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| INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIRhttp://www.iswkoman.com/images/indian_logo.jpg **POST MID-TERM EXAMINATION 2023-24**  **SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**  **MARKING SCHEME**    **Class: IX Time Allowed: 3 Hours**  **Date: 28.11.2023 Maximum Marks: 80** |

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| **General Instructions: -**  **1.** Question paper comprises six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.  **2. Section A -** From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.  **3. 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.  **4. Section C -** contains Q.25to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.  **5. 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.  **6. Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.  **7. 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)  **8.** 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 have to be attempted  **9**. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. |

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| **Q. No** | **SECTION – A.**  **MCQs (1X20=20)** | MARKS |
| **1** | Why did the Tsar dismiss the first Duma within 75 days of its election?  **Ans. B. Because the Tsar did not want anyone to question his authority** | 1 Mark |
| **2** | In the questions given below, there are statements marked as assertion (A) and reasons(R). Read the statements and choose the correct options:  **Assertion (A):** The period from 1793-94 was known as the ‘Reign of Terror’ in the history of France.  **Reason(R):** Maximilian Robespierre used a harsh method to retreat his enemies.  **Ans. A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A** | 1 Mark |
| **3** | Which of the following was the main objective of the Constitution of 1791?  **Ans. A. To establish a Constitutional Monarchy.** | 1 Mark |
| **4** | Identify the person in the picture.  **Ans. C. Adolf Hitler** | 1 Mark |
| **5** | Which of the following rivers is known as the ‘Dakshin Ganga’?  **Ans. A. The Godavari** | 1 Mark |
| **6** | Summer Season is also the season for localised thunderstorms, associated with violent winds, torrential downpours. In West Bengal, these storms are known as……  Ans.  **Ans. A. The Kaal Baisakhi** | 1 Mark |
| **7** | In which division of the Himalayas are the famous valleys of Kashmir, Kangra and Kullu located?  **Ans. B. The Himachal** | 1 Mark |
| **8** | What does the term ‘Sovereign’ mean?  **Ans. A. People have the supreme power to make decisions** | 1 Mark |
| **9** | What is voter turnout?  **Ans. B. The percentage of eligible voters who cast their votes in an election** | 1 Mark |
| **10** | The concept of 'reserved constituencies' in India is based on:  **Ans. C. Caste** | 1 Mark |
| **11** | How does democracy allow us to correct its own mistakes?  **C. Rulers can be Changed**    **Ans.** | 1 Mark |
| **12** | What is ‘Constitutional Law’?  **Ans. A.** **Provisions given in the Constitution** | 1 Mark |
| **13** | Who framed the Indian Constitution?  **Ans. D. The Constituent Assembly** | 1 Mark |
| **14** | In the questions given below, there are statements marked as assertion (A) and reasons(R). Read the statements and choose the correct options:  **Assertion (A):** Political Institution of the colonial rule serves as a blueprint for setting up of the Indian Constitution.  **Reason (R):** The Indian Constitution did not adopt any institutional details and procedures from colonial laws.  **Ans. C. (A) is true, but (R) is false** | 1 Mark |
| **15** | What is the period allotted for campaigning in an election?  **Ans. A. Two weeks** | 1 Mark |
| **16** | In the questions given below, there are statements marked as assertion (A) and reasons(R). Read the statements and choose the correct options:  **Assertion (A):** There were a number of causes for the widespread poverty in India.  **Reason (R):** One historical reason is the economic growth and development under the British colonial administration.  **Ans. C. A is true but R is false.** | 1 Mark |
| **17** | How does poverty impact education?  **Ans. B. It prevents children from attending the school** | 1 Mark |
| **18** | Where do most of the small farmers borrow money to arrange capital in Palampur?  Ans: **D. Village money lenders** | 1 Mark |
| **19** | What do the farmers do with the surplus wheat in the village Palampur?  **Ans. A. Sold in the market for a good profit** | 1 Mark |
| **20** | In the questions given below, there are statements marked as assertion (A) and reasons(R). Read the statements and choose the correct options:  **Assertion:** The poverty line is determined only on the basis of health.  **Reason:** What is necessary to satisfy basic needs is different at different time and place.  **Ans. D. A is false but R is true.** | 1 Mark |
|  | **SECTION B**  **VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)** |  |
| **21** | **“Democracy is a form of Government, which is not free from drawbacks. Justify**  **Ans.**   * Leaders keep changing in a democracy. This leads to instability. * Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality. * So many people have to be consulted in a democracy that it leads to delays. * Elected leaders do not know the best interest of the people. It leads to bad decisions. * Democracy leads to corruption for it is based on electoral competition.   **[Any two points]** | 2 Marks |
| **22** | **Who are pastoral nomads? What are ‘Kharif’ and ‘rabi’ crops?**  Ans.   * The nomadic pastoralists are the people who do not live at one place but move from one area to another with their cattle and other animals to earn their living. They depend on livestock rearing. * Kharif is the autumn crop, usually harvested between September and October. Rabi, the spring crop, usually harvested after March | 2 Marks |
