



**INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR**  
**POST-MIDTERM EXAMINATION 2025-26**  
**SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**  
**SET 2 (Marking Scheme)**

**Class: IX**  
**Date: 30.11.2025**

**Time Allowed: 3 Hours**  
**Maximum Marks: 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.

	<b>SECTION – A HISTORY (20 Marks)</b>	Marks
<b>1</b>	C. Liberals believed in religious tolerance and an elected Parliament	1
<b>2</b>	D. Continuation of monarchy under the emperor’s leadership	1
<b>3</b>	B. b 2	1
<b>4</b>	C. 48	1
<b>5A</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Protection of private property</li><li>● Uniform system of weights and measures using the decimal system</li></ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● It helped to meet the growing demand for goods like sugar, coffee, and</li></ul>	2

5B	<p>indigo in European markets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It brought economic prosperity to port cities such as Bordeaux and Nantes through trade and shipping.</li> </ul>	
6A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Long years of warfare had exhausted France's treasury and weakened its economy.</li> <li>● Excessive expenditure on maintaining the luxurious court at the Palace of Versailles added to the financial burden.</li> <li>● France's support for the American colonies increased national debt, forcing the State to raise taxes to cover regular expenses like the army, court, government offices, and universities.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	3
6B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● French society was divided into three Estates, with the Third Estate comprising the majority population but having the least privileges.</li> <li>● The clergy and nobility (First and Second Estates) were exempt from paying taxes, enjoying privileges by birth.</li> <li>● Peasants of the Third Estate had to pay feudal dues to nobles and tithes to the clergy, bearing the full tax burden and facing widespread discontent.</li> </ul>	
7A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In January ,1933 President Hindenburg offered the chancellorship to Hitler. A mysterious fire that broke out in the German parliament facilitated his move. The Fire Decree of 1933 suspended civic rights for an indefinite period of time.</li> <li>● Then he turned on his enemies, the communists and sent them to concentration camps.</li> <li>● On 3rd March 1933, the famous Enabling Act was passed. This act established dictatorship in Germany.It gave Hitler all powers to side-line parliament and rule by decree.</li> <li>● All political parties and trade unions were banned except for the Nazi party and its affiliates.</li> <li>● The state established complete control over the economy, media, army and judiciary.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	5
7B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In foreign policy also Hitler acquired quick successes. He pulled out of the League of Nations in 1933. He reoccupied the Rhineland in 1936, and integrated Austria and Germany in 1938 under the slogan, One people, One empire, and One leader.</li> <li>● He then captured German speaking Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia, and gobbled up the entire country.</li> <li>● In September 1939, Germany invaded Poland. This started a war with France and England.</li> <li>● In September 1940, a Tripartite Pact was signed between Germany, Italy and Japan, strengthening Hitler's claim to international power.</li> <li>● He attacked the Soviet Union in June 1941. This is considered as a historic blunder as Hitler exposed the German western front to British aerial bombing and the eastern front to the powerful Soviet armies.</li> </ul>	

8	<p><b>Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+2=4)</b></p> <p>8.1 Joseph Stalin introduced it to solve grain shortages and ensure food supply to cities.</p> <p>8.2 Large collective farms in Russia were called as kolkhoz while rich peasants who practiced individual farming were called as Kulaks</p> <p>8.3Agricultural production did not increase immediately, leading to food shortages. Peasants who resisted collectivisation were punished or exiled, causing widespread fear and suffering.</p>	4
9	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 marks)</b></p> <p>Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.</p> <p>A) France B) Germany</p>	(1+1=2)
<p><b>SECTION B</b> <b>(GEOGRAPHY 20 Marks)</b></p>		
10	B. Sri Lanka and Maldives	1
11	C. Gujarat	1
12	B. Peninsular Plateau	1
13	D. Tapi	1
14	A. Statements ii and iv are correct.	1
15	D. All of the above	1
16	The Northern Plains are formed by the deposition of alluvial soil brought by rivers like the Ganga, Brahmaputra, and Indus. This rich soil, along with adequate water supply, makes the region highly fertile and suitable for agriculture.	2
17A	<p><b>Answer:</b> Climate – The sum total of weather conditions and variations over a large area for a long period of time (more than 30 years). India’s climate is influenced by several factors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Latitude:</b> India lies in the tropical and subtropical zones, affecting temperature and seasons.</li> <li><b>2. Altitude:</b> The Himalayas block cold winds from Central Asia, keeping northern India warmer.</li> <li><b>3. Distance from the Sea:</b> Coastal areas have moderate climates, while interior regions experience extreme temperatures.</li> <li><b>4. Relief Features:</b> Mountains and plateaus influence wind patterns and rainfall.</li> <li><b>5. Pressure and Winds:</b> The differential heating of land and sea causes seasonal winds and monsoons.</li> <li><b>6. Ocean Currents:</b> Warm and cold currents affect coastal temperatures.</li> </ol> <p>(Any 4 points)</p> <p>OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Starts by mid-November in northern India and continues till February.</li> </ol>	5
17B	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. It is a season of decreasing temperature and increasing atmospheric pressure.</li> <li>3. The cold North-East trade winds prevail over the country. They give rainfall to the eastern coast along Tamil Nadu.</li> <li>4. The north-western plains get light rainfall from western disturbances which are of great importance for the growing of rabi crops.</li> </ol>	

