

SAINIK SCHOOL CENTRALISED ANNUAL EXAMINATION: 2024-25
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS: IX

Time allowed: 03 hours

MM: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

1. This question paper contains **37** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.
2. Question paper is divided into **SIX** sections -**Section A, B, C, D, E and F**.
3. **Section A** - question number **1 to 20** are multiple choice type questions. Each question carries **1 mark**.
4. **Section B** - question number **21 to 24** are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **2 marks**. Answer to these questions should not exceed **40 words**.
5. **Section C** - question number **25 to 29** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3 marks**. Answer to these questions should not exceed **60 words**.
6. **Section D** - question number **30 to 33** are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries **5 marks**. Answer to these questions should not exceed **120 words**.
7. **Section E**- question number **34 to 36** are Case-based/Source-based questions with three sub-questions. Each question carries **4 marks**.
8. In **Section F**- question number 37 is Map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, **37A from History (2marks)** and **37B from Geography (3marks)**.
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

(Multiple Choice Questions) (20 X 1 = 20)

1. Who was the leader of the Bolshevik Party during the Russian Revolution?
 - a. Joseph Stalin
 - b. Leon Trotsky
 - c. Vladimir Lenin
 - d. Alexander Kerensky
2. What is the name of the typical Soviet hat worn by the soldier in the image?



- a. Budeonovka
 - b. Fedora
 - c. Tril by
 - d. Beret
3. Place the following events of the Russian Revolution in chronological order:
 - i. The Russian involvement in World War I
 - ii. The abdication of Tsar Nicholas II
 - iii. The establishment of the Provisional Government
 - iv. The Bolshevik Revolution

Options:

- a. i , ii , iii, iv
- b. ii, i, iv, iii
- c. iv, iii, i, ii
- d. ii, iv, iii, i

4. By signing the Peace Treaty of Versailles, Germany lost
- £ 16 billion as compensation of war.
 - Resource rich Rhineland was not occupied by Allied armies
 - Its overseas colonies, one-tenth of its population and 13 percent of its territories.
 - 75 percent of its iron and 26 per cent of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- Only i
 - Both iii & iv
 - Both i & ii
 - Only ii
5. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.
- General Pervez Musharraf assumed power in Pakistan through a military coup in 1999 and extended his rule via a controversial referendum granting himself an additional five years.
 - The Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) consistently won elections in Mexico until 2000, employing alleged unfair tactics that hindered genuine opposition success.

Options:

- Statement I is correct, but statement II is incorrect.
 - Statement I is incorrect, but statement II is correct.
 - Both statements I and II are incorrect.
 - Both statements I and II are correct.
6. Which of the following reflects the key limitations of a democratic system?
- Slow and inefficient decision-making due to lengthy discussions and procedures
 - Higher possibilities of corruption and manipulation by political leaders
 - Persistent power struggles and conflicts among political parties
 - All of the above are significant challenges in a democracy
7. There are two statements given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion: The Constitution of India has been amended many times since its adoption.

Reason: Amendments to the Constitution of India are necessary to keep it relevant to changing times and circumstances.

Options:

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
 - b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
 - c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
 - d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
8. What proportion of seats are reserved in rural and urban local bodies for women candidates?
- a. One-third of the total seats
 - b. Two-third of the total seats
 - c. Half of the total seats
 - d. One-fourth of the total seats
9. What is the details of the candidates that have to be given in the legal declaration before contesting the elections?
- a. Serious criminal cases pending against the candidate
 - b. Details of the assets and liabilities of the candidate and his or her family
 - c. Education qualifications of the candidate
 - d. All the above
10. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.
- I. In our country elections are conducted by an independent and very powerful Election Commission (EC).
 - II. The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is appointed by the Chief Justice of India.

Options:

- a. Statement I is correct, but statement II is incorrect.
- b. Statement I is incorrect, but statement II is correct.
- c. Both statements I and II are incorrect.
- d. Both statements I and II are correct.

