

**KOTHARI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, NOIDA**  
**TERM END EXAMINATION SESSION 2025-26**  
**GRADE 9, SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**  
**SET-A ANSWER KEY**

**DAY & DATE: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 6th 2026**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 80**

**TIME ALLOTTED: 3 HOURS**

**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_**

**ROLL NO: \_\_\_\_\_**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

- i. *There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.*
- ii. *The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Geography C- Political Science, and D-Economics.*
- iii. *Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.*
- iv. *Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.*
- v. *Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.*
- vi. *Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.*
- vii. *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.*
- viii. *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). Attach it with answer sheet without fail.*
- ix. *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. This paper has 9 pages including map.*

**SECTION A**  
**HISTORY (20 marks)**

- Q1.** With reference to the French Revolution, which of the following statement is not correct? **(1)**
- (a) On 5 May 1789, king called assembly of the Estate General.
  - (b) Louis XVI was the king of France.
  - (c) Oath of tennis court was taken in April 1789.**
  - (d) Fall of Bastille took place on 14 July 1789.
- Q2.** The year 1904 was particularly bad one for Russian workers. Prices of essential goods rose so quickly that real wages declined by twenty per cent. What do you mean by real wages? **(1)**
- (a) Reflects the qualities of goods which the wages will actually buy.
  - (b) Reflects the quantities of goods which the wages will actually buy.**
  - (c) Reflects the quantities of goods which the wages will actually sell.
  - (d) Reflects the quantities of goods which the wages will buy and sell.

- Q3.** There are two statements given below about the Print Revolution, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. (1)  
Assertion (A): Germany lost its overseas colonies after the treaty of Versailles.  
Reason (R): Germany lost its petroleum to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania.  
**(a) A is true but R is false.**  
(b) A is false but R is true.  
(c) Both A and R are true and R explains A.  
(d) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.

- Q4.** Hitler was fanatically interested in the youth of the country. Which of the following statements in regards to the assertion are correct? (1)  
(i) All schools were cleansed and purified of traitor teachers and possible rebels.  
(ii) Gypsies were admitted to the schools.  
(iii) Ten year old boys had to enter Jungvolk.  
(iv) The Youth League of the Nazis was found in 1922.

Options:

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)  
**(b) (i), (iii) and (iv)**  
(c) (ii), (iii) and (iv)  
(d) (i) and (iv)
- Q5.** “A growing middle class in France during the 18<sup>th</sup> century envisaged an end of privileges” (2)  
Analyse the statement .

**ANS.** The wealthy middle class began to emerge in the eighteenth century. The third estate comprised occupations like lawyers and administrators officials in addition to traders and producers . These individuals were all educated and held the view that no social group should be given advantages just by virtue of their birth. Instead, a person’s social standing must be determined by his or her merits.

- Q6.** “The working population in Russia was different from other countries in Europe, before 1917”. Justify the given statement. (3)

**ANS.** Peasants and workers in Russia were different from other countries in Europe in many ways

1. In France, peasants respected nobles and even fought for them but in Russia peasants had no respect for nobles.
2. In Russia , peasants wanted the land of nobles
3. The working conditions and wages of workers were very bad in Russia.
4. In Russia some workers even made associations to help other workers.
5. Peasants were the main socialist , they even made the Social Democratic Workers Party in 1898 to fight for their rights and demands.

- Q7.** The Jews were severely affected by the treatment meted out to them by Hitler and his followers. Analyse the statement. (5)

**ANS** The ways which accurately describe how Jews were affected by the treatment meted out to them by Hitler

1. Jews began believing in the Nazi stereotypes floated around by Hitler and his followers
2. They believed they had hooked noses, black hair and eyes and body movements.

3. Nazi press haunted them. They began feeling undesirable.
4. Their reactions were recorded by various authors and witnesses in books like Third Reich of Dreams
5. The stereotypical images were publicised in the Nazi Germany that these images troubled Jews even in their dreams.

**Q8.** Read the given source and answer the questions that follow : **(4)**

During the years following 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground. Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom. Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom.

