



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

अधिकतमअंक / Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

1. 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, LA 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.
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.

SECTION-A

HISTORY (20 marks)

1. Who wrote the book 'Two Treatises of Government'? (1)
a. John Locke b. Jean-Jacques Rousseau c. Louis XVI d. Karl Marx
2. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option. (1)
1. Louis XVI Became the King of France.
2. Abolition of feudalism.
3. Formation of the National Assembly.
4. Constitution of 1791.
a. 1,3,2,4 b. 3,2,4,1 c. 3,4,1,2 d. 1,4,3,2

3. The name of the Bolshevik Party was changed to _____. (1)

- a. Duma
- b. Social Democratic Party
- c. Second International
- d. Communist Party of Russia

4. Which of the following options best signifies this image? (1)



- a. Symbol of rich eating poor
- b. Symbol of eternity
- c. Symbol of war
- d. Symbol of slavery

5A. Analyse the economic condition of France at the time of Louis' XVI accession to the throne. (2)

OR

5B. Write a brief note on Olympe de Gouges.

6A. Mention any three provisions of the 'April Theses' of Lenin. (3)

OR

6B. What led to the "Bloody Sunday" incident in Russia?

7A. What are the peculiar features of Nazi thinking? (5)

OR

7B. Highlight the events of 1933 that led to the destruction of democracy in Germany.

8. Read the given passage and answer the following questions:

The revolutionary wars brought losses and economic difficulties to the people. While the men were away fighting at the front, women were left to cope with the tasks of earning a living and looking after their families. Large sections of the population were convinced that the revolution had to be carried further, as the Constitution of 1791 gave political rights only to the richer sections of society. Political clubs became an important rallying point for people who wished to discuss government policies and plan their own forms of action. The most successful of these clubs was that of the Jacobins, which got its name from the former convent of St Jacob in Paris. Women too, who had been active throughout this period, formed their own clubs.

(a) Who was the leader of the Jacobin Club? (1)

(b) What political rights did the Constitution of 1791 grant to the people? (1)

(c) How did the role of women increase during the Revolutionary Wars? (2)

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2MARKS)

9. Two places are marked as A and B on the political outline map of world. Identify these places using the information given below and write their names on the lines drawn near them:
- a. A country related to Allied power in First World War.
 - b .A country related to Axis power in Second World War.
- (1+1=2)

SECTION-B

GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. Identify the correct match. (1)
- a. The extent of India from east to west -2933 km.
 - b. The extent of India from east to west - 3214 km.
 - c. The extent of India from east to west - 4000 km.
 - d. The extent of India from east to west - 3000 km.
11. The Purvachal (Eastern Hills) include which of the following? (1)
- a. Zaskar, Ladakh, Karakoram.
 - b. Pir Panjal, Dhauladhar, Mahabharat.
 - c. Patkai, Naga, Manipur, Mizo hills.
 - d. Kangra, Kullu, Kashmir valleys.
12. Which of the following is the longest river of peninsular India? (1)
- a. Narmada
 - b. Tungabhadra
 - c. Tapi
 - d. Godavari
13. **Assertion:** The Tapi rises in the Satpura ranges in the Betul district of Madhya Pradesh. (1)
- Reason:** It also flows in a rift valley parallel to the Narmada but it is much shorter in length.
- 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
14. Why is there a time lag of about two hours between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh? (1)
- a. Because of India's east-west extent.
 - b. Because of India's location in the Indian Ocean.
 - c. Because it is surrounded by sea on three sides.
 - d. None of these.
15. The Sundarban Delta is formed by the confluence of which rivers? (1)
- a. Ganga and Yamuna
 - b. Brahmaputra and Godavari
 - c. Ganga and Brahmaputra
 - d. Mahanadi and Krishna
16. Distinguish between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats. (2)
- 17A. State the chief characteristics of the hot weather season in India. (5)

OR

- 17B. What are the five major controls of the climate?

