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**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA
ANNUAL EXAMINATION (2025-26)**

- Please check that this question paper contains **08** printed pages.
- Check that this question paper contains **38** questions.
- Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

CLASS: IX

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE (Code-087)

Time Allowed: 3Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

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, LAs and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2marks 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.

SECTION-A

HISTORY (20 marks)

1. Match the following and choose the correct option:

Column -A

- i. Louis XVI became the emperor of France.
- ii. The Bastille Fortress was stormed.
- iii. A Constitution was framed to limit the power of the king
- iv. France became a Republic.

Column-B

- a. 1791
- b. 1774
- c. 1792
- d. 1789

Options:

- A. i – c, ii – b, iii – d, iv – a
C. i – a, ii – b, iii – c, iv – d

- B. i – b, ii – d, iii – a, iv – c
D. i – d, ii – c, iii – b, iv – a

2. Choose which of the following options BEST signifies this picture.



- A. Factories came to be seen as a symbol of Socialism.
- B. Factories came to be seen as a symbol of Capitalism.
- C. Factories came to be seen as a symbol of Liberalism.
- D. Factories came to be seen as a symbol of Radicalism.

3. Arrange the following incidents in correct sequence.

- I. The Nazi party became the largest party with 37 percent votes.
- II. Hitler joined in a small group called the German Workers Party.
- III. Tripartite Pact was signed between Germany, Italy and Japan.
- IV. The Fire Decree indefinitely suspended civic rights.

A. I, II, III, IV B. IV, III, II, I C. II, I, IV, III D. I, III, II, IV

4. Choose the most appropriate reason for the introduction of collectivization programme in Russia by Stalin.

- A. Rich peasants and traders in the countryside were pressurising the government.
- B. The Bolshevik Party members were raiding 'kulaks'.
- C. The towns in Soviet Russia were facing an acute problem of grain supplies.
- D. The grain shortages were partly due to the large size of land holdings.

5A. "Hitler's ideology was related to the geopolitical concept of lebensraum". Explain.

OR

5B. Explain any two key features of the 'Enabling Act' passed in Germany on 3 March 1933.

6A. "The Peace Treaty at Versailles with the Allies was a harsh and humiliating peace". Support the statement with any three examples.

OR

6B. "The German economy was the worst hit by the economic crisis of 1929." Support the statement with examples.

7A. From the very beginning, women were active participants in the events which brought about so many important changes in the French society. Analyse the role of women in the revolution.

OR

7B. The ideas of philosophers envisaging a society based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all, inspired for the outbreak of French Revolution. Analyse the statement.

8. Read the given text and answer the following questions

(1+1+2=4)

In April 1917, the Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia from his exile. He and the Bolsheviks had opposed the war since 1914. Now he felt it was time for Soviets to take over power. He declared that the war be brought to a close, land be transferred to the peasants and banks be nationalised. These three demands were Lenin's April Theses. He also argued that the Bolshevik Party rename itself the Communist Party to indicate its new radical aims. Most others in the Bolshevik Party were initially surprised by the April Theses. They thought that the time was not yet ripe for a socialist revolution and the Provisional Government needed to be supported. But the developments of the subsequent months changed their attitude.

- 8.1. When did Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin return to Russia from his exile?
- 8.2. Discuss the concept of socialism.
- 8.3. Enlist Lenin's April Theses.

MAP-SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 marks)

9. 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 marked on the map. 2
 - A. An Allied power
 - B. A Central power

SECTION-B

GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. India's long coastline has mainly contributed to: 1
 - A. Isolation from other countries
 - B. Development of inland trade
 - C. Overseas trade and cultural exchange
 - D. Dense population
11. Identify the two hills located in the south-east of the Eastern Ghats. 1
 - A. The Mizo Hills and the Naga Hills
 - B. The Javadi Hills and the Shevroy Hills
 - C. The Patkoi Hills and the Manipuri Hills
 - D. The Mizo Hills and the Patkoi Hills
12. Write the correct answer. 1

The Himadri Range	?	?
It is the northern-most range of the Himalayas, consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6000 metres.	These ranges are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers from the main Himalayan ranges.	This range is the longest and the most important range of the Himachal.