| **23** | **Why do the days and nights are almost of equal duration at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?**  Ans.   * The difference in the durations of day and night at Kanyakumari and Kashmir are respectively due to their latitudinal locations. * Kanyakumari is located closer to the equator i.e. 8° away from the equator. It receives maximum sunlight and experiences a minimum difference between day and night. * On the other hand, Kashmir lies further away from the equator i.e. North of the tropic of Cancer, and experiences a significant difference between the duration of day and night. | 2 Marks |
| **24** | **Define EVM. What are its advantages?**  Ans.   * Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) are used to record votes. The machine shows the names of the candidates and the party symbols. * The votes secured by each candidate are recorded by the machine.So, it’s easy to count. Within a few hours of counting, all the results are declared and the winner is announced. | 2 Marks |
|  | **SECTION C**  **SHORT ANSWER- BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)** |  |
| **25** | Explain the impact of the Russian Revolution on the world.   * Communist parties were formed in many countries, like the Communist Party of Great Britain. * Bolsheviks encouraged the Colonial people to follow their experiment to fight against Imperialism. * Many Non-Russians from outside the USSR, participated in the Conference of the People of East and the Bolshevik-founded Comintern (an International Union of Pro-Bolshevik Socialist Parties). * Some received education in the USSR's Communist University of Workers of the East. **[Any three points]** | 3 Marks |
| **26** | **Lakes are of fundamental importance to human beings. Justify**  Ans.   * Lakes help to regulate the flow of a river. * During heavy rainfall, it prevents flooding and during the dry season, it helps to maintain an even flow of water. * They also can be used for developing Hydropower. * They moderate the climate of the surroundings, maintains aquatic ecosystem, enhance natural beauty, help tourism and provide recreation.   **(Any Three)** | 1. Marks |
| **27** | **Describe how the poverty line is estimated in India.**   Ans**.** In India, the poverty line is estimated periodically, usually every-five years, by conducting sample surveys. These surveys are carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).   * In India, for determining the poverty line, the accepted average calorie requirement is 2,400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2,100 calories per person per day in urban areas. * In the year 2011-12, the poverty line for a person was fixed at Rs.816 per month for the rural areas and Rs.1,000 for the urban areas. | 3 Marks |
| **28** | **What is the philosophy of the Indian Constitution?**  Ans. The basic values have been included in the preamble to the constitution. It contains the philosophy on which the entire constitution has been built.   * The preamble provides a standard to examine and evaluate any law and action of government to find out whether it is good or bad. It is the soul of the constitution. * The preamble mentions people as source of the constitution * It states that India is a sovereign, socialist, secular and democratic republic. It provides justice, liberty, equality and fraternity for the people. | 3 Marks |
| **29** | **‘There is an unequal distribution of land among farmers in the village Palampur’. Do you agree? Justify**  Ans.   * The economic wellbeing of farmers is judged by the amount of land they own. However, not all farmers have sufficient land for cultivation in Palampur. * In Palampur, about one third of the 450 families are landless, i.e. 150 families, most of them Dalits, have no land for cultivation. * Of the remaining families who own land, 240 families cultivate very small plots of land less than 2 hectares in size. It does not bring adequate income to their families. * Only 60 families cultivate more than 2 hectares of land and only a few farmers have land more than 10 hectares. * This uneven distribution of land is observed in the context of Indian villages as well. About one third of the farmers are landless | 3 Marks |
|  | **SECTION D**  **LONG ANSWER- BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)** |  |
| **30** | **How were the schools in Germany ‘cleansed’ and ‘purified’ under Nazi rule?**  Ans.   * All schools were cleansed and purified. This meant that teachers who were Jews or seen as politically unreliable were dismissed. * Children were segregated — Germans and Jews could not sit together or play together. * Later on the undesirable children — the Jews, the physically handicapped, Gypsies were thrown out of schools and they were taken to gas chambers. * Children in school were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews and worship Hitler. Sports were given great importance. * The function of sports was to nurture a spirit of violence and aggression among children. Stereotypes of Jews were propagated through all classes. Schooling was a prolonged period of ideological training.   **OR**  **Media was carefully used to win support for the regime and popularise its worldview.**  Ans.   * Nazi ideas were spread through visual images, films, radio, posters, catchy slogans and leaflets. In posters, groups identified as the ‘enemies’ of Germans were stereotyped, mocked, abused and described as evil. * Socialists and liberals were represented as weak and degenerate. They were attacked as malicious foreign agents. Propaganda films were made to create hatred for Jews. * The most infamous film was The Eternal Jew. Orthodox Jews were stereotyped and marked. They were shown with flowing beards wearing kaftans, whereas in reality it was difficult to distinguish German Jews by their outward appearance because they were a highly assimilated community. * They were referred to as vermin, rats and pests. * Their movements were compared to those of rodents. Nazism worked on the minds of the people, tapped their emotions, and turned their hatred and anger at those marked as ‘undesirable’ | 5 Marks |