11. Which one of the following is not a part of Indian Judiciary System?

- a. High Courts in the States
- b. The Supreme Court
- c. Village Panchayats
- d. District Courts.

12. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.

Column I	Column II
i. Right to Freedom	1. Freedom to propagate one's own religion
ii. Right to Freedom of Religion	2. Freedom of Speech and Expression
iii. Right against Exploitation	3. Abolition of Untouchability
iv. Right to Equality	4. Ban on Bonded Labour

Options:	i	ii	iii	iv
a	1	2	3	4
b	3	4	2	1
c	4	3	2	1
d	2	1	4	3

13. There are two statements given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Seasonal unemployment happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year.

Reason (R): People dependent upon manufacturing usually face seasonal unemployment.

Options:

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

14. Which of the following is a non-economic activity?

- a. Doctor treating patients
- b. Teacher teaching students
- c. Housewife cooking meals
- d. Engineer designing buildings

15. The following data shows the literacy rate and percentage of people below the poverty line in three states:

State	Literacy Rate (%)	Percentage Below Poverty Line (%)
State X	60 %	30 %
State Y	80 %	15 %
State Z	40 %	40 %

Based on this data, which of the following statements is correct?

- a. State Y has the highest literacy rate and the lowest poverty percentage.
- b. State X has the lowest literacy rate and the highest poverty percentage.
- c. State Z has the highest literacy rate and the highest poverty percentage.
- d. State Y has a higher poverty percentage than State X.

16. Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana (PMRY) is a scheme which was started in 1993. The aim of the programme is

- I. To create self-employment opportunities
- II. To help educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns.
- III. To help setting up small business and industries.
- IV. To promote higher education.

Choose the correct option:

- a. Only I is true
- b. Only III and IV are true
- c. Only I, II, and III are true
- d. Only II is true

17. When was the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) launched?

- a. 1990
- b. 1997
- c. 2000
- d. 2003

18. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- a. India has an area of 3.28 million sq. km.
 - b. From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, there is a time lag of two hours.
 - c. China is the third largest country in the world.
 - d. Goa is not a common border with Telangana.
19. Which one of the following tributaries belongs to the Godavari river?
- a. The Koyana river
 - b. The Amravati river
 - c. The Penganga river
 - d. The Tungabhadra river
20. Identify the option which is incorrectly matched from the given below.
- a. A multilayered structure of trees - Tropical Evergreen Forests
 - b. Teak, sal, peepal and neem - Montane Forests
 - c. Gujarat, Rajasthan & Madhya Pradesh - Thorn Forests and Scrubs
 - d. The Ganga-Brahmaputra delta - Sundari trees

SECTION-B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions) (4 X2 =8)

21. Which states are passed through by the Tropic of Cancer in India?
22. (A) How did the Reichstag Fire incident help Hitler consolidate power in Germany?

OR

- (B) How did Hitler use propaganda to strengthen his control over Germany?
23. Is China a democratic country? Give two arguments in favour of your answer.
24. Why do we need rights in a democracy?

SECTION-C

(Short Answer Type Questions) (5 X 3 =15)

25. Explain the main factors that led to the outbreak of the Civil War in Russia after the October Revolution of 1917.

26. (A) Why does unemployment have a detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy?

OR

(B) Explain the initiatives taken by the government to improve elementary education in India.

27. Why there is uneven distribution of population in India?

28. Why is the Indian Constitution still relevant and accepted by the people of India today? Give reasons.

29. Write a brief note on the role of cooperatives in providing food and related items.

SECTION-D

(Long Answer Type Questions) (4 X 5 = 20)

30. (A) What are main seasons of India? Discuss weather conditions of advancing monsoon.

OR

(B) Analyze all about the Ganga river system in India.

31. (A) What were the main causes of the French Revolution? Discuss in detail the social, economic, political, and intellectual factors that contributed to it.

OR

(B) What changes did people witness in everyday life after the revolution of 1789 in France. Explain.

32. (A) Describe the powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India.

OR

(B) Explain briefly the powers and functions of the Parliament.

33. (A) Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India.