- A. The Mahabharat and the Shiwalik ranges
 - B. The Himachal and the Dhaula Dhar ranges
 - C. The Shiwalik and the Pir Panjal ranges
 - D. The Himachal and the Shiwalik ranges
13. A river originates in the Satpura range and flows into the Arabian Sea. It is short, swift, and forms an estuary. Identify the river. 1
 - A. The Krishna
 - B. The Godavari
 - C. The Tapi
 - D. The Narmada
14. Match the following and choose the correct option: 1

COLUMN-1	COLUMN-2
I- Mango Shower	1- A localised storm in West Bengal
II- Kaal Baisakhi	2- Movement of the Monsoon trough
III- Mawsynram	3- Receives highest average rainfall
IV- Break in monsoon	4- Pre-monsoon rainfall

Options:

- A. I-3, II-1, III-2, IV -4
- B. I-4, II-1, III-3, IV -2
- C. I-2, II-4, III-3, IV -1
- D. I-3, II-4, III-2, IV-1

15. Mr. Pragyam observed that in India most of the people migrate from rural to urban areas because of the "push" factor in rural areas. Identify the push factors from the following.

1* 22

- i. Poverty ii. Unemployment iii. Better living conditions iv. Health care facilities

Options:

- A. i and ii B. i and iii C. ii and iii D. ii and iv

16. Illustrate any two significant features of the National Population Policy 2000. 2

17A. "Lakes are of great value to human beings". Examine the statement. 5

OR

17 B. Analyse the reasons responsible for river water pollution in India. Suggest any two steps to control this pollution. 3 + 2 = 5

18. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1+1+2=4)

The cold weather season begins from mid-November in northern India and stays till February. December and January are the coldest months in the northern part of India. The temperature decreases from south to the north. Days are warm and nights are cold. The northeast trade winds blow from land to sea and hence, for most part of the country, it is a dry season. Some amount of rainfall occurs on the Tamil Nadu coast from these winds as, here they blow from sea to land. A characteristic feature of the cold weather season over the northern plains is the inflow of cyclonic disturbances from the west and the northwest. These low-pressure systems originate over the Mediterranean Sea and western Asia and move into India, along with the westerly flow. They cause the much-needed winter rains over the plains and snowfall in the mountains. The peninsular region does not have a well-defined cold season.

18.1. How does Tamil Nadu coast get rainfall during winter season?

18.2. Peninsular region does not have a well-defined cold season. Give reason.

18.3. Enlist the impact of western cyclonic disturbances on India.

MAP-SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)

19. On the given political outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols. 3

- A. The Karakoram Range
- B. The Anai Mudi Peak
- C. The largest fresh water lake of India
- D. The state with highest population density as per 2011 census

SECTION-C

POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. Choose the correct statement regarding democracy from the following options. 1

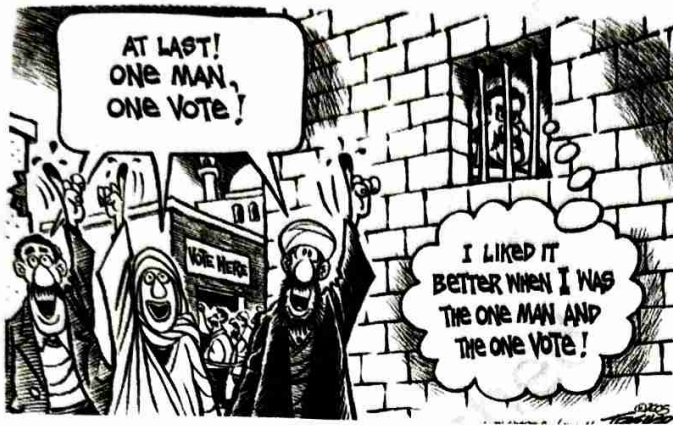
- A. The big political parties use money and muscle power during election.
- B. Women do not have the right to vote.
- C. The final decision making power rests with people's representatives.
- D. Candidates need approval from the largest party to contest elections.