(8.1) Mention any one political demand of the liberals. **(1)**

(8.2) Mention the main cause for the rise of secret societies in European States. **(1)**

(8.3) Analyse the reasons for many liberal-nationalists going underground after 1815 **(2)**

#### **MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 marks)**

On the given outline map of the world locate and label

- Q9.** A. The country that was a central power in the First World War. **(1)** **(2)**  
 B. The country that was a Allied power in the World War. **(1)**

#### **SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)**

**Q10.** My friend hails from a country which does not share land boundary with India. Identify the country. **(1)**

- (a) Bhutan
- (b) Bangladesh
- (c) Tajikistan**
- (d) Nepal

**Q11.** Identify which of the following physical divisions of India is one of the most ancient and stable landmass of Earth. **(1)**

- (a) Himalayas.
- (b) Peninsular Plateau.**
- (c) Northern Plains.
- (d) Indian Coastal Plains.

**Q12.** Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option : **(1)**

Assertion (A): The growing domestic, municipal industrial and agricultural demand for water from rivers naturally affects the quality of water.

Reason (R): Water can be polluted by industrial waste disposal.

- (a) A is true but R is false.
- (b) A is false but R is true.
- (c) Both A and R are true and R explains A.**
- (d) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.

- Q13.** Riya notices that rivers like the Ganga and Brahmaputra flow throughout the year, even during dry seasons. She wonders why these rivers never dry up. Can you explain the reason behind this? **(1)**
- (a) They receive rainfall throughout the year.  
(b) There is negligible usage of river water in the Northern Plains.  
**(c) They receive water from both rainfall and snow melt from glaciers.**  
(d) They have perennial sources in the form of seas.
- Q14.** Choose the correctly matched pair. **(1)**
- (a) Latitude – Height of a place  
(b) Distance from the sea – Moderating effect on the climate.  
**(c) Altitude- Fall in temperatures**  
(d) Ocean Currents- Affect only the amount of solar energy received at a place.
- Q15.** Migration change the number, distribution and composition of the population in \_\_\_\_ **(1)**
- (a) the area of departure  
(b) the area of arrival  
**(c) both the area of arrival and departure**  
(d) neither the area of arrival and departure
- Q16.** Since time immemorial, India has benefited from its location. Even today, Indians take pride in it. Do you agree? Support your stand using some points. **(2)**
- ANS.** The central location of India is considered of great significance because of the following reasons:
1. The Trans Indian Ocean routes which connect India with the countries of Europe in the west and the countries of East Asia are beneficial for us economically.
  2. The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean and establishes its close contact with West Asia Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southwest and East Asia from the eastern coast. This helps put India in the centre of world market.
  3. No other country has a longer coastline on the Indian Ocean than India This puts India in the middle of the world sea routes. India's contacts with the world have continued through the ages because of its land and maritime connectivity.
  4. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers
  5. These routes have contributed to the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.
- Q17. A.** What are the advantages of having a healthy population? **(5)**
1. Promotes small family norms and encourage people to adopt the ideal of two children per family
  2. Improve maternal and child health ,reduce maternal morality and infant mortality.
  3. Create awareness and educate about the benefits of family planning
  4. Delay age of marriage especially among girls
- Contribution of NPP 2000
- 1.Reduce Infant Morality Rate to below 30 per 1000 live births
  - Reduce Maternal Mortality Rate to below 100 per 100.000 live births
  - Focused on women's empowerment and education as part of population control

Introduced incentives for couples adopting family planning measures.

**OR**

B. What are the key objectives of the Family Planning and Family Welfare Programme in India? How has the National Population Policy (NPP) 2000 contributed to these goals?

