

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
FINAL TERM EXAMINATION (3 March 2026)
SOCIAL SCIENCE
Class – IX (Set – B)

Maximum Marks : 80

Time allowed : 3 hours

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 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)

Section – A

History (20 Marks)

1. Identify the typical Soviet hat worn by the soldier in the picture.

- a) Fedora
- b) Trilby
- c) Snapback
- d) Budeonovka



2. What led to hyperinflation in Germany in 1923?

- a) Overproduction of goods
- b) Printing excessive paper money
- c) Exporting gold reserves
- d) Decrease in military expenditure

3. Match the following and identify the correct option:

Column A	Column B
1) Defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo	a) 1774
2) Louis XVI became the Emperor of France	b) 1815
3) Storming of Bastille	c) 1791
4) France becomes Constitutional Monarchy	d) 1789

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

4

There are two statements - Assertion (A), Reason (R). Find the appropriate option given below: (1)

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

Assertion (A) : On 3 March, 1933, the famous Enabling Act was passed.

Reason (R) : This Act established Democracy in Germany. (2)

5

Who was Karl Marx? What were his views on capitalism? (2)

6

What measures were taken by Robespierre's Government to bring equality in French society? (3)

7

A) Explain any 5 features of Hitler's Policy towards the Polish under his rule. (5)

OR

8

B) Who was Lenin? Examine his contribution to the Russian Revolution.

Read the given extract/source carefully and answer the following questions:

From the very beginning women were active participants in the events which brought about so many important changes in French society.

They hoped that their involvement would pressurise the revolutionary government to introduce measures to improve their lives. Most women of the third estate had to work for a living. They worked as seamstresses or laundresses, sold flowers, fruits and vegetables at the market, or were employed as domestic servants in the houses of prosperous people. Most women did not have access to education or job training. Only daughters of nobles or wealthier members of the third estate could study at a convent, after which their families arranged a marriage for them. Working women had also to care for their families, that is, cook, fetch water, queue up for bread and look after the children. Their wages were lower than those of men.

- a) Name the famous club formed by women during French Revolution. (1)
- b) Mention one of the main demand of women during French Revolution. (1)
- c) What was the nature of work performed by women of the Third Estate to earn a living in French society? (2)

9. Map Skill - Based Questions

On the given outline map of World, locate and label the following major Allied powers of Second World War.

- a) France
- b) USA

Section - B

Geography (20 Marks)

10

There are two statements - Assertion (A), Reason (R). Find the appropriate option given below:

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

Assertion (A) : The Indian landmass has a central location between the West and North Asia.

Reason (R) : The trans Indian Ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the West and countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India.

- 11 What is southern coast of eastern coastal plains called _____.
a) Konkan b) Malabar c) Coromandel coast d) Northern Circar (1)
- 12 _____ is the largest peninsular river in India.
a) Tapi b) Krishna c) Mahanadi d) Godavari (1)
- 13 Total amount of winter rainfall is called _____.
a) Kaal Baisakhi b) Orographic rainfall c) Mahawat d) Monsoon (1)
- 14 Most significant feature of Indian population is the size of its _____ population.
a) Children b) Adolescent c) Infant d) Old (1)
- 15 Which state contributes 50% of Godavari river basin?
a) Andhra Pradesh b) Maharashtra c) Odisha d) Madhya Pradesh (1)
- 16 Differentiate between East flowing Peninsular river and West flowing Peninsular river. (1)
- 17 A) Give an account of weather conditions and characteristics of cold weather season. (1)

OR

B) What are the significant features of National Population Policy 2000?

- 18 Read the given extract/source carefully and answer the following questions:

The Ganga River System

The headwaters of the Ganga, called the 'Bhagirathi' is fed by the Gangotri Glacier and joined by the Alaknanda at Devaprayag in Uttarakhand. At Haridwar, the Ganga emerges from the mountains on to the plains.