21. Identify the primary reason for the inclusion of Amendment procedure in the Indian Constitution. 1

- A. To make the document rigid and unchangeable for future generations.
- B. To allow the ruling party to change the basic structure of the constitution easily.
- C. To ensure a constitution that can evolve according to the changing needs and aspirations of the people.
- D. To give the President of India the power to bypass the Parliament.

22. Observe the cartoon and identify the best option which signifies it.

1



- A. Voting right is under one person, one vote and one value norm.
- B. Right to celebrate national festivals.
- C. Right to move freely in any part of the country.
- D. Right to protest against any wrong issue.

23. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct alternative. 1

Assertion (A): Common people in India attach a lot of importance to elections.

Reason (R): They feel that through elections they can bring pressure on political parties to adopt policies and programmes favourable to them.

- 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.

24. "The making of the Constitution for a huge country like India is not an easy affair." Explain. 2

25. The 'Model Code of Conduct' restricts political parties and candidates during election campaigns in India. Analyse. 2

26. Explain how the Right against Exploitation is an important fundamental right. 3

27A. Parliament exercises political authority on behalf of the people in many ways. Explain. 5

OR

27B. As the head of the government, the Prime Minister has wide ranging powers. Explain.

28. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1+1+2=4)

Democracy is not a magical solution for all the problems. It has not ended poverty in our country and in other parts of the world. Democracy as a form of government only ensures that people take their own decisions. This does not guarantee that their decisions will be good. People can make mistakes. Involving the people in these decisions does lead to delays in decision making. It is also true that democracy leads to frequent changes in leadership. Sometimes this can set back big decisions and affect the government's efficiency.

28.1 Give one argument in favour of democracy.

28.2 Mention the reason why the decision making is delayed in democracy.

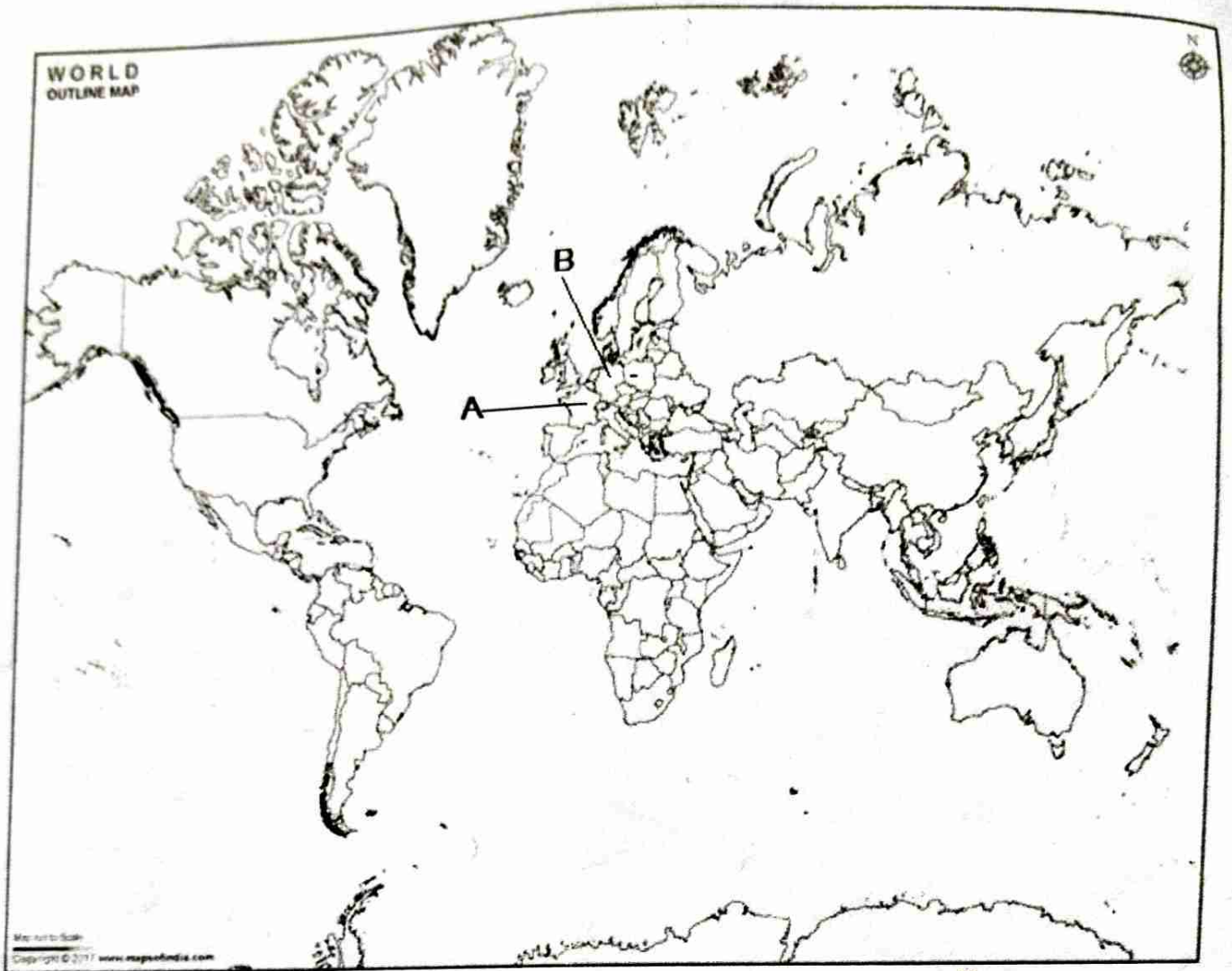
28.3 Democracy is NOT free from defects. Support the statement with two examples.

