

परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
वार्षिक परीक्षा/ Annual Examination 2025 - 26

कक्षा/ Class : IX

अवधि /Duration :3 Hours

विषय / Subject : Social Science

अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks : 80

Answer Key & Marking Scheme

Guidelines for Evaluators :

The marking scheme carries only the suggested value points for the answer. It should be elaborated according to marks. However while evaluating, answers which are valid and based on latest information and innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness.

SECTION–A: HISTORY (20 Marks)

Q1. (a) John Locke **1 mark**

Q2. (a) 1, 3, 2, 4 **1 mark**

Q3. (d) Communist Party of Russia **1 mark**

Q4. (b) Symbol of eternity **1 mark**

Q5A. - France faced severe financial crisis because long years of war had emptied the treasury.

- Extravagant lifestyle of the royal family increased government expenditure

-Tax burden was uneven—Third Estate (common people) paid all taxes while clergy & nobles paid none.

- High cost of bread due to frequent crop failures increased poverty. **2 marks**

OR

Q5B. -She wrote the famous “Declaration of the Rights of Woman and Citizen” demanding equal rights for women.

-She opposed slavery and demanded its abolition.

-She criticised the Constitution of 1791 for denying political rights to women.

-She was executed during the Reign of Terror for her bold ideas. **Any 2 points**

Q6A. - World War I should be brought to an end. **3marks**

- Land should be transferred to the peasants.

-Banks should be nationalised.

OR

Q6B. - Father Gapon was a Russian Orthodox priest and the leader of the procession of workers, who marched towards the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg.

Events:

- a. When this procession of workers reached the Winter Palace it was attacked by the Police.
- b. Over a 100 workers were killed and about 300 wounded.
- c. This incident is known as bloody Sunday
- d. Strikes took place, Universities closed down and students bodies staged walkouts.

Lawyers, Doctors and Engineers and middle class workers formed Unions and demanded Constituent assembly

Q7A. -Belief in Racial Purity: Germans (Aryans) were considered superior, Jews considered inferior.

- Strong Nationalism: Germany must regain lost power after World War I.

-Anti-Semitism: Deep hatred for Jews, blamed them for economic problems.

-Glorification of War: War was considered necessary to expand German territory (Lebensraum).

- Dictatorship: Complete obedience to Hitler; no democracy or opposition allowed. **5 marks**

OR

Q7B.- On 30 January 1933, President Hindenburg made Hitler the Chancellor. This was the top post. After getting this power, Hitler started ending democracy.

- A strange fire started in the German Parliament building. This helped Hitler make strict decisions.

-The Fire Decree (27 February 1933) removed many freedoms. People lost freedom of speech, press, and assembly. These rights were earlier given by the Weimar Republic.

-Communists were arrested and sent to concentration camps because Hitler saw them as enemies.

-On 3 March, the Enabling Act was passed. This law gave full power to Hitler. He could rule without Parliament. All political parties and trade unions were banned except the Nazi Party. The government controlled the media, army, and courts.

Q8.(a) Maximilien Robespierre **1 mark**

(b) Political rights under Constitution of 1791 **1 mark**

Only rich men who paid taxes could vote.

Women & poor men were excluded.

(c) Role of women during Revolutionary Wars: **2 marks**

-They managed household and earning duties when men were fighting.

-They formed women's political clubs and demanded equal rights.

-They actively participated in protests & public debates.

Q9. Map (1+1=2 Marks)

A = Allied Power (WWI) → Russia

B = Axis Power (WWII) → Japan

SECTION-B: GEOGRAPHY (20 Marks)

Q10.(a) The extent of India from east to west -2933 km. **1 mark**

Q11. (c) Patkai, Naga, Manipur, Mizo hills. **1 mark**

Q12. (d) Godavari **1 mark**

Q13. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A **1 mark**

Q14. (a) Because of India's east-west extent **1 mark**

Q15. (c) Ganga & Brahmaputra **1 mark**

Q16. -Western Ghats run parallel to west coast whereas Eastern Ghats run parallel to east coast. **2 marks**

-Western Ghats are continuous and high whereas Eastern Ghats are broken & low

-Western Ghats receive higher rainfall whereas Eastern Ghats receive Lower rainfall.

(Any 2 relevant differences)

Q17A. Chief characteristics of Hot Weather Season 5 marks

- High temperature (up to 45°C in northern plains).

- Low pressure develops, attracting winds.

-Local dust storms common in North India.

- Loo winds blow—hot, dry winds in May–June.

- Pre-monsoon showers in Kerala & Karnataka called 'Mango showers'.

OR

Q17B.Five major controls of world climate.

