



Delhi Public School, Howrah

PERIODIC ASSESSMENT -II (2025-2026)

Class- IX

Care must be taken not to write anything on the question paper. All the questions must be attempted in the correct sequence.

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE- 087)

Time: - 3 Hours

F.M.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 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).
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.

Sr.No	SECTION A HISTORY (20 marks)	Marks
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|--|---|
| 1.How did the French Revolution impact the development of socialism in Europe? | 1 |
| A) It led to the immediate establishment of socialist governments | |
| B) It had no impact on the development of socialism | |
| C) It inspired movements advocating for social justice and equality | |
| D) It promoted the idea of laissez-faire capitalism | |

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|--|---|
| 2. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct answer. | 1 |
|--|---|

Assertion: The Maasai community lost significant grazing lands under colonial rule.

Reasoning: Colonial governments imposed restrictions on pastoral lands and promoted agriculture and settlements.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A) Both assertion and reasoning are true, and the reasoning explains the assertion. | |
| B) Both assertion and reasoning are true, but the reasoning does not explain the assertion. | |
| C) The assertion is true, but the reasoning is false. | |
| D) The assertion is false, but the reasoning is true. | |

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|--|---|
| 3. What does the given symbol stand for? | 1 |
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- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| A) Re enslavement of third estate | |
| B) The act of becoming free. | |
| C)Lack of Freedom | |
| D)Unity and strength | |

4. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order:

1

Nationalisation of Banks

Formation of Duma

Start of World War I

Formation of Petrograd Soviet

Options:

A) 2-3-4-1

B) 2-4-1-3

C) 4-1-3-2

D) 1-3-2-4

5 A.As a member of a tribal community , Mr. X is researching on the affects of colonial laws on tribal livelihood in India. What changes would he come across while doing his research? (2)

OR

5 B.Explain with examples how seasonal changes affect migration patterns for mountainous tribes.

6A.'From the beginning of the revolution women were active participants in the vents which brought so many changes in French society.' In the given context elaborate on the changes that women witnessed in their lives during and as a result of French Revolution. (3)

OR

6B.The National Assembly completed the draft of the Constitution in 1791.' Explain the changes brought about in the polity of France as a result of the adoption of the Constitution.

7A.After seizing power in 1917 , what steps did the Bolsheviks take to build a Socialist state in Russia? (5)

OR

7B.Zacho a worker in the 20th century Russia witnesses the Bloody Sunday incident. What would he know about why the incident took place and how did it affect the course of the Russian Revolution?

8. Read the passage and answer the following questions (1+1+2=4)

Before the Socialist revolution most industries were the private property of industrialists. Government supervised large factories to ensure minimum wages and limited hours of work. But factory inspectors could not prevent rules being broken. In craft units and small workshops, the working day was sometimes 15 hours, compared with 10 or 12 hours in factories. Accommodation varied from rooms to dormitories.

1. What changes in the 1890s led to growth in industries in Russia alongside agriculture?
2. Were the Russian workers a homogenous community? Justify
3. Name the prominent industrial pockets of Russia before the Socialist revolution.

9.MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTIONS

Two places have been marked A and B on the given map. Identify them and write their correct names.

A)Country to which nationalist Giuseppe Mazzini belonged to- Italy

B)The country which borders west of Germany- France



SECTION B
GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. Both the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India's mainland is about 30°. But on looking at the map of India which of the following alternatives you can observe about India's size? 1
- (A) East-west and north-south extent appears equal
(B) East-west extent appears to be larger than north-south extent
(C) East-west extent appears to be smaller than north-south extent
(D) North-south extent appears to be smaller than east-west extent

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

Assertion (A): The rivers flowing from mountains to plains tend to lose their speed.

Reason (R): The slopes become gentler over plains.

- (A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is correct but R is incorrect.
(D) A is incorrect but R is correct.

12. Match the following: - 1

Column A	Column B
a) Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand.	i. Coromandel Coast
b) Eastern Coastal Plains	ii. Deccan Plateau
c) Karbi-Anglong	iii. Chota Nagpur Plateau
d) Damodar River	iv. The Central Highlands

- (A) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii
(B) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
(C) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
(D) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii

13. The Himalayan uplift out of the Tethys Sea and subsidence of the northern flank of the peninsular plateau resulted in the formation of a large basin. Which of the following physical divisions of India was formed due to the filling up of this depression? 1

- (A) The Himalayas
(B) The Northern Plains
(C) The Peninsular Plateau
(D) The Coastal Plains

14. Why is the southwest monsoon become rain bearing winds? 1
- (A) They blow from low pressure area of northeastern India towards the seas
(B) They are seasonal winds
(C) They blow over warm Indian Ocean and gather moisture
(D) They strike the Himalayas

15. Which of the following figures shows the total area of India's landmass? 1
- (A) 2.4 million square km
(B) 3.28 million square km
(C) 32.8 million square km
(D) 3.28 million km

16. "India has diverse climatic conditions." Justify this statement by giving examples with respect to our country. (2)

17 A. "Monsoon in India plays a vital role which influence our activities. "Analyse the statement. (5)

OR

17 B. "Monsoon is considered as a unifying factor in India." In this context discuss the significance of monsoon on India's diverse landscape and economic structure.

18. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (4)

India is a vast country, lying entirely in the Northern Hemisphere the main land extends between latitudes 8°4' N and 37°6' N and longitudes 68°7' E and 97°25' E. The Tropic of Cancer (23°30' N) divides the country into almost two equal parts. To the South-East and South-West of the mainland, lie the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep islands in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea respectively. The Southernmost point of the Indian Union- 'Indira Point' got submerged under the sea water in 2004 during the Tsunami. The land mass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km. India's total area accounts for about 2.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the world. India is the seventh largest country of the world.