SECTION-D
ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. Identify the correct statements from the following. 1
1. Disguised unemployment is mostly found in the agricultural sector.
 2. Educated unemployment has been rising faster among graduates than among matriculates.
 3. Seasonal unemployment is common among industrial workers.
 4. Poor people often remain idle instead of doing low-paying jobs.
- A. 1 and 3 only B. 1, 2 and 4 only C. 1 and 2 only D. 1, 2 and 3 only
30. Higher level of buffer stock is undesirable because: 1
- i. it results in wastage.
 - ii. it deteriorates the quality of foodgrains.
 - iii. it results in high carrying costs.
 - iv. the quantity of grains received by the FCI is fixed.
- A. Both (i) and (ii) are correct
B. (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
C. Both (i) and (iii) are correct
D. Only (iii) is correct
31. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct alternative. 1
- Assertion (A):** In case of India, statistically, the unemployment rate is low.
- Reason (R):** A large number of people represented with low income and productivity are counted as employed.
- 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. Ramesh left his job to prepare for a competitive examination. During this period, he gives free tuition to poor children in his village. This activity is considered as: 1
- A. economic activity because it involves teaching.
 - B. non-economic activity because it does not generate income.
 - C. economic activity because it creates human capital.
 - D. non-economic activity because it is producing a service.
33. Identify the **incorrect** statement about social exclusion. 1
- A. Social exclusion is a cause of poverty.
 - B. Social exclusion can cause more damage than having a very low income.
 - C. Social exclusion is an economic indicator of poverty.
 - D. Social exclusion is a consequence of poverty.
34. Choose the dimension of food security which is BEST benefited out of the success of the Green Revolution in India. 1
- A. Availability of food
 - B. Accessibility of food
 - C. Affordability of food
 - D. Self-sufficiency in food
35. MGNREGA 2005 is an important anti-poverty programme. Explain. 3
36. Examine how several years of education and health care positively impact individual and national growth. 3
37. 'The socio-cultural and economic factors are responsible for the cause of poverty in India.' Interpret the statement with suitable examples. 3
- 38A. Cooperatives play an important role in ensuring food security in India. Give evidence in support of your answer. 5
- OR**
- 38B. Describe the role of the Government of India in ensuring food security in the country.