OR

(B) Describe how the poverty line is estimated in India.

SECTION-E

(Case-based/Source-based Questions) (3 X 4 = 12)

34. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

Locate the Lakshadweep Islands group lying close to the Malabar Coast of Kerala. This group of islands is composed of small coral islands. Earlier they were known as Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive. In 1973, these were named as Lakshadweep. It covers small area of 32 sq. km. Kavaratti Island is the administrative headquarters of Lakshadweep. This island group has great diversity of flora and fauna. The Pitti Island, which is uninhabited, has a bird sanctuary.

Now you see the elongated chain of islands in the Bay of Bengal extending from north to south. These are Andaman and Nicobar islands. They are bigger in size and are more numerous and scattered. The entire group of islands is divided into two broad categories- The Andaman in the north and the Nicobar in the south. It is believed that these islands are an elevated portion of submarine mountains. These island groups are of great strategic importance for the country. There is great diversity of flora and fauna in this group of islands too. These islands lie close to equator and experience equatorial climate and has thick forest cover.

- i. Write one common natural condition found both in the Lakshadweep islands and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. 1 mark
- ii. Why there is equatorial climate in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands? 1 mark
- iii. Write two different points between the Lakshadweep islands and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. 2 mark

35. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

THE NAZI WORLDVIEW

The Nazi worldview, shaped by Adolf Hitler, emphasized extreme nationalism, racial superiority, and authoritarianism. At its core was the belief in a racial hierarchy, with the "Aryan" race, particularly Germans of Nordic descent, at the top. Jews, Slavs, Roma, and others were labeled as inferior and seen as threats to Aryan purity, justifying their persecution and extermination during the Holocaust.

The Nazis also promoted the concept of *Lebensraum* ("living space"), claiming that Germans needed territorial expansion to secure resources and

grow as a nation. This policy targeted Eastern Europe, where local populations were displaced or eliminated to establish German control.

Democracy was rejected, as the Nazis believed in a single, strong leader (Führer) embodying the people's will. Adolf Hitler was glorified as Germany's savior, using propaganda and fear to enforce loyalty and crush opposition. The Nazi ideology led to catastrophic consequences worldwide.

- i. What was the Nazi concept of *Lebensraum*? 1 mark
- ii. How did the Nazis justify their persecution of Jews? 1 mark
- iii. Explain how the Nazi worldview combined racial superiority and authoritarianism in its policies. 2 mark

36. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

GREEN REVOLUTION

The Green Revolution in India, which began in the 1960s, significantly transformed the country's agricultural landscape and played a crucial role in improving food security. The introduction of high-yielding varieties of seeds, along with modern farming techniques like chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and better irrigation, led to increased food production, particularly in staple crops like wheat and rice. This boost in production helped India move from being a food-deficient nation to achieving self-sufficiency in food grains.

However, the benefits of the Green Revolution were not uniform across all regions. While states like Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh saw remarkable improvements in agricultural productivity, other areas, particularly those with poor infrastructure or erratic rainfall, struggled to benefit equally. The reliance on chemical inputs also raised environmental concerns, leading to issues like soil degradation and water scarcity.

Despite these challenges, the Green Revolution laid the foundation for India's current food security policies, such as the Public Distribution System (PDS) and the National Food Security Act (NFSA), which aim to provide subsidized food to vulnerable populations. The Green Revolution's impact on food production continues to be pivotal, but ensuring food security for all, especially during environmental crises like droughts, remains an ongoing challenge in rural India.