**A** 1. Promotes family norms and encourage people to adopt the the ideal of two children per family

2. Improves maternal and child health reduce maternal mortality and infant mortality rates

3. Create awareness and educate about the benefits of family planning.

4. Delay age of marriage especially among girls

Contribution of NPP 2000

1. Reduce Infant Mortality Rate to below 30 per 1000 live births

2. Reduce Maternal Mortality Rate to below 100 per 100,000 live births

3. Focused on women empowerment and education as part of population control.

4. Introduced incentives for couples adopting family planning measures.

**Q18.** Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

**(4)**

Besides the longitudinal divisions the Himalayas have been divided on the basis of regions from west to east. These divisions have been demarcated by river valleys. For example the part of Himalayas lying between Indus and Satluj have been traditionally known as Punjab Himalaya but it is also known regionally as Kashmir and Himachal Himalaya from west to east respectively. The part of the Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers is known as Kumaon Himalayas. The Kali and Teesta rivers demarcate the Nepal Himalayas and the part lying between Teesta and Dihang rivers is known as Assam Himalayas. There are regional names also in these broad categories.

(18.1) According to the source, which is the easternmost branch of the Himalayas? **(1)**

**ANS** Assam Himalayas is the easternmost branch of the Himalayas.

(18.2) Where are the Purvanchal Himalayas located according to the paragraph? **(1)**

**ANS** The Brahmaputra marks 1sternmost boundary of the Himalayas. Beyond the Dihang gorge the Himalayas bend sharply to the south and spread along the eastern boundary of India They are known as the Purvachal or the Eastern hills and mountains.

(18.3) What are the longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalayas and the Shivaliks are known as? Give appropriate examples to support your answer. **(2)**

**ANS** The longitudinal valley lying lesser Himalayas and the Shiwaliks are known as Duns Dehra Dun , Kotli Dun and Patli Dun are some of the well known Duns.

### **MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)**

**Q19.** On the same political outline map of World, locate and label **(any three)**

**(3)**

(a) The island groups of India lying in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.

(b) Chotanagpur Plateau.

(c) Pulicat lake.

(d) Areas receiving over 400cm of rainfall.

(e) The State having the highest density of population.

**SECTION C**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)**

- Q20.** There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. **(1)**  
Assertion (A): Father takes all the decisions.  
Reasoning (R): Everyone takes important decisions based on the consultations and discussions.  
(a) A is true but R is false.  
**(b) A is false but R is true.**  
(c) Both A and R are true and R explains A.  
(d) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
- Q21.** Constitution of India is the supreme law of the land. In this context, which of the following are determined by the Constitution? **(1)**  
(i) Powers of the government  
(ii) Rights of the citizens  
(iii) Procedures of functioning of governments  
(iv) Values of the Indian administration.  
Options  
(a) (i) ,(iv) (ii) and (iii)  
(b) (ii) , (iv), (iii) and (i)  
(c) (ii), (iii), (i) and (iv)  
**(d) (i), (ii) , (iii) and (iv)**
- Q22.** How was the Nyaya Yudh waged by Chaudhary Devi Lal , a struggle for Justice? **(1)**  
(a) Elections were not being held properly in his constituency.  
(b) There was no ruling party in the city.  
**(c) He formed a front against the ruling party against the exploitation of the citizens,**  
(d) The struggle included the judicial officers.
- Q23.** What was America’s justification for holding people at Guantanamo Bay? **(1)**  
(a) They had been discovered spying.  
(b) They planned to assassinate the President of the United States.  
(c) They intended to establish a Communist Regime in the United States.  
**(d) America viewed them as foes and linked them to the September 11<sup>th</sup> attacks of the New York.**
- Q24.** India has had a complex neighbourhood in terms of political systems prevalent. Pakistan is India’s western neighbour where democracy has been problematic. In this context what role did Pervez Musharraf play in shaping Pakistan’s political system? **(2)**  
A General Pervez Musharraf was the head of the Pakistani military till 1999 when staged a coup and took over the civilian government in Pakistan.  
**2.** He overthrew the democratically elected government. He then declared himself as the country’s chief executive He renamed his designation as President later.  
**3.** In 2002 he held a referendum in Pakistan based on which he granted himself a five year extension . Civil Society Organisation national and international media , human rights

watchdogs, and democracy activists alleged that the referendum was a fraud and had several malpractices.