18. Read the given passage and answer the following questions:

Recognising that the planning of families would improve individual health and welfare, the Government of India initiated the comprehensive Family Planning Programme in 1952. The Family Welfare Programme has sought to promote responsible and planned parenthood on a voluntary basis. The National Population Policy 2000 is culmination of years of planned efforts.

The NPP 2000 provides a policy framework for imparting free and compulsory school education upto 14 years of age, reducing infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live births, achieving universal immunisation of children against all vaccine preventable diseases, promoting delayed marriage for girls, and making family welfare a people-centered programme.

- a) What programme was introduced to improve individual health and welfare by the Government and when? (2)
- b) What is the main aim of NPP 2000 regarding education? (1)
- c) Write an important feature of NPP 2000 for girls. (1)

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 Marks)

19. In the political outline map of India locate and label **ANY THREE** of the following with appropriate symbols and write their names: (1+1+1=3)

- a. Chilika Lake
- b. Ranthambhor National Park
- c. Kanchenjunga
- d. Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary

SECTION-C

POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 Marks)

20. Democracy enhances the dignity of _____ (1)

- a. Citizen
- b. Nation
- c. Ministers
- d. None of these

21. An election held for only one constituency to fill the vacancy caused due to death or resignation of a member, is called _____ (1)

- a. By-election
- b. Mid-Term election
- c. General election
- d. None of these

22. Which among the following is not a Fundamental Right? (1)

- a. Right to property
- b. Right to freedom
- c. Right to equality
- d. Right against exploitation

23. The policy of apartheid means- (1)

- a. Economic discrimination
- b. Racial discrimination
- c. Religious discrimination
- d. Non-cooperation

24. Why are rights needed in a democracy? (2)
25. Why is democracy considered the best form of government? Give reasons. (2)
26. Mention three challenges of free and fair elections. (3)
- 27A. Describe the powers of the Prime Minister. (5)

OR

27B. Distinguish between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

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

The drafting of the document called the constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the Constituent Assembly. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946. Its first meeting was held in December 1946. Soon after, the country was divided into India and Pakistan. The Constituent Assembly was also divided into the Constituent Assembly of India and that of Pakistan. The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian constitution had 299 members. The Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26 November 1949 but it came into effect on 26 January 1950. To mark this day we celebrate January 26 as Republic Day every year.

- a) What do you mean by the 'Constituent Assembly'? When did it meet for the first time? (2)
- b) How many members were there in the Indian Constituent assembly? (1)
- c) When was it adopted and when did it come into effect? (1)

SECTION-D

ECONOMICS (20 marks)

