



Date: 15/09/23

GRADE: IX

TERM 1 Marking Scheme (2023-24)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Max marks: 80

Time: 3 Hour

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- v. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q1 to Q20)

20 x 1M = 20M

1. Which of the following parallels of latitude divides India into two almost equal parts?
(a) Equator
(b) Tropic of Capricorn
(c) Tropic of Cancer
(d) Prime Meridian

Ans. (c) Tropic of Cancer

2. Which of the following sectors is related to agriculture, forestry and dairy?
(a) Primary Sector
(b) Tertiary Sector
(c) Secondary Sector
(d) None of the above

Ans. (a) Primary Sector

3. Which one of the following is related to the tertiary sector?

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Forestry
- (c) Mining
- (d) Communication

Ans.(d) Communication

4. Which of the following is an economic activity?

- (a) A teacher teaching his son
- (b) Recitation among friends
- (c) Teacher teaching in the classroom
- (d) All of the above

Ans. c) Teacher teaching in the classroom

5. Which two states of India continue to be the poorest states?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir
- (b) Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand
- (c) Orissa, Bihar
- (d) None of the above

Ans. c) Orissa, Bihar

6. Which social group is most vulnerable to poverty in India?

- (a) Schedule castes
- (b) Schedule tribes
- (c) Casual labourers
- (d) All of the above

Ans. d) All of the above

7. The Great Indian Desert is located in which state?

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Gujarat
- c) Punjab
- d) Haryana

Ans. a)Rajasthan

8.The famous hill station "Shimla" is located in which state?

- a) Himachal Pradesh
- b) Uttarakhand

- c) Jammu and Kashmir
- d) Sikkim

Ans. a) Himachal Pradesh

9. What is the Brahmaputra river called in Arunachal Pradesh?

- A. Dibang
- B. Dihang
- C. Tsangpo
- D. Jamuna

Ans. b) dihang

10. The neighboring countries that share their boundaries with India are :

- (a) Pakistan and Afghanistan
- (b) Myanmar and Bangladesh
- (c) China and Nepal
- (d) All the above

Ans d) All of the above.

11. Which of the following estates of French society paid all the taxes?

- a) First estate
- b) Second Estate
- c) Third estate
- d) All of these

Ans C) Third Estate

12. Who was the leader of the Jacobin Club?

- a) Maximilian Robespierre
- b) Rousseau
- c) Voltaire

Ans A) Maximilian Robespierre

13. The French Revolution started in.....year.

- a) 1688
- b) 1709
- c) 1789
- d) 1749

Ans C) 1789

14. What does the term "democracy" mean?

- a) Government by the wealthy elite
- b) Government by the military
- c) Government by the people
- d) Government by a single ruler

Ans C) Government by the people

15. What's the meaning of 'One person, one vote, one value' ?

- a) One person has one vote and each vote has one value
- b) One person is to be voted by all
- c) A person can vote only once in his life
- d) both (b) and (c)

Ans A)

16. What is Guillotine?

- a) A device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person is beheaded
- b) A sword by which the person is beheaded
- c) A tool by which the person is hanged with the rope
- d) To shoot the person in front of the people

Ans A)

17. Some of the drawbacks of democracy are:

- a) Instability and delays
- b) Corruption and hypocrisy
- c) Politicians fighting among themselves
- d) All the above

Ans D)

18. How are the rulers of Saudi Arabia elected?

- a) By the people
- b) Rule of the army
- c) because they happen to be into the royal family
- d) None of these

Ans C)

19. In a democracy the final decision making power must rest with.....

- a) The official heads
- b) The monarch
- c) Those elected by the people
- d) None of these

Ans C)

20. Which of the following permitted under rule of law?

- a) Prime Minister can be punished for violating the constitution
- b) Police has a right to kill anybody
- c) Women can be paid lesser salaries
- d) President can rule for as long as he want

Ans. a)

SECTION -B

Very Short Answer Type Questions (Q. 21to Q.24)

(2x 4= 8M)

Q.21 List the demerits of increase in population.

Ans. The demerits of population increase are :

- The per capita income drops.
- Non-productive force increases.
- The people below poverty line increases.
- Resources like land, factories or other tools and machinery are divided into more persons so profit becomes divided.
- Slums come up.
- Unemployment increases.