The Ganga is joined by many tributaries from the Himalayas, a few of them being major rivers, such as the Yamuna, the Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi. The river Yamuna rises from the Yamunotri Glacier in the Himalayas. It flows parallel to the Ganga and as a right bank tributary meets the Ganga at Allahabad. The Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi rise in the Nepal Himalaya. They are the rivers, which flood parts of the northern plains every year causing widespread damage to life and property, whereas, they enrich the soil for agricultural use.

The main tributaries, which come from the peninsular uplands, are the Chambal, the Betwa and the Son. These rise from semi-arid areas, have shorter courses and do not carry much water in them.

- 1) What is total length of River Ganga? (1)
- 2) Which delta is formed by Ganga River? (1)
- 3) Name 2 headstreams of Ganga river. Where do they meet to join Ganga? (2)

19. Map Skill - Based Questions

Mark following on Political map of India

- i) Area with highest density of population ii) Malabar Coast iii) Pulicat lake

Section - C
Political Science (20 Marks)



20 What does the hidden side of the dictator in the picture represent?

- a) Government or Social Situation
- b) Responsible dictator
- c) Brutal side of the dictator
- d) Democratic order

21 There are two statements - Assertion (A), Reason (R). Find the appropriate option given below: (1)

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

Assertion (A) : 'Save Democracy' was the slogan given by Janata Party in the Lok Sabha election held in 1977.

Reason (R) : The party promised to undo the excesses committed during Emergency and restore civil liberties.

- 22 Kosovo was a province of which of the following countries before its split? (1)
a) Albania b) Afghanistan c) Yugoslavia d) Egypt
- 23 What is the term used for the body of civil servants who implement the daily decisions of the ministers? (1)
a) Political Executive b) Permanent Executive c) Judiciary d) Legislature
- 24 How does democracy improve the quality of decision making? (2)
- 25 Why is the Constitution considered the Supreme Law of the country? (2)
- 26 What is Model code of conduct in Indian electoral system? Mention its Chief elements. (3)
- 27 A) Who appoints the Prime Minister of India? Discuss Powers and functions of Prime Minister in detail. (5)

OR

B) "The Right to freedom of religion is essential for a secular democracy". Discuss in detail.

28 Read the given text and answer the following questions:

The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks. They were forbidden from living in white areas. They could work in white areas only if they had a permit. Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools and colleges, libraries, cinema halls, theatres, beaches, swimming pools, public toilets were all separate for the whites and blacks. This was called segregation. They could not even visit the churches where the whites worshipped. Blacks could not form associations or protest against the terrible treatment.

- 1) What do you mean by apartheid? (1)
- 2) Who fought against the practice of apartheid and later became the President of South Africa? (1)
- 3) Mention the public facilities that were segregated under the system of apartheid? (2)

Section - D
Economics (20 Marks)

- 29 _____ helps individual to make better use of economic opportunity available before him. (1)
a) Health b) Education c) Family d) Guidance
- 30 Whole family contributes in the field even though not everybody is really needed, such situation is called _____. (1)
a) disguised unemployment b) over employment
c) under employment d) unemployment
- 31 In which state, land reform measures helped to reduce poverty? (1)
a) West Bengal b) Tamil Nadu c) Punjab d) Kerala
- 32 **Assertion (A) :** Growth in Agriculture sector is much below expectations. (1)
Reason (R) : This has an indirect bearing on poverty as a small number of poor people live in villages and are dependent on agriculture.
There are two statements - Assertion (A), Reason (R). Find the appropriate option given below:
a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the A.
b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true. (1)
- 33 When was "Food for work" project launched in India? (1)
a) 1987-88 b) 1968-69 c) 1990-91 d) 1977-78
- 34 Buffer stock is created by government to distribute food grains to poor at _____. (1)
a) Issue price b) Selling price c) MSP d) MRP
- 35 What kind of unemployment exist in Urban areas? Explain. (3)
- 36 Do you think present methodology to estimate poverty is appropriate? Justify. (3)
- 37 Who are food insecure in India? What is their social composition? (5)
- 38 A) What are the problems of the functioning of Ration shops?