**Q25.** Equal voting rights help to establish a sense of equality in the population. Evaluate. **(2)**

**Q26.** What challenges were faced by the Constituent Assembly in making of Indian Constitution. **(3)**

**A** The Constituent Assembly faced several challenges while drafting the Indian Constitution . Here are some of the key features

1. Diverse population – India was a melting pot of cultures , languages and religion . Representing the interests of such a diverse population was a huge task
2. Partition and communal tensions- The country was reeling from the aftermath of partition and communal tensions were running high. The Assembly had to navigate these sensitive issues while ensuring the Constitution was inclusive and fair
3. Economic and Social disparities – India was plagued by economic and social disparities
4. Conflicting Interests
5. Time Constraints- The assembly had to work within a tight time line to draft and finalise a constitution.

**Q27.** A. Analyse the reaction of the people after the implementation of the Mandal Commission. **(5)**

**A** It led to widespread protests some of which were violent. People reacted to the reservation with thousands of job opportunities.

1. The people felt this would give a fair opportunity to those communities who had not been represented in government employment
2. Some felt that this was unfair as it would deny equality of opportunity to those who did not belong to backward communities
3. They would be denied jobs even if they were qualified only because of the accident of birth
4. Some felt that this would arouse separatist feelings/tendencies
5. Others felt that this situation would lead to social division and weaker national unity.

**OR**

B. Differentiate between the permanent and the political executive.

Political Executive

1. They are appointed by the people, so they are responsible to the people . This is why they take all the final decisions
2. They are the lawmakers and policymakers . They decide the overall framework of policies
3. People elect them and they can be replaced during the next election
4. With each change in government there is a change in their positions
5. The minister is not expected to be a master in any field of their ministry
- 6.

### Permanent Executive

1. The government appoints them to serve under the political executive branch  
They cannot take all the final and big decisions
2. They are in charge of implementing government policies
3. They are permanent and stay in office
4. They are unaffected by changes in government even though the ruling party changes
5. They are experts in various fields and often advise the political executive or the ministers.

**Q28.**

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

**(4)**

Rights are necessary for the way sustenance of democracy in a democracy every citizen has to have the right to vote and the right to be elected to government for democratic elections to take place it is necessary that citizens should have the right to vote and the right to be elected to government. For democratic elections to take place it is necessary that citizens should have the right to express their opinion , from political parties and take part in political activities.

Rights also perform a very special role in democracy . Rights protect minorities from the oppression of the majority. They ensure that the majority cannot do whatever it likes. Rights are guarantees which can be used when things go wrong. Things may go wrong when some citizens may wish to take away the rights of others . This usually happens when those in the majority want to dominate those in minority . The government should protect the citizen's rights in such a situation .But sometimes elected governments may not protect or may even attack the rights of their citizens. That is why some rights need to be placed higher than the government cannot violate them.

(28.1) Name a political system essential to establish rights as per the source. **(1)**

**A.** A democratic system of government is essential to establish rights in a country .  
Only democracies ensure rights to their citizens.

(28.2) Why do we need to protect rights according to the paragraph? **(1)**

**A.** We need to protect the rights because

1. Rights are essential for the sustenance of democracy
2. Rights are also extremely essential tools for the holistic development of the citizens of a country Rights change them from subjects to citizens.

(28.3) Based on the passage which community requires rights to avail equal access to resources? **(2)**

**A.** If there were no rights, the majority would exploit the minority Hence rights are essential for minority communities They make them feel included and heard in a country/society.