OR

What are two new indicators to analyze poverty?

Ans. Two new indicators to analyse poverty are:

- Social exclusion
- Vulnerability

Q.22 Define Poverty.

Ans. Poverty may be defined as a situation in which a person is unable to secure even his basic requirements or we can say poverty is lack of income to acquire minimum necessities of life like food, clothing, housing, education and health.

Q.23 What is Democracy?

Ans. Democracy is a form of governance in which the people directly or indirectly decide on laws, policies, leadership, and key initiatives for a state or other polity.

Q. 24. What is the Jacobin Club?

Ans. The most popular club was that of the Jacobin. This club included small shopkeepers, artisans such as shoemakers, pastry cooks, printers, servants and daily-wage workers.

SECTION -C

Short Answer Type Questions (Q.25 to Q.29)

(3x5= 15M)

Q. 25. Write about the main features of the Shiwaliks.

Ans. The Siwalik are sometimes considered to include the southern hills of the Assam Himalayas, stretching east some 400 miles across southern Bhutan to the Brahmaputra River. The most isolated range of the Himalayas is called the Shiwaliks.

The three main features of these categories are

- (i) They exceed 10-50 km in diameter and have a height of between 900 and 1100 meters.
- (ii) These sections are made up of uncoordinated rivers that run down rivers from the main Himalayas to the north.
- (iii) These valleys are covered with dense alluvium rocks. The long valley that lies between the small Himalayas and the Shiwaliks is known as the Duns, as Dehra Dun, Kotli Dun and Patli Dun.

OR

Write about 4 main features of the Great Indian Desert.

Ans. It is an undulating sandy plain covered with sand dunes.

- This region receives very low rainfall below 150 mm per year.
- It has arid climate with low vegetation cover.
- Streams appear during the rainy season.

Q.26. What is Social Exclusion?

Ans. **Social Exclusion:** it means that poor have to live only in poor surroundings with other poor people. Their locality is generally separated and excluded from mixing with the locality in which better off people live.

Poor people are denied the facilities, benefits and opportunities that better-off people enjoy.

Q.27. List down the disadvantages of unemployment.

Ans. (i) It leads to wastage of manpower resources. It turns the population into liability for economy instead of asset. It even fills the country's youth with the feeling of hopelessness and despair.

(ii) It increases the economic load. The dependence of unemployed on the working population increases. Due to unemployment that adversely affects the quality of life of an individual as well as society.

(iii) It affects the overall growth of an economy. It indicates a depressed economy and wastage of resources which could have been gainfully employed.

Q.28. What are the features of democracy?

Ans. The rulers of the nation are elected by the citizens.

- Free elections are held which are quite competitive.
- Every individual has the right to vote.
- Rulers are bound to abide by the Constitution.
- Rights of the citizens are protected through the constitution.
- An independent judiciary exists.

Q.29. What are the declaration of rights of man and citizen? Explain

Ans. Rights such as the right to life, freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, equality before law, were established as natural and inalienable rights, that is, they belonged to each human being by birth and could not be taken away. It was the duty of the state to protect each citizen's natural rights.

Men are born and remain free and equal in rights.

Liberty consists of the power to do whatever is not injurious to others. The law has the right to forbid only actions that are injurious to society

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q30 to 33)

(5×4= 20M)

Q.30 What are the major causes of poverty in India?

Ans. The major causes of poverty are:

a) Colonial Rule: The exploitative policies of the colonial rule destroyed India's handicraft industries and a large number of weavers and craftsmen became unemployed.

b) Low Growth Rate: until the beginning of 1980s India suffered from low growth rate. It resulted in low job creations and low level of income.

c) Unemployment: Green Revolution created many job opportunities but it was limited to only few states. The Industrial sector increased but the seekers were more than the jobs created.

d)Population Growth: Rising population stresses upon resources of a country, which is distributed unequally. It increases the problem of both underemployment as well as unemployment. It reduces the per capita income.

e)Income inequalities: Unequal distribution of land and other resources is also a major reason of poverty. Land resources are limited also. Government's initiatives suffered from faulty implementations of policies to reduce poverty.

f)Socio-cultural and economic factors: People, including the very poor, spend a lot of money to fulfil their social obligations and observe religious ceremonies. Small farmers borrow money to buy agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers etc. Their inability to repay indulges them into indebtedness which is both the cause and effect of poverty.