OR

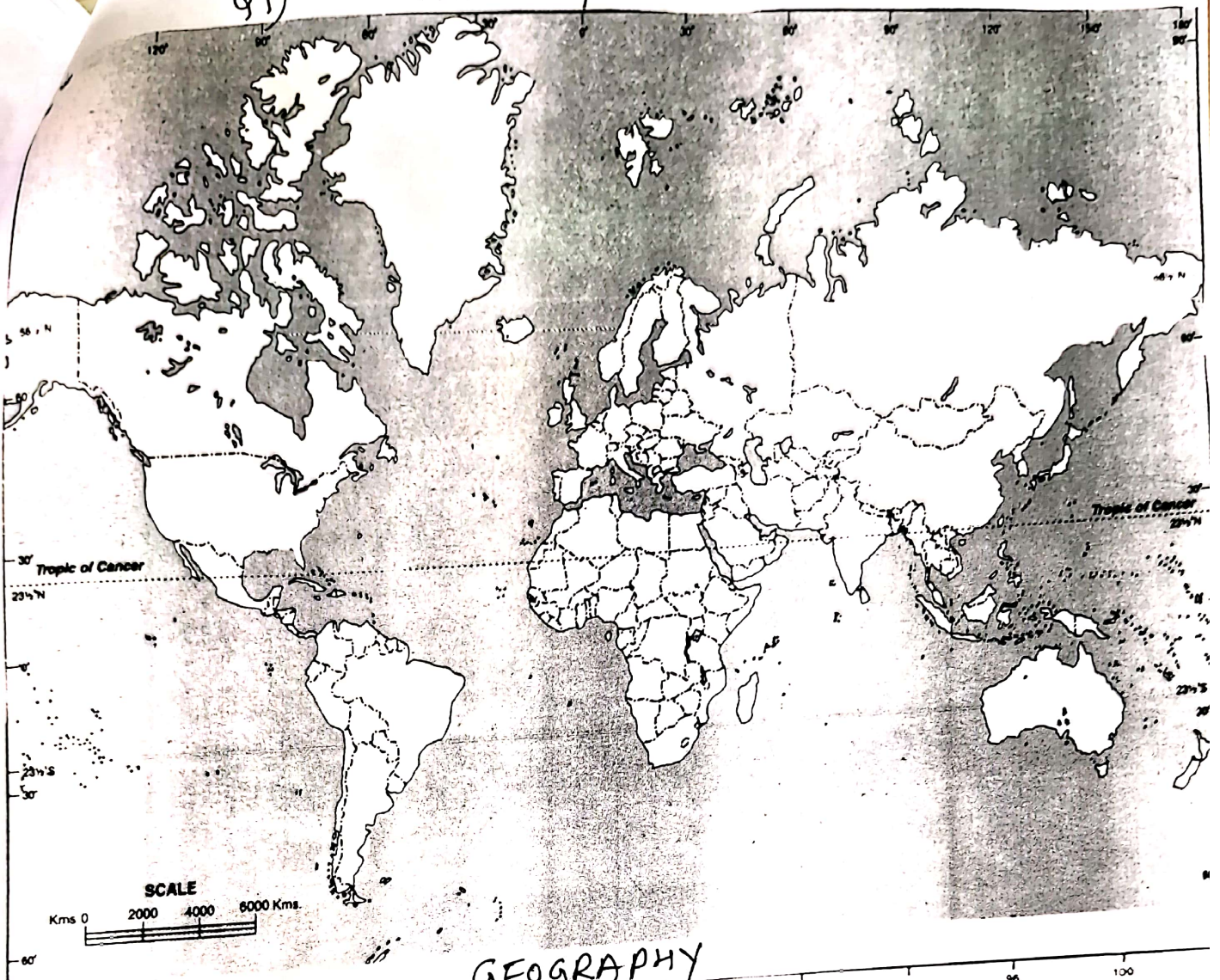
B) Explain Anti Poverty measure programmes introduced by Government in India.

B-5

89)

HISTORY

SET- B



GEOGRAPHY

89)