1. Latitude-The Earth is round, so different latitudes receive different amounts of solar energy. Temperature decreases from the equator to the poles.
2. Altitude-As height increases, the air becomes thinner. Temperature decreases with increase in height, so hills are cooler.
3. Pressure and Winds-Pressure and wind systems depend on latitude and altitude. They influence the temperature and rainfall of a place.
4. Distance from the Sea-Places near the sea have moderate climate due to sea breezes.
Places far from the sea have extreme climates (very hot or very cold).
5. Ocean Currents-Ocean currents along with onshore winds affect coastal climate.
Warm currents make the coast warm, and cold currents make it cool.
6. Relief (Mountains)-High mountains act as barriers to winds. They cause rain on the windward side and keep the leeward side dry.

Q18. (a) Family Planning Programme was launched in 1952 to improve health and welfare.

2 marks

(b) To provide free and compulsory education up to 14 years.

1 mark

(c) Promoting delayed marriage for girls.

1 mark

Q19. Map (1+1+1=3 Marks)

SECTION-C: POLITICAL SCIENCE(20 Marks)

Q20. (a) Citizen **1 mark**

Q21. (a) By-election **1 mark**

Q22. (a) Right to Property **1 mark**

Q23. (b) Racial Discrimination **1 mark**

Q24. -Rights protect freedom of citizens. **2 marks**

-They allow people to express opinions and criticise the government.

-They ensure equality and protect people from exploitation.

(Any other relevant points)

Q25. -Democracy is more accountable – Rulers are elected by the people and are answerable to them for their actions. **2 marks**

-It improves the quality of decision-making – Decisions are taken after discussion, debate and consultation, reducing chances of mistakes. (Any other relevant points)

Q26. -Misuse of money and muscle power – Rich candidates may influence voters by giving money, gifts or using force.

-Unfair practices and rigging – Fake voting, booth capturing or manipulation can affect election results.

- Lack of awareness among voters – Illiteracy and lack of political awareness may lead voters to make uninformed choices. (Any other relevant points)

Q27A. Powers of Prime Minister are **5 marks**

- Head of government & Council of Ministers.

-Allocates ministries & supervises their work.

-Represents India in international affairs.

-Advises the President on key decisions.

- Can dismiss ministers who do not perform.

OR

Q27B. Distinguish Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha

1. The Lok Sabha members are directly elected by adult citizens, whereas the Rajya Sabha members are elected by the State Legislative Assemblies.

2. The Lok Sabha has a five-year term, whereas the Rajya Sabha is a permanent house where one-third members retire every two years.

3. The Lok Sabha can have up to 550 members, whereas the Rajya Sabha cannot have more than 250 members.

4. The Lok Sabha has complete authority over Money Bills, whereas the Rajya Sabha has only limited power over them.

5. The Lok Sabha is more powerful overall, whereas the Rajya Sabha enjoys comparatively fewer powers.

Q28(a) Constituent Assembly means elected body to draft Constitution. It met for the first time in Dec 1946. **2 marks**

(b) Members were 299 **1 mark**

(c) Adopted on 26 Nov 1949 and came into effect on 26 Jan 1950 **1 mark**

SECTION-D: ECONOMICS (20 Marks)

Q29. (c) Educated unemployment **1 mark**

Q30. (b) 1995 **1 mark**

Q31. (b) Vilas cooks food for family **1 mark**

Q32. (a) NSSO **1 mark**

Q33. (d) All of these **1 mark**

Q34. (c) Maharashtra **1 mark**

Q35. 1. Availability: Enough food produced in country. **3 marks**

2. Accessibility: Food must reach all regions and all people.

3. Affordability: People must have money to buy nutritious food.

Q36. Short explanations **3 marks**

(a) Minimum Support Price (MSP): Assured price given to farmers by government to protect them from losses.

(b) Buffer Stock: Government stores large quantities of food grains for emergencies.

(c) Issue Price: Price at which food grains are sold to poor families through ration shops.

Q37. Three sectors with examples **3 marks**

1. Primary Sector: Farming, fishing

2. Secondary Sector: Manufacturing clothes, bread

3. Tertiary Sector: Banking, transport, teaching

Q38A. The government's strategy to reduce poverty has two main parts: **5 marks**

1. Promoting economic growth

2. Launching targeted anti-poverty programmes

Major Programmes:

→ PMRY (1993): Self-employment for educated unemployed youth.

→ PMGY (2000): Basic needs like education, health, shelter, water, electricity.

→ NFWP (2005): Wage employment for poor people in 150 backward districts.

→ MNREGA (2005): Guarantees 100 days of employment to rural households.

One-third jobs reserved for women.

Later extended to 600 districts.

OR

Q38B. Features of MNREGA 2005

- 100 days job guarantee
- At least 1/3 beneficiaries are women
- Unemployment allowance if work denied
- Local works create durable assets
- Strengthens Panchayati Raj