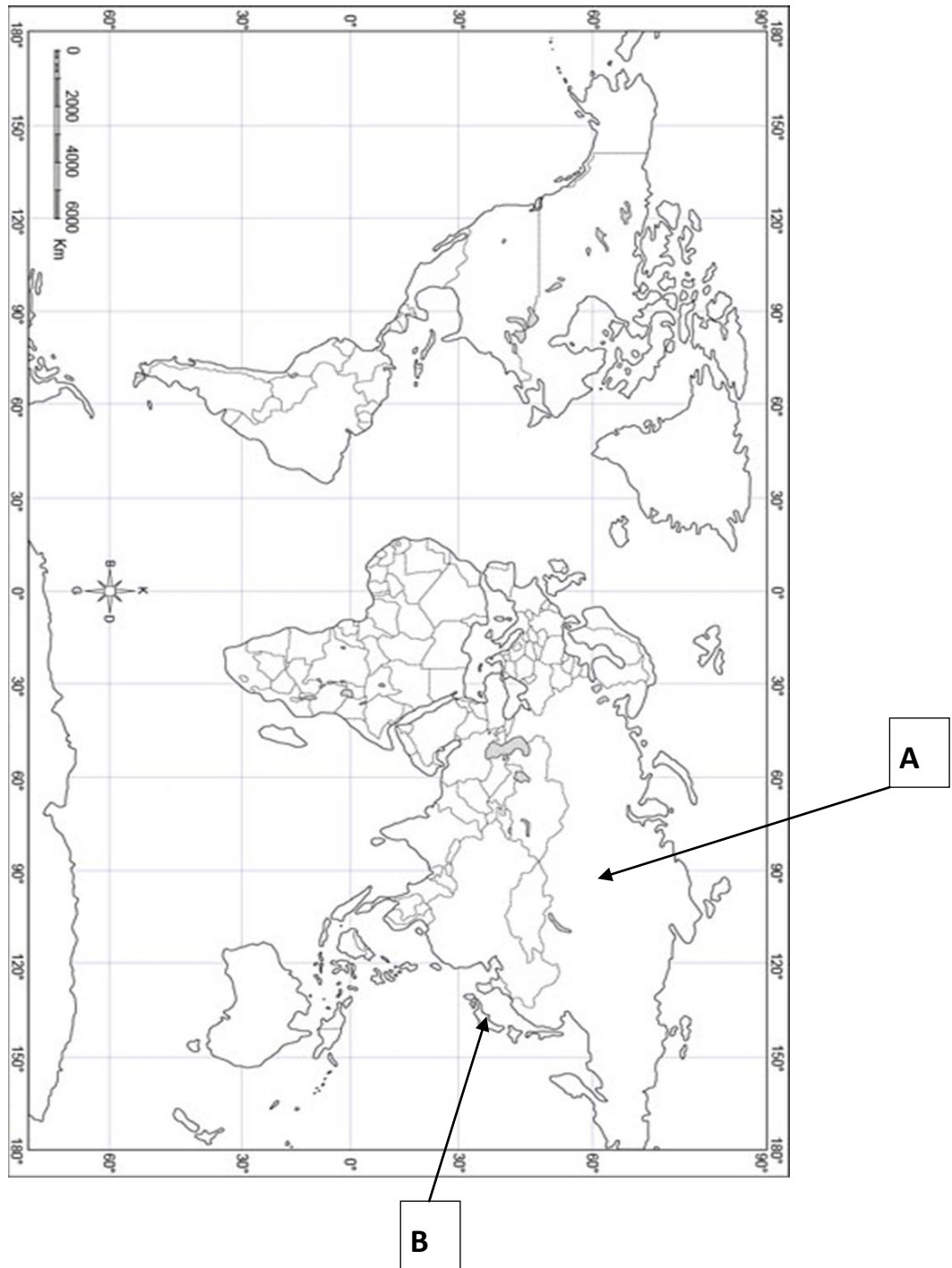
29. A situation where a number of youths with matriculation, graduation and post graduation degrees are not able to find suitable jobs is known as: (1)
- a. seasonal unemployment b. disguised unemployment
c. educated unemployment d. uneducated unemployment
30. Rural Employment generation program (REGP) was launched in (1)
- a. 2004 b. 1995 c. 2003 d. 1999
31. Choose a Non- Economic activity (1)
- a. Vilas sales fish in the village market b. Vilas cooks food for his family
c. Sakal works in a private firm d. Sakal also runs a computer centre.
32. Which organisation carries out survey for determining the poverty line? (1)
- a. NSSO b. PMRY c. PMGY d. None of these.
33. Investment in human capital can be made through (1)
- a. Education b. Training c. Medical care d. All of these

- 34.** Name the state in which grain banks have been set up by the NGOs **(1)**
- a. Gujarat b. Delhi c. Maharashtra d. Punjab
- 35.** Explain the major dimensions of food security **(3)**
- 36.** Write a short explanation on: **(3)**
- a. Minimum Support Price b. Buffer Stock c. Issue Price
- 37.** Mention three sectors of economic activities with examples. **(3)**
- 38A.** Explain any five measures taken by government to remove poverty. **(5)**

OR

- 38B.** What are the main features of Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005?

Name Class/Sec..... Roll No.....



Name Class/Sec..... Roll No.....