- i. How did the Green Revolution contribute to food security in India?
1 mark
- ii. Which states benefited the most from the Green Revolution?
1 mark
- iii. What were the challenges in ensuring food security in India after the Green Revolution, particularly in terms of regional disparities and environmental issues?
2 mark

SECTION-F

(Map Skill Based Questions) (2 + 3 = 5)

37.A. Two places (i) and (ii) have been marked on the given outline map of France. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

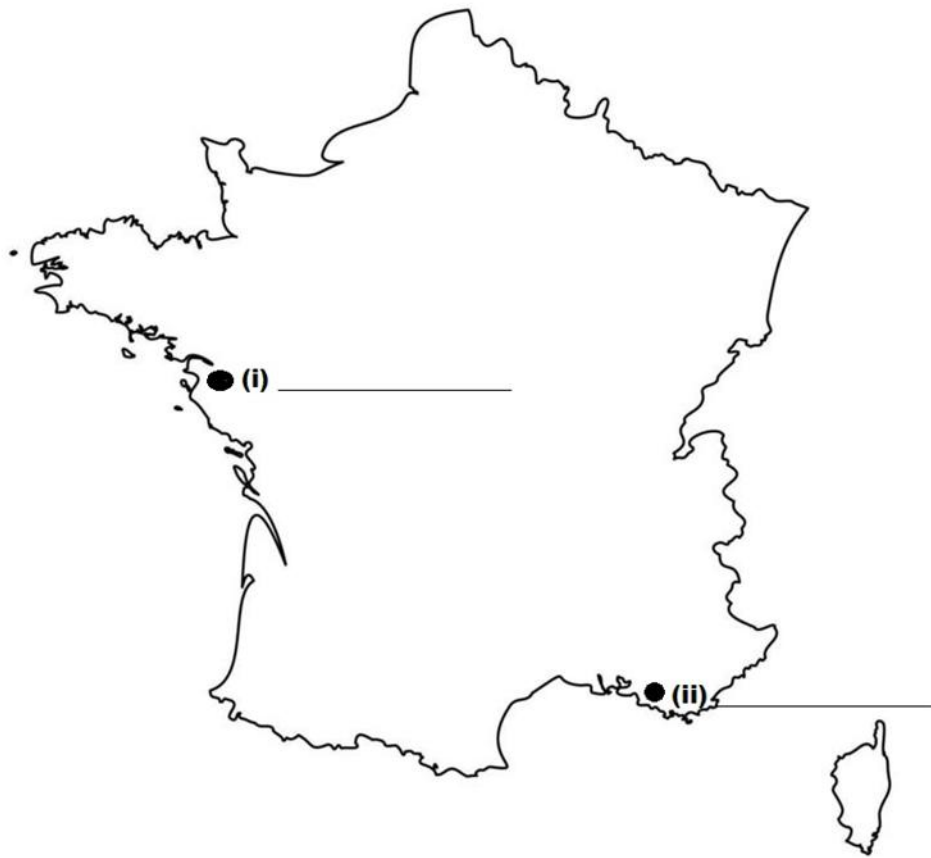
- (i) Port of France related to the slave trade
- (ii) A place from where volunteers sang National Anthem of France.

37B. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.

- i. Bandipur National Park
- ii. Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary
- iii. Pulicat Lake
- iv. Kamet (a peak)

37A. Map of France:

FRANCE MAP



*Map not to scale

37B. Map of India:



SAINIK SCHOOL AMBIKAPUR
SUMMER VACATION HOLIDAY HOMEWORK
SESSION 2025-26
SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS IX

1. “Ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution”. Explain the statement in the light of French Revolution.
2. How did philosophers influence the thinking of the people of France? What measures were taken by Robespierre to bring equality in the French Society?
3. State the events that led to the formation of the National Assembly.
4. What does ‘one person, one vote, one value’ mean? Name the countries who deny the equal right to vote.
5. How popular governments can be undemocratic? Explain with an example.
6. Explain any three differences between democratic country and non-democratic country.
7. What do you mean by physical capital? What are the items that come under physical capital?
8. What was the major disadvantage associated with HYV seeds? Explain.
9. What are the various types of crops grown in village Palampur?
10. Which ocean is named after India? Give two reasons as to why it was named after India.
11. How does India occupy an important strategic position in South Asia?
12. Write a note on the location and size of India.
13. On the given outline map of France, locate the following cities
A Bordeaux
B. Normandy
C. Nantes
14. Solve last year centralized question paper of Social Science.
(Question Paper is attached in pdf format)
15. Complete the notes/exercise of all the chapters in your notebook.