18.1 India is said to be a land of geographical diversity. Analyze this statement using information from the passage.(1)

18.2. "The Tropic of Cancer divides India into two halves." Analyse its significance.(2)

18.3. The Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Bay of Bengal) and Lakshadweep Islands (Arabian Sea) are located on opposite sides of mainland India. Analyze the strategic and economic importance of this location.(1)

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

19. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols: (3)

A. Latitude which divides India into two equal halves.

B. A river known as Dakshin Ganga

OR

A salt water lagoon in Eastern coast

C. Direction of SW Monsoon Winds

SR. No

SECTION B POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

Marks

20. 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.

(V) Code for relationships with international organisations.

(VI) Duties of the citizens.

Options:

(A) (I), (II) and (III).

(B) (II), (III), (IV) and (VI).

(C) (I), (II), (III) and (V).

(D) (I), (II), (III), (IV) and (VI).

21. The Election Commission provides ample opportunity for candidates and political parties to devise their election campaign strategies. Which of the following practices is acceptable to the Election Commission? 1

(A) They can threaten or bribe voters.

(B) They can ask for votes in the name of religion or caste.

(C) The existing government can use governmental machinery and resources.

(D) Political parties can prepare manifesto and strategies that they will follow if they are elected.

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

Assertion (A): Several challenges exist in India to truly free and fair elections.

Reason (R): The influence of money and muscle power, dynasty politics and criminalisation of politics has increased.

- (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.

23. Why can the Chinese government not be called a democratic government even though elections are held there? 1

- (A) Army participates in election
- (B) Government is not accountable to the people
- (C) Some parts of China are not represented at all
- (D) Government is always formed by the Communist Party

24. What do you think this cartoon is saying? Why is 'democracy' written the way it is? (2)



25. Why do we prefer democracy over any other form of government? Give four reasons. (2)

26. "Elections are expensive in our country" Elucidate. (3)

27. A. "In India, the promotion of free and fair elections has always been valued". Elucidate. (5)

OR

B. Evaluate the powers and functions of the Election Commission.

28. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows:

A Constitution is not merely a statement of values and philosophy. As we noted above, a Constitution is mainly about embodying these values into institutional arrangements. Much of the document called Constitution of India is about these arrangements. It is a very long and detailed document. Therefore, it needs to be amended quite regularly to keep it updated. Those who crafted the Indian Constitution felt that it has to be in accordance with people's aspirations and changes in society. They did not see it as a sacred, static and unalterable law. So, they made provisions to incorporate changes from time to time. These changes are called Constitutional amendments.

The Constitution describes the institutional arrangements in a very legal language. If you read the Constitution for the first time, it can be quite difficult to understand. Yet the basic institutional design is not very difficult to understand.

28.1. Why is amendment needed in a constitution? (1)

28.2. Mention the two major aspects in the working of institutional design. (2)

28.3. In what way institutional design puts limits to what the government can do? (1)

SECTION D

ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. What amount is decided by Tendulkar committee in the year 2011-12 for deciding poverty line in urban areas? 1

- A. 816
- B. 916
- C. 1000
- D. 2000

30. Why do the farmers of Palampur follow multiple cropping? 1

- A. Because the water consumption is less in this method.
- B. Because this method consumes fewer chemical fertilisers.
- C. Because this method doesn't require fertile soils.
- D. Because this method is the most common way of increasing production.

31. In the questions given below, there are two Statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the Statements and Choose the correct option: Options are:

1

- 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 correct but (R) is wrong.
- D. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

Assertion: Poverty is a major challenge for economic development.

Reason: Poverty is associated with low levels of human development, poor health, and low levels of productivity, which hinder economic growth.

32. Arrange the following in chronological order.

1

- I. Education helps an individual to make better use of the economic opportunities available before her.
 - II. Women are paid low compared to men.
 - III. Women have meagre education and low skills.
 - IV. However, women with high education and skill formation are paid at par with men.
- A. (III), (I), (IV) and (II)
 - B. (II), (III), (I) and (IV)
 - C. (III), (II), (I) and (II)
 - D. (I), (III), (II) and (IV)

33. Which of the following statements is not true about small-scale manufacturing in villages?

1

- A. Farmers engage in to supplement their income.
- B. Farmers take help of their family members.
- C. The production is done mostly at home.
- D. Farmers produce articles for their own use.

34. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

1

In Rampur, the institution mentioned in the given picture is functioning very well and provides excellent services to residents of the neighbouring regions. Multiple branches of the given institution are located in Rampur.



Observe the given picture and choose the most likely consequence of this situation.

- A. The quality of the population in Rampur will decrease.
- B. Rampur will witness immense economic growth and development.
- C. More people will come to live in Rampur.
- D. The quality of the population in Rampur will improve.

35. 'Unemployment has a detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy.' Justify the statement.

36. What can be done so that more non-farm production activities can be started in villages?

37. Study the table and answer the following questions:

Estimates of Poverty in India

Year	Poverty Ratio (%)			Number of Poor (in millions)		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1993–94	57	32	45	329	75	404
2004–05	42	26	37	326	81	407
2009–10	34	21	30	278	76	355
2011–12	26	14	22	217	53	270

Source: NCERT Textbook, Economics IX.

- Even if poverty ratio declined between 1993–94 and 2004–05, why did the number of poor remain at about 407 million?
- Are the dynamics of poverty reduction the same in rural and urban India?
- Identify the social and economic groups which are most vulnerable to poverty in India.

38. A. i. Is there any relationship between unemployment and poverty?

ii. Why are employment generation programmes important in poverty alleviation in India?

OR

38. B. Highlight the main causes behind failure of poverty alleviation programmes.