| **31** | **Various factors control the climate of a place. Explain the important factors that influence the climate of India by giving suitable examples.**  Ans.  **(a)** **Latitudinal Location-** India lies in the Northern Hemisphere with the Tropic of Cancer (23°30′N) passing almost through the middle of India. Areas to its south have tropical type of climate, while areas to its north have characteristics of sub-tropical climate.  **(b)** **Altitude -** The mountainous areas to the north of India have average altitude of about 6,000 meters. The Himalayas prevent the cold winds from Central Asia from entering the subcontinent. It is because of these mountains that this subcontinent experiences comparatively milder winters as compared to central Asia.  **(c) Relief Features –** Relief plays a major role in determining the climate of a place. High mountains act as barriers for cold or hot winds. They may also cause precipitation if they are high enough and lie in the path of rain-bearing winds.  **(d)** **Pressure and Winds.** The pressure and wind conditions over India are unique. They result in seasonal reversal of the wind system and monsoon winds dominate the climate of India.  **(e)** **Distance from the sea.** Places at coastal locations, e.g. Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, have maritime or equable climate due to the moderating influence of the sea. But places in the interior of the country, far from the sea, experience extreme climate due to continentality, e.g. Delhi.  **OR**  **During which months do we experience Cold Weather Season? Describe the features of this season.**  Ans.   * Starts by mid-November in northern India and continues till February. * December and January are the coldest months. * Temperature decreases from the south (24°C - 25°C) to north (10°C - 15°C). * Days are warm and nights are cold. Frost is common in higher regions. * The cold north-east trade winds prevail over the country. They give rainfall to the eastern coast along Tamil Nadu. * The north-western plains get light rainfall from western disturbances which are of great importance for the growing of rabi crops. * Peninsular India does not have a well-defined cold weather season. * It is generally cool, dry, fine weather with clear skies and low humidity and low temperatures**. (First point compulsory+ Any Four)** | 5 Marks |
| **32** | **The Election Commission plays an important role in elections. Justify.**  Ans.  In India elections are conducted by an independent and very powerful Election Commission (EC). It enjoys the same kind of independence that the judiciary enjoys.   * EC takes decisions on every aspect of conduct and control of elections from the announcement of elections to the declaration of results. * It implements the Code of Conduct and punishes any candidate or party that violates it. * 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. * When on election duty, government officers work under the control of the EC and not the government.   **OR**  **Explain the challenges faced to conduct the free and fair elections.**  Ans.   * 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. * 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. * Some families tend to dominate political parties; tickets are distributed to relatives from these families. * 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. * Smaller parties and independent candidates suffer a huge disadvantage compared to bigger parties. | 5 Marks |
| **33** | **“Unemployment leads to a depressed economy”. What are the different types of unemployment found in India and explain its consequences**.  Ans.  The different types of unemployment are as follows: -   * **Seasonal unemployment** happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year. People dependent upon agriculture usually face this kind of problem. * **Disguised unemployment** people appear to be employed. Members engaged in agricultural activity. The work requires the service of five people but engages eight people. If three people are removed the productivity of the field will not decline and the three extra people are disguised unemployed. * **Educated Unemployment: -** It is a situation where people are educated but not able to find jobs for themselves.   **Consequences of unemployment are as follows: -**   * Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resources. * People who are an asset for the economy turn into a liability. * There is a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the youth. * Unemployment tends to increase the economic overload. * The dependence of the unemployed on the working population increases   **OR**  **State the various Poverty Alleviation Programmes introduced by the government to reduce Poverty and what are the major reasons for the less effectiveness of Poverty Alleviation Programmes?**  Ans.   * **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.** \*The Act aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every rural household. * **Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana [PMRY]** \*It was started in 1993. \*It aims to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns. * **Rural Employment Generation Programme [ REGP**] \*It was launched in 1995. \*It aims to create self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns. * **Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)** \*It was launched in 1999. \*It aims to assist poor families above the poverty line by organizing them into self-help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. * **Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana (PMGY)** \*It was launched in 2000. \*Additional central assistance is given to states for basic services such as primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water and rural electrification. * **Antyodaya Anna Yozana (AAY)** was started in 2000. It aims to reduce hunger among the poorest segments of the BPL population by supply of food and other important commodities for their daily needs on subsidized rates.   **Reasons: -**   * It is due to lack of proper implementation and right targeting. * There also has been a lot of overlapping of schemes. * Despite good intentions, the benefits of these schemes have not fully reached the poor. | 5 Marks |