OR

What are the different measures initiated for removal of poverty?

Ans. The government of India started some targeted anti-poverty programmes. Some of them are listed below:

- 1.Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005
- 2.Prime Minister *Rozgar Yojna* (PMRY) 1993
- 3.Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) 1995
- 4.*Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna* (SGSY) 1999
- 5.*Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojna* (PMGY) 2000
- 6.Antodaya Anna Yojna (AAY) 2000

Q.31. Compare the main features of the Western Coastal Plain and Eastern Coastal Plain.

Ans.

Eastern Coastal Plains	Western Coastal Plains
Eastern Coastal Plain is divided into 2 stretches North and South. The part which is in the South is known as Coromandel Coast and the Northern Stretch of Eastern Coastal Plains is known as Northern Circar.	Western Coastal Plains are divided into 3 different sections. The southern part is known as Malabar Coast, the Central part of the Western Coast is known as the Karavali or Kanara. The Northern Part of the Western Coast is known as Konkan.
Eastern Coastal Plain is in	Western Coastal Plain is

between the Bay of Bengal in the East and the Eastern Ghats to its West.	between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats.
Wide Deltas are formed by large rivers on the Eastern Coastal Plains	No Deltas are formed in Western Coastal plains, by small rivers.
Eastern Coastal Plain is fertile due to alluvial soil	Except for the Southern Part i.e. Malabar Coast, the Western Coastal Plain is infertile for agricultural purposes.
Eastern Coastal Plain is broader	Western Coastal Plains are very narrow
Eastern Coastal plain is a level surface	Western Coastal plain is intersected by mountain ridges.

OR

Differentiate Between Lakshadweep Island & Andaman and Nicobar Island.

Ans. 1) The Andaman and Nicobar islands are originated from volcanic eruptions but Lakshadweep islands are originated from coral reefs (skeleton of sea anemones)

2) Andaman and Nicobar islands stretched in Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep stretched in Arabian sea.

3) Total geographical area of Andaman and Nicobar islands is 8249 km and Lakshadweep is 32 km.

4) Andaman and Nicobar islands has a population of 356,154 people. The population of Lakshadweep Island is 51,707 people.

5) In Andaman and Nicobar islands many languages are spoken like Nicobarese, Bengali, English, Hindi, Tamil, and Malayalam etc. In most parts of Lakshadweep Island Malayalam is spoken.

6) Andaman and Nicobar consist of 570 islands and Lakshadweep consists of 11 islands

7) Andaman and Nicobar have almost 1,374 registered small scale industries. Lakshadweep Island has no industries.

Q.32. What do you mean by Democracy? What are the arguments in Favor of Democracy?

Democracy is a form of governance in which the people directly or indirectly decide on laws, policies, leadership, and key initiatives for a state or other polity.

A democratic government is always a better government since it is an accountable form of government.

- Democracy improves decision making quality.
- Democracy gives a method to deal with differences and conflicts.
- Democracy enhances citizens' dignity.
- Democracy is better compared to other forms of government since it allows us to correct our mistakes.

Q.33. What were the social causes of the French Revolution?

Social Cause

The society was divided into 3 estates.

1.The members of first 2 estates i.e., Clergy and Nobility enjoy certain privileges by birth. They are exempted from paying taxes to the state. Nobles also enjoy feudal privileges which include feudal dues extracted from peasants.

2.The church extracts its share of taxes called Tithes from peasants. A direct tax Taille and a number of indirect taxes are levied on everyday consumption articles like salt and tobacco.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q34to36)

(4X3=12M)

Q34. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

India is a vast country. Lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere. The mainland extends between latitudes $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$ and longitudes $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$. The Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ} 30'N$) divides the country into almost two equal parts. To the southeast and southwest of the mainland, lie the Andaman and Nicobar islands and the Lakshadweep islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea respectively. Find out the extent of these groups of islands from your atlas. The land mass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km. India's total area accounts for about 2.4 percent of the total geographical area of the world. India is the seventh largest country in the world note that the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30° . Despite this fact, the east-west extent appears to be smaller than the north-south extent.