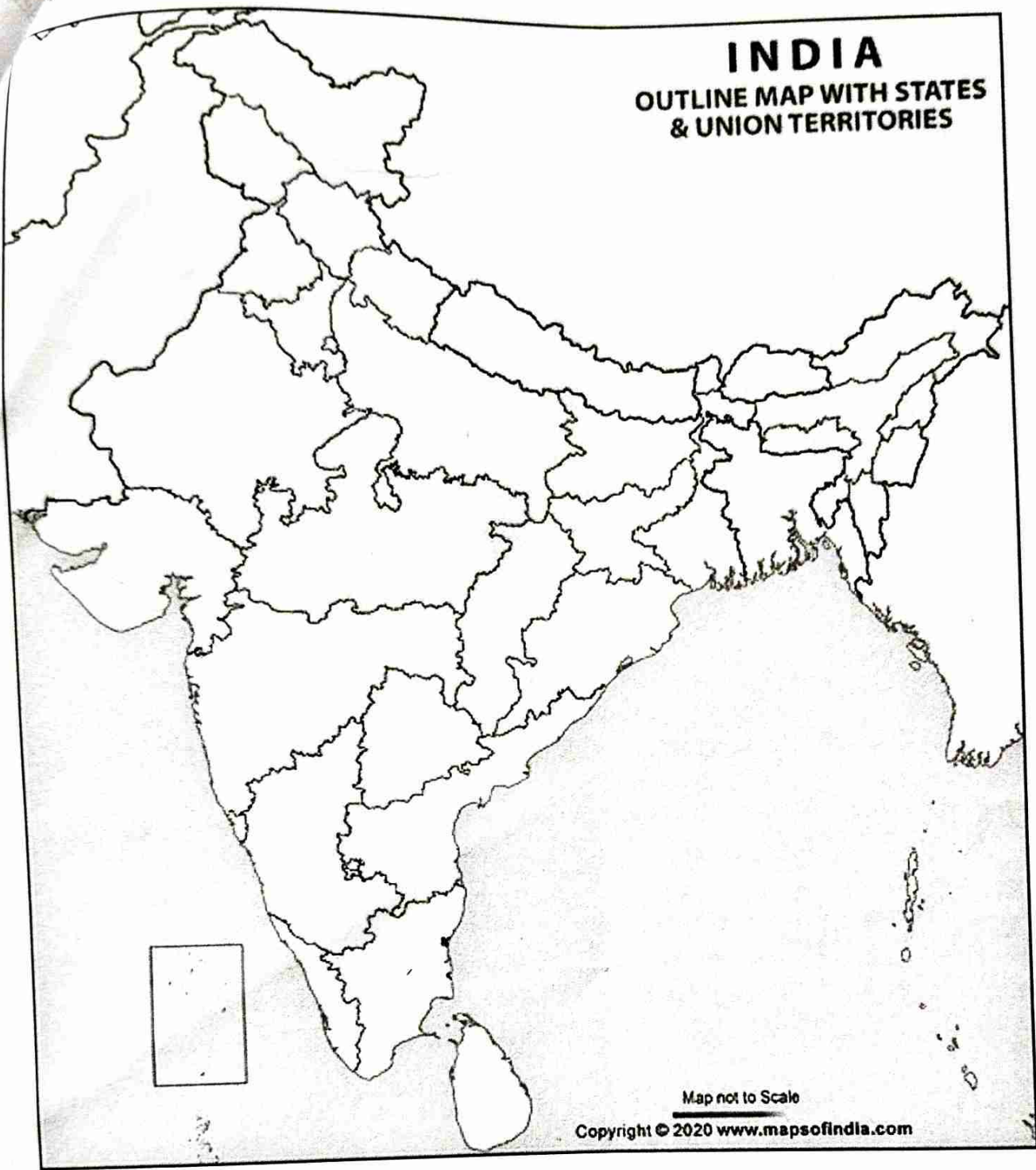
Map for Q. no.9 (Section-A) & Q.no.19 (Section-B)

Q.9



INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES
& UNION TERRITORIES



Map not to Scale

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