|  | **SECTION-E**  **CASE- BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)** |  |
| **34** | **Read the given extract and answer the following questions:**  The revolutionary journalist Jean-Paul Marat commented in his newspaper LíAmi du people (The friend of the people) on the Constitution drafted by the National Assembly: ëThe task of representing the people has been given to the rich Ö the lot of the poor and oppressed will never be improved by peaceful means alone. Here we have absolute proof of how wealth influences the law. Yet laws will last only as long as the people agree to obey them. And when they have managed to cast off the yoke of the aristocrats, they will do the same to the other owners of wealth.  **34.1.** What is ‘constitutional monarchy’?  **Ans.** The power of the King will be distributed to different organs. Legislative, executive and Judiciary  **34.2.** Mention any two philosophers during the French Revolution.  **Ans**. J.J. Rousseau, B. Montesquieu, John Locke  **34.3**. Explain the features of the constitution of 1791.  **Ans.** Its main aim was to limit the powers of the monarch.   * Powers were then divided to different institutions like legislative, executive and judiciary. * Active citizens of France elected electors who in turn voted to elect the National Assembly. * Not all citizens had the right to vote. Only men of 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least three days of a labourer’s wage. They were called active citizens. * The remaining men and all women were called passive citizens. * The National Assembly controlled the King. France became constitutional monarchy [any two points] | 4 Marks  1  1  2 |
| **35** | **Read the given extract and answer the following questions:**  The Himalayas, geologically young and structurally fold mountains stretch over the northern borders of India. These mountain ranges run in a west-east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra. The Himalayas represent the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountain barriers of the world. They form an arc, which covers a distance of about 2,400 Km. Their width varies from 400 Km in Kashmir to 150 Km in Arunachal Pradesh.  **35.1** Name the Northern most range of Himalayas andwhatis the core of this range of Himalayas composed of?  **Ans**. Great or Inner Himalayas or the Himadri. Core of this range of Himalayas is composed of Granite.  **35.2** The part of Himalayas lying between Tista and Dihang rivers is known by which name?  **Ans.** Assam Himalayas  **35.3** The outermost range of the Himalayas is called the Shiwaliks.Mention any two features of this range.  **Ans.** They extend over a width of 10-50 Km and have an altitude varying between 900 and 1100 metres. These ranges are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers from the main Himalayan ranges located farther north. These valleys are covered with thick gravel and alluvium. The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalaya and the Shiwaliks are known as Duns. Dehra Dun, Kotli Dun and Patli Dun are some of the well-known Duns.( Any Two) | 4 Marks  1  1  2 |
| **36** | **Read the given extract and answer the following questions:**  Certain social and economic groups are more vulnerable to poverty. Poverty reduction is expected to make better progress in the next ten to fifteen years. This would be possible mainly due to higher economic growth, increasing stress on universal free elementary education, declining population growth, increasing empowerment of the women and the economically weaker sections of society.  **36.1.** What do you understand about ‘Human Poverty’?  **Ans:**  Many scholars advocate that we must broaden the concept of poverty into human poverty.   * A large number of people may have been able to feed themselves. But they do not have education or shelter or health care or job security or self-confidence. * They are not free from caste and gender discrimination. The practice of child labour is still common.   **36.2.** Identify the Social and Economic groups which are most vulnerable to poverty in India. **Ans.** Social groups, which are most vulnerable to poverty, are Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe households.  Similarly, among the Economic groups, the most vulnerable groups are the rural agricultural labour households and urban casual labour households.  **36.3** Social exclusion can be both a cause as well as consequence of poverty. Explain the statement.  **Ans.** Social exclusion can be seen in the terms of poor who have to live only in a poor surrounding with other poor people.   * Poor people are excluded from better surroundings with better-off people. For example, in India people belonging to certain lower castes (i.e., Scheduled Castes) are excluded from equal opportunities. * Poor people of certain castes have to live in a separate locality and are excluded from mixing with better-off people. * Due to such discrimination These people are deprived of better employment and growth opportunities. * Social exclusion thus leads to poverty and can cause more damage than having a very low income. | 4 Marks  1  1  2 |
|  | **SECTION-F**  **MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)** | 5 Marks |
| **37** | 37 a. On the given political map of Europe, two places are marked as A and B. Identify and Write their correct names on the lines provided.  A. An ally country - Britain  B. A central power- Turkey | 2 |
|  | 37 b. On the given outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable Symbols.  i. Shiwalik Range  ii. Lake Chilka  iii. Chottanagpur Plateau  iv. Lake Wular | 3 |