.	What does the Supreme Court say over the Parliament's power of amendment of the Constitution? a) Parliament can amend only the basic structure of the Constitution. b) Parliament cannot amend the basic structure of the Constitution. c) Parliament can amend the entire Constitution. d) None of the above	1
21.	Who headed the Second Backward Classes Commission in 1979? a) B P Rastogi b) Chandrashekhar c) B P Mandal d) D S Kothari	1

22.	<p>Our Constitution makers thought of a special system of reserved constituencies'.</p> <p>Which of the following is/are true regarding this?</p> <p>A. They were worried that in an open electoral competition, certain weaker sections may not stand a good chance of getting elected to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies.</p> <p>B. The reservation was based on the economic development of the constituency.</p> <p>a) A is false but B is true b) A is true but B is false c) Both A and B are true d) Both A and B are false</p>	1
23.	<p>Which one of the following options best signifies this cartoon?</p> 	1
24.	How has the rise of coalition politics imposed certain constraints on the power of the Prime Minister? Explain.	2
25.	Explain any two different Rights recognized by International Covenant.	2
26.	"The Constitution of any country lays down basic rules on the powers and functions of each institution." Justify this statement in the context of Indian institutions	3
27.	<p>Explain what the Constitution means and why it is necessary.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Explain the term Apartheid. What were its implications?</p>	5
28.	<p>Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:</p> <p>Zimbabwe attained independence from White minority rule in 1980. Since then the country has been ruled by ZANU-PF, the party that led the freedom struggle. Its leader, Robert Mugabe, ruled the country since independence. Elections were held regularly and always won by ZANU-PF. President Mugabe was popular but also used unfair practices in elections. Over the years his government changed the constitution several times to increase the powers of the President and make him less accountable. Opposition party workers were harassed and their meetings disrupted. Public protests and demonstrations against the government were declared illegal. There was a law that limited the right to criticise the President. Television and radio were controlled by the government and gave only the ruling party's version. There were independent newspapers, but the government harassed those journalists who went against it. The government ignored some court judgments that went against it and pressurised judges. He was forced out of office in 2017. The example of Zimbabwe shows that popular approval of the rulers is necessary for a democracy, but it is not sufficient. Popular governments can be undemocratic. Popular leaders can be autocratic. If we wish to assess a democracy, it is important to look at the elections. But it is equally important to look before and after the elections. There should be sufficient room for normal political activity, including political opposition, in the period before elections. This requires that the state should respect some basic rights of the citizen. They should be free to think, to have opinions, to express these in public, to form</p>	4

associations, to protest and take other political actions. Everyone should be equal in the eyes of law. These rights must be protected by an independent judiciary whose orders are obeyed by everyone.

28.1 Since Zimbabwe's independence, which party has ruled the country? (1)

28.2 How did Zimbabwe's constitution change under President Mugabe? Explain it with any two points. (1)

28.3 What is shown by the example of Zimbabwe? (2)

SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

28. The two statements are given below Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: 1

Assertion (A): In India, the accepted calorie requirement for above poverty line is 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas while it is 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas.

Reason (R): People living in rural areas do more physical work.

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 correct but R is wrong.
- d) A is wrong but R is correct.

29. Which scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status? 1

- a) Annapurna Anna Yojana
- b) Vocational streams
- c) Mid-day meal
- d) Navodaya Vidyalaya

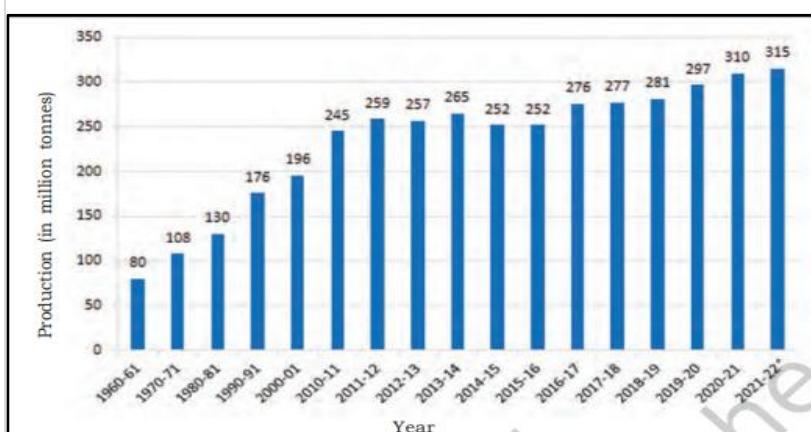
30. **Arrange in the correct order** 1

1. Sakal's father (Buta) and mother (Sheela) were eager to teach Sakal. They forced him to join the village school which he soon joined.
2. His boss acknowledged his services and rewarded him with a promotion.
3. Sakal was interested in studies from the beginning. With great vigour and enthusiasm, he completed his vocational course in computers.
4. After some time, he got a job in a private firm. He even designed a new kind of software. This software increased the sales of the firm.

Options:

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

31. Read the following data that shows the production of Foodgrains in India (Million Tonnes) and select the appropriate option from the following. 1



Source: Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 2022.

What was the decade in which foodgrain output in India increased by the greatest amount?

- a) 2011-2021
- b) 2000-2010
- c) 1980-1990
- d) 1970-1980

32.	What is the aim of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan? a) To provide elementary education to the rural poor. b) To provide elementary education to the urban poor. c) To provide elementary education to women. d) To provide elementary education to all children in the age group 6-14 years.	1
33.	Tejpal Singh works as a peasant in the village. His income from agricultural production is very low. The money is not enough to sustain his family of six, which includes his wife and four children. His wife- Savita is unemployed and wishes to work to earn extra income. Recently, a new scheme has been launched in the village. Under the scheme, one-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women. This scheme helped Savita to get a job in the village. Name the scheme that helped Savita to get a job. a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. b) Antyodaya Anna Yojana c) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana d) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	1
34.	"In poor families all suffer, but some suffer more than others". Explain the statement.	3
35.	Do you believe that green revolution has made India self-sufficient in food grain? How?	3
36.	'Investment in education is important for the growth of people.' Discuss any three steps that the government has taken to improve the education system in India.	3
37.	What are the major factors affecting unemployment in India? OR 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

Name _____ Roll No. _____ Class & Sec _____

