

Class 9 Social Science Question Paper 2019 - Practice PDF

Subject	Board / Medium	Time	Maximum Marks
Social Science	CBSE + State Board adaptable	3 Hours	80

Important authenticity note: This is an original Education Adda practice resource created in a 2019-style school annual-exam format. It is **not** an official 2019 board paper. Class 9 paper formats, prescribed chapters and language texts vary by school, board, medium and academic session. Students should verify the exact syllabus and exam pattern with their school or board.

General Instructions

1. The paper integrates History, Geography, Civics and Economics.
2. Use headings and relevant examples in descriptive answers.
3. For map work, use a blank political outline map of India supplied by your teacher or downloaded from an authorised learning source.
4. If a chapter is not in your current syllabus, replace it with a prescribed chapter of equal marks.

Coverage focus: French Revolution, socialism and Nazism, India - size/location/physical features/drainage/climate/population, democracy, constitutional design, elections/institutions/rights, village economy, people as resource, poverty and food security.

Section A - Objective / Very Short Answer

1. Which event is commonly associated with the storming of the Bastille? [1 mark]
(A) 14 July 1789 (B) 26 January 1950
(C) 1 May 1886 (D) 9 November 1989
2. What was the Estates General in pre-revolutionary France? [1 mark]
3. Name the major latitude that passes roughly through the middle of India. [1 mark]
4. Which type of mountains are the Himalayas? [1 mark]
5. What is a watershed? [1 mark]
6. Define democracy in one sentence. [1 mark]
7. What is a constitution? [1 mark]
8. What is universal adult franchise? [1 mark]
9. Name one fixed capital used in farming. [1 mark]
10. What is human capital? [1 mark]

11. What is the poverty line used for? [1 mark]
12. Expand PDS in the context of food security. [1 mark]

Section A: 12 marks

Section B - Short Answer I

13. Why was the French society described as unequal before 1789? Give two reasons. [2 marks]
14. Write two consequences of the Treaty of Versailles for Germany. [2 marks]
15. Why is the Indian Ocean named after India? Give two geographical reasons for India's central location. [2 marks]
16. Differentiate between Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers using any two points. [2 marks]
17. Why are elections necessary in a representative democracy? [2 marks]
18. State two functions of Parliament in a democracy. [2 marks]
19. Differentiate between physical capital and human capital with examples. [2 marks]
20. How can education help convert population into a resource? [2 marks]
21. Give two causes of rural poverty. [2 marks]
22. Why does the government maintain buffer stocks of food grains? [2 marks]

Section B: 20 marks

Section C - Short Answer II

23. Explain three ideas of the French Revolution that influenced later democratic movements. [3 marks]
24. How did propaganda and control over institutions help the Nazis consolidate power? Give three points. [3 marks]
25. Explain how the monsoon acts as a unifying bond for India while still creating regional variation. [3 marks]
26. Describe three major factors influencing the distribution of population in India. [3 marks]
27. Explain any three features that make a constitution democratic and useful. [3 marks]
28. How do independent institutions such as the Election Commission support free and fair elections? [3 marks]
29. Explain three ways in which non-farm activities can diversify a village economy. [3 marks]
30. How does the Public Distribution System support food security? Mention one limitation as well. [3 marks]

Section C: 24 marks

Section D - Long Answer / Case Based

31. "Political revolutions change institutions, but social inequality may continue." Discuss this statement with reference to the French Revolution and the position of women or poorer citizens. [5 marks]
32. Explain the major physiographic divisions of India and show how relief influences settlement, agriculture or transport. [5 marks]
33. Why is constitutional design especially important in a diverse society? Explain using principles such as rights, power-sharing, rule of law and institutional limits. [5 marks]

- 34.** Case: In a village, most families cultivate small plots. A new dairy cooperative, repair workshop [5 marks] and digital service centre open nearby. Explain how these activities can affect employment, income risk, skills and demand in the village economy.
- 35.** Map work: On a blank outline map of India, locate and label any four of the following: Tropic of [4 marks] Cancer, Western Ghats, River Ganga, Thar Desert, Deccan Plateau, Eastern Coastal Plain.
- 36.** "Food availability alone does not guarantee food security." Explain this statement using access, [5 marks] affordability, distribution and vulnerability.

Section D: 24 marks | Total: 80

Social Science Answer Key & Marking Hints

Descriptive answers should receive credit for accurate concepts, clear structure, examples and cause-effect links. Map positions should be reasonably accurate.

1. A - 14 July 1789.
2. An assembly representing the three estates, called by the monarch to discuss taxation/major matters.
3. Tropic of Cancer.
4. Young fold mountains.
5. A highland/divide separating neighbouring drainage basins.
6. A form of government in which rulers are chosen by the people through meaningful elections, with democratic rights and rules.
7. The fundamental set of rules and principles governing a state and its institutions.
8. The right of adult citizens to vote without discrimination subject to lawful age/citizenship requirements.
9. Any valid example: tube well, tractor, building, machine.
10. The stock of education, skills and health embodied in people that improves productive capacity.
11. To estimate/identify minimum consumption or income levels used to assess poverty.
12. Public Distribution System.
13. Privileges of clergy/nobility; tax burden on Third Estate; unequal political representation - any two.
14. Territorial losses; reparations; military restrictions; war-guilt clause - any two.
15. India projects centrally into the Indian Ocean; long coastline and location on major sea routes connect West Asia/Africa with Southeast/East Asia.
16. Himalayan rivers generally perennial, longer and form large basins; Peninsular rivers often more seasonal, older valleys and different gradients.
17. They allow citizens to choose/remove representatives and make government accountable.
18. Legislation, financial control, executive accountability, representation - any two.
19. Physical capital: tools/machines/buildings; human capital: skills, education and health of people.
20. Education improves skills, productivity, employability and informed decision-making.
21. Landlessness/small holdings, low productivity, indebtedness, lack of non-farm jobs - any two.
22. To stabilise supply/prices and provide grain during shortages or welfare distribution.
23. Liberty, equality, popular sovereignty/citizenship, rights - explain any three.

- 24.** Control of media/education, propaganda, repression, one-party control, targeting opponents/minorities - any three with explanation.
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- 25.** Seasonal monsoon affects most regions and agriculture, yet rainfall timing/amount varies due to relief, distance and wind paths.
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- 26.** Relief, climate, water availability, soil, jobs/urbanisation/transport - any three.
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- 27.** Rights, separation/limits of power, rule of law, representation, amendment processes - any three explained.
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- 28.** Independent supervision, voter rolls, polling rules, monitoring campaigns/counting and action against violations.
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- 29.** Examples: dairy, transport, shops, repair, processing, services; explain jobs/income links.
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- 30.** PDS distributes subsidised grain through fair-price shops; limitation may include leakage, exclusion, quality or access issues.
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- 31.** Discuss legal equality and end of privileges while noting continued exclusions or slower gains for women/poorer groups; balanced evidence.
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- 32.** Himalayas, Northern Plains, Peninsular Plateau, Indian Desert, Coastal Plains, Islands; connect relief to human/economic activity.
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- 33.** Diversity creates competing interests; constitution protects rights/minorities, distributes power, limits rulers and provides peaceful procedures.
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- 34.** More non-farm jobs, diversified income, reduced farm risk, skill demand, local multiplier effects, services for producers/consumers.
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- 35.** Any four correctly located/labeled features receive credit.
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- 36.** Food security requires availability plus economic/physical access, purchasing power, reliable distribution and protection for vulnerable groups.
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