	5. Days are warm and nights are cold.	
<b>18</b>	<p><b>Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+2+1=4)</b></p> <p>18.1. A drainage basin is the area of land where all the water from rain, melting snow, or streams drains into a single river system. It includes the main river and all its tributaries.</p> <p>18.2. <b>Perennial rivers</b> flow throughout the year and are fed by glaciers and rainfall (e.g., Ganga). <b>Seasonal rivers</b> flow only during the rainy season and dry up in other months (e.g., Mahanadi, Godavari).</p> <p>18.3. Lakes help regulate river flow, store water for irrigation and drinking, support aquatic life, and attract tourism. Some lakes also have religious and cultural importance.</p>	4
<b>19</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)</b></p> <p>On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols:</p> <p>I. C. Sutlej OR D. Mahanadi</p> <p>II. Any two of the following:</p> <p>i)</p> <p>ii)</p> <p>iii)</p>	1 2
	<p><b>SECTION C</b></p> <p><b>POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)</b></p>	
<b>20</b>	C. Non-Democratic Government	1
<b>21</b>	A. Republic	1
<b>22</b>	A. R. K. Laxman	1
<b>23</b>	B. free and fair	1
<b>24</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modern democracies have large populations, making it physically impossible for all citizens to gather and make decisions collectively.</li> <li>• Most citizens lack the time, interest, or expertise to participate in every decision, so they elect representatives to do so on their behalf.</li> </ul>	2
<b>25</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Constituent Assembly worked in an organized and open way. First, they agreed on some basic ideas. Then, the Drafting Committee, led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, prepared a draft of the Constitution.</li> <li>• This draft was discussed in detail, clause by clause, by the Assembly. Only after these discussions was the final Constitution adopted.</li> <li>• The members of the Assembly met for 114 days over a period of three years. Everything they said and every document they shared was recorded and saved. These records are called the ‘Constituent Assembly Debates’. They help us understand the meaning of the Constitution. <b>(Any 2 points)</b></li> </ul>	2
<b>26</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. A democratic decision always involves many people, discussions and meetings. When a number of people put their heads together, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision.</li> </ul>	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● As most of the decisions are taken by discussions, this reduces the chances of rash or irresponsible decisions.</li> <li>● If the decision is not according to the wishes of the people, they have the right to protest, and can even force the government to withdraw it.</li> </ul>	
27A	<p>The challenges to free and fair elections in India are as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Candidates and parties with a lot of money may not be sure of their victory but they do enjoy a big and unfair advantage over smaller parties and independents.</li> <li>● In some parts of the country, candidates with criminal connection have been able to push others out of the electoral race and to secure a ‘ticket’ from major parties.</li> <li>● Some families tend to dominate political parties; tickets are distributed to relatives from these families.</li> <li>● Very often elections offer little choice to ordinary citizens, for both the major parties are quite similar to each other both in policies and practice.</li> <li>● Smaller parties and independent candidates suffer a huge disadvantage compared to bigger parties.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	5
27B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Election Commission in India enjoys the same kind of independence that the judiciary enjoys. Powers of the Election Commission of India are as follows:</li> <li>● EC takes decisions on every aspect of conduct and control of elections from the announcement of elections to the declaration of results.</li> <li>● It implements the Code of Conduct and punishes any candidate or party that violates it</li> <li>● During the election period, the EC can order the government to follow some guidelines, to prevent use and misuse of governmental power to enhance its chances to win elections, or to transfer some government officials</li> <li>● When on election duty, government officers work under the control of the EC and not the government.</li> </ul>	
28	<p><b>Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+2=4)</b></p> <p>28.1 The statement was made by Nelson Mandela who was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964 for daring to oppose the apartheid regime in South Africa.</p> <p>28.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● White and black people were not allowed to use the same buses, trains, or toilets.</li> <li>● They were also barred from attending the same schools, hospitals, or churches.</li> </ul> <p>28.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In 1994, when South Africa became a democracy, black leaders asked people to forgive the white population and work together to build a fair and equal country.</li> <li>● Both the ruling party and the freedom fighters came together to write a new</li> </ul>	4