India is bounded by the young fold mountains in the northwest, north, and northeast. South of about 22° north latitude, it begins to taper and extends towards the Indian Ocean, dividing it into two seas, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on its east. Note that the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30° . From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, there is a time lag of two hours. Hence, time along the Standard Meridian of India passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar

Pradesh) is taken as the Indian standard time for the whole country. The latitudinal extent influences the duration of day and night, as one moves from south to north.

Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:

i) What is the Latitudinal extent of India? 1.

- a) $8^{\circ}4'E$ and $37^{\circ}6'W$
- b) $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'S$
- c) $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$
- d) $8^{\circ}4'S$ and $37^{\circ}6'S$

Ans. c) $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$

ii) What is the Longitudinal extent of India? 1.

- a) $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$
- b) $68^{\circ}7'W$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$
- c) $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'W$
- d) $68^{\circ}7'N$ and $97^{\circ}25'S$

Ans. a) $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$

iii) Name the young fold mountains that bound India from the northwest, north, and northeast. 1.

- a) Aravalis
- b) Himalayas
- c) Karakoram
- d) Purvanchal hills.

Ans.b) Himalayas

iv) Time along the Standard meridian of India passing through Mirzapur is taken as?

- a) Eastern Standard Time 1.
- b) Indian standard Time
- c) Pacific Standard Time
- d) Central Time Zone

Ans. b) Indian Standard Time.

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

Rule of law and respect for rights

Zimbabwe attained independence from White minority rule in 1980. since then, the country has been ruled by ZANU-PF, the party that led the freedom struggle. Its leader, Robert Mugabe, has ruled the country since independence. Elections were held regularly and always won by ZANU-PF. President Mugabe was popular but also used unfair practices in elections. Over the years his government changed the

Constitution several times to increase the powers of the President and make him less accountable. Opposition party workers were harassed and their meetings disrupted. Public protests and demonstrations against the government were declared illegal. There was a law that limited the right to criticise the President. Television and radio were controlled by the government and gave only the ruling party's vision. There were independent newspapers but the government harassed those journalists who went against it. The government ignored some court judgments that went against it and pressured judges. He was forced out of office in 2017.

1) Who was Robert Mugabe?

Ans: President

2) Whom did the Zimbabwe government harass?

Ans: Journalists

3) ZANU-PF was Zimbabwe's.....party.

Ans: Ruling Party

4) Which nation justifies the example that 'popular government can be undemocratic'?

Ans: Zimbabwe

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

On the morning of 14 July 1789, the city of Paris was in a state of alarm. The king had commanded troops to move into the city. Rumors spread that he would soon order the army to open fire upon the citizens. Some 7,000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall and decided to form a people's militia. They broke into a number of government buildings in search of arms. Finally, a group of several hundred people marched towards the eastern part of the city and stormed the fortress-prison, the Bastille, where they hoped to find hoarded ammunition. In the armed fight that followed, the commander of the Bastille was killed and the prisoners released – though there were only seven of them. Yet the Bastille was hated by all because it stood for the despotic power of the king. The fortress was demolished and its stone fragments were sold in the markets to all those who wished to keep a souvenir of its destruction. The days that followed saw more rioting both in Paris and the countryside. Most people were protesting against the high price of bread. Much later, when historians looked back upon this time, they saw it as the beginning of a chain of events that ultimately led to the execution of the king in France, though most people at the time did not anticipate this outcome.

1. On 14th July, 1789 the people of the _____ estate attacked the Bastille prison and freed all the prisoners signaling the start of the _____.

Ans: d) third, revolution

2. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

Ans b) The Bastille stood for the democratic power of the king

3. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option:

Assertion (A): The people of France storm the Bastille.

Reason (R): They were hopeful to find King Louis XIV and commander of the Bastille there

Ans c) A is correct but R is wrong.

4. What was the immediate cause of rioting in Paris?

Ans b) The high price of bread

SECTION-F

MapSkillBasedQuestion(Q37aand37b)

(2+3=5M)

37a) Locate and label the following items on the given map:

1. Capital of India
2. The great Indian Desert
3. Eastern Ghat & Western Ghat

37. b) Locate and label the following items on the given map:

- a) Bihar
- b) West Bengal

Label it on this Map and attach it to your answer Script.