**SECTION D**  
**ECONOMICS (20 marks)**

- Q29.** Human capital is told to be superior to other resources because: (1)  
(a) it cannot be improved through education and training  
(b) it refers only to physical strength used in labour.  
(c) it is less important than natural resources.  
(d) **it helps to earn a higher income.**
- Q30.** Investment in human capital yields a return just like an investment in \_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
(a) Land  
(b) Labour  
(c) **Physical Capital**  
(d) Natural Resources
- Q31.** Poverty is a multidimensional curse to society. Which of the following is not a cause of poverty? (1)  
(a) Lack of employment opportunities  
(b) Lack of infrastructure development  
(c) **Public health systems and society enhancement initiatives**  
(d) Poor sanitation and standard of living
- Q32.** There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). (1)  
Read the statements and choose the correct option.  
Assertion (A): Growth in the agriculture sector is much below expectations.  
Reasoning (R): India is shifting its technological and industrial database.  
(a) A is true but R is false.  
(b) A is false but R is true.  
(c) **Both A and R are true and R explains A.**  
(d) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A
- Q33.** What do you mean by Issue Price? (1)  
(a) Distribute food grain in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata of the society at a price greater than the market place.  
(b) Distribute food grain in the deficit areas and among the richer strata of society at a price lower than the market price.  
(c) **Distribute food grain in the deficit areas among the poorer strata of society at the price lower than the market price.**  
(d) Distribute foodgrain in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata of society at a price equal to the market price.
- Q34.** Choose the correctly matched pair. (1)  
(a) APL card – Can be used to buy a car  
(b) Aadhar Card – Used in International travelling  
(c) BPL Card – Can be used to buy grains in the mall at subsidised rate  
(d) **Antoyodaya – Helps people to buy keroscene at an affordable rates from ration shops.**

**Q35.** India is the most populous country in the world. However, we are lacking in almost all human capital formation indicators. Briefly explain how can we transform our huge population into an asset. **(3)**

- A.
1. Health, education and skill training are the three pillars of human capital formation
  2. Our huge population is not properly skilled adequately educated and sufficiently healthy Thus any solution that aims to transform our population into an asset has to solve the above mentioned problems.
  3. We need to improve the health of the Indian population A healthy person can utilise his potential to the best of his abilities
  4. We need to invest in education Education is the backbone of any economy We need to focus on primary education , secondary education , vocational and technical education
  5. We need to focus on research and development too. Thirdly we need to take care that we are adequately training our population with the required skills Any education without practical skills and training is not sufficient.

**Q36.** “Indian government can adopt many measures to eradicate the problem of poverty in our country”. Describe any three measures of government of India. **(3)**

- A. Since independence removal of poverty had been the major developmental objective in the country. There are many schemes cicultated to target poverty directly or indirectly.
1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act- It was started in 2005 and offers every rural household with adult members who volunteer to perform manual labour that requires little skill 100 days of guaranteed paid employment annually.
  2. Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Abhiyan- It was started with dual goals of increasing school enrolment and reducing school dropout rates as well as improving the child’s nutritional needs particularly their consumption os calories and protein . Numerous community organisations and municipal governments assist in the implementation of this program
  3. Pradhan Mantri Ujjawal Yojana – It seeks to empower women in rural communities. By offering a clean cooking fuel it promotes the use of smoke free kitchens and protects their health.

**Q37.** “Green Revolution” has made India self sufficient in food grains” Comment. **(3)**

- A.
1. A wide range of crops cultivated throughout the nation has allowed India to become foodgrain self sufficient during the past 30 years
  2. Even in the face of unfavourable famine like condition the nation had avoided starvation since the start of the Green Revolution in the early 1960s
  3. The government has implemented a well thought out food security system to further assure that foodgrains are always available at the national level regardless of unfavourable weather

**Q38.** What are the several causes of poverty in India **(5)**

1. Low level of economic development , loss of traditional handicrafts, textile

- industries during British colonial rule
2. Implementation of Green Revolution during 1960s helped in creating job opportunities in agriculture sector But its impact was restricted to some regions of India only where such crop were grown
  3. Industries were not enough to absorb all the job seekers in urban sector
  4. People started working as unorganised informal sectors with irregular incomes
  5. Huge income inequalities because of unequal distribution of resources

**OR**

Given an account of the interstate disparities of poverty in India.

- A. Poverty is not equally distributed among all Indian States, there are significant inter state disparities.
  2. Their success rate in reducing poverty is also not equal , it varies from state to state
  3. States are like Karnataka , Tamil Nadu , Delhi, Punjab etc have head count ratio less than 10 percent in2019-21
  4. States like Bihar , Rajasthan and UP have made progress
  5. These differences are due to varied economic development ,literacy level , health services and employment opportunities.
6. For eg Kerela has invested in better human resource development , West Bengal in land reform measures , Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu in public distribution system