	<p>constitution, which became one of the best in the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The constitution said that everyone should be included and treated with respect.</li> <li>● People who had oppressed others and those who were oppressed agreed to live together equally in the new South Africa. <b>(Any two points)</b></li> </ul>	
	<p><b>SECTION D</b> <b>ECONOMICS (20 marks)</b></p>	
29	B. Falls below the minimum level necessary to fulfill basic needs	1
30	C. They contribute to national income through their skills	1
31	A. Health	1
32	D. Mining - Secondary sector	1
33	C. Small farmers	1
34	C. Both are correct.	1
35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The states of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Maharashtra had a Head Count Ratio (HCR) which was less than 10 per cent in 2019– 21. In the meantime, remarkable strides have been made by States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.</li> <li>● High agricultural growth rates are responsible for reducing poverty in Punjab and Haryana.</li> <li>● Kerala has focused more on human resource development.</li> <li>● Land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty in West Bengal.</li> <li>● Public distribution of food grains is responsible for reducing poverty in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.</li> </ul>	3
36	<p>Modern methods of production helped them to increase the production. They made use of the High Yielding Variety seeds, which produced much greater yield than the traditional seeds.</p> <p>They needed plenty of water, chemical fertilizers and pesticides to produce best results.</p> <p><b>Disadvantages:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In many areas, Green Revolution is associated with loss of soil fertility due to excessive use of chemical fertilizers.</li> <li>● Continuous use of groundwater for tube well irrigation has reduced the water table below the ground level.</li> <li>● The minerals of chemical fertilizers dissolve in water and contaminate it, thereby polluting both water and soil.</li> <li>● Pesticides and insecticides pollute surface water as well as air.</li> <li>● Chemical fertilizers kill bacteria and other micro-organisms in the soil. Thus, it makes the soil unfit for cultivation</li> <li>● It has adverse effects on the environment as well as natural resources.</li> </ul>	3
37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Social Exclusion</b> is a process through which individuals or groups are excluded from facilities, benefits and opportunities that others (their “betters”) enjoy. According to this concept, poverty must be seen in terms of</li> </ul>	3

	<p>the poor having to live only in a poor surroundings with other poor people. It can be both a cause as well as a consequence of poverty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Vulnerability</b> refers to a measure describing the greater probability of certain communities like people belonging to backward castes, handicapped persons, old women etc. becoming or remaining poor in the coming years. It depends on the options available to different groups in society in terms of assets, education, health and job opportunities during disasters or calamities.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>38A</b></p>	<p>Unemployment has detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It leads to wastage of manpower resources</li> <li>● The people who are an asset become a liability. It creates economic overload</li> <li>● It creates a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the people.</li> <li>● People do not have enough money to support their family</li> <li>● The quality of life of an individual and society is adversely affected.</li> <li>● There is a general decline in its health status and rising withdrawal from the school system.</li> </ul> <p>The employment scenario in the three sectors of the Indian economy in recent years shows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There are three types of activities in which the employment sector is divided: the primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector.</li> <li>● Agriculture is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy.</li> <li>● There is no further scope in the primary sector because there is already disguised unemployment. In recent years, some of the surplus labour has moved to secondary or tertiary sectors.</li> <li>● In the Secondary sector, small scale manufacturing is the most labour absorbing sector.</li> <li>● In the Tertiary sector, various new services like biotechnology and information technology are coming up and there is scope for further employment opportunities.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>The role of education in human capital formation is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Literate population is an asset to an economy</li> <li>● It opens new avenues for a person</li> <li>● It provides new aspirations and develop values of life</li> <li>● It contributes to the growth of society</li> <li>● Educated people can earn more than the uneducated people</li> <li>● It enhances national income, cultural richness and the efficiency of governance.</li> </ul> <p>The health improvement is essential for national development, because,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Healthy population is an asset to an economy</li> </ul>	<p>5</p>
<p><b>38B</b></p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Healthier people have higher productivity because good health helps them use their full abilities and stay strong against illness</li><li>● It improves the quality of life.</li><li>● A healthy person is able to do his work in a proper and efficient way.</li><li>● A healthy person makes a greater contribution to society as compared to an unhealthy person.</li></ul>	
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