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| INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIRhttp://www.iswkoman.com/images/indian_logo.jpg **MID-TERM EXAMINATION 2023-24**  **SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**    **(MARKING SCHEME)**  **Class: IX Time Allowed: 3 Hours**  **Date: 21.09.2023 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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| **I** | **SECTION – A.**  **MCQs (1X20=20)** | MARKS |
| **1** | The tax levied by the Church, comprising of one-tenth of the agricultural produce was called:  **A. Tithes**  B. Taille  C. Agricultural Tax  D. Produce Tax | 1 Mark |
| **2** | Arrange the following events in chronological sequence:  **Ans: B. ii, iv, i, iii** | 1 MARK |
| **3** | Which one of the following Groups supported the Women's Suffragette Movement?  The Radicals | 1 MARK |
| **4** | Vladimir Lenin | 1 MARK |
| **5** | Identify the correct option from the statements given below about India.  i. India shares its land boundaries with Myanmar and Bangladesh in the northwest.  ii. The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30°  iii. India is a northward extension of the Asian continent  iv. The Palk strait separates Sri Lanka from India  **Ans. D. Statements ii and iv are correct.** | 1 MARK |
| **6** | The line of latitude that divides India into almost equal halves is ---------  **Ans. C. 23°30´N** | 1 MARK |
| **7** | Which of the following is not true regarding the Himalayan rivers?  **Ans. B. Himalayan rivers are seasonal in nature.** | 1 MARK |
| **8** | What is Constitutional Law?  **Ans: A. Provisions given in the Constitution** | 1 MARK |
| **9** | Many of the Indian leaders were inspired by  **Ans: D. All of the above.** | 1 MARK |
| **10** | The most common form of Democracy that takes in modern time is that of  **Ans: C. Representative democracy** | 1 MARK |
| **11** | The Apartheid system in South Africa was based on;  **Ans: C. racial Discrimination** | 1 MARK |
| **12** | What does a Republic mean?  **Ans: D. The head of the state is an elected person and not on hereditary .** | 1 MARK |
| **13** | Nelson Mandela Sentenced for life imprisonment in charge of  **Ans: A. For treason** | 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)**: Constitutional Amendment is a change in the constitution made by the supreme legislative body in a country.  **Reason(R):** To keep the constitution updated, regular amendment is required.  **Ans: A. Both (A) and (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.** | 1 MARK |
| **15** | The Congress session of 1931 was held at?  **Ans: D. Karachi** | 1 MARK |
| **16** | Rakesh works in an automobile unit in Gurugram. But he does not get any facilities like medical leave, job security etc. Which sector does he belong to?  **Ans: D. Unorganised sector** | 1 MARK |
| **17** | Which year has recorded the highest cultivated area?  **Ans: B. 2013-14** | 1 MARK |
| **18** | Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? **Ans: A. Primary Sector-Manufacturer / B.** **Secondary Sector – Fisherman** | 1 MARK |
| **19** | In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:  **Assertion (A):** The quality of the population ultimately decides the growth rate of the country.  **Reason (R):** Literate and healthy population are a liability for the economy.  Options: -  **Ans: C. A is true but R is false.** | 1 MARK |
| **20** | The use of higher yields with a combination of High Yielding Varieties seeds, irrigation, pesticides, etc. refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **Ans: A. Modern farming method** | 1 MARK |
|  | **SECTION B**  **VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)** |  |
| **21** | What is a Preamble? Why is it called the soul of the Indian Constitution?  **Ans:**   * The Constitution starts with a short statement of its basic values. This is called the preamble to the constitution. Taking inspiration from the American model most countries begin their constitution with a preamble. * It contains the philosophy on which the entire constitution has been built. It provides a standard to examine and evaluate any law and action of the government, and find out whether it is good or bad. It is the soul of the Indian Constitution. | 2 MARKS |
| **22** | What led to the division of the Russian Socialist Democratic Workers Party? How was it divided?  **Ans:** The party was divided over the strategy of organisation.   * Vladimir Lenin, the leader of the Bolshevik group, thought that in a representative society like the Tsarist Russia the party should be disciplined and should control the number and quality of its members. * The Mensheviks thought that the party should be open to all. | 2 MARKS |
| **23** | Why do we need a standard time? Why has 82 1⁄2° East been selected as the standard meridian of India?  **Ans**: India has large east–west extent, about 30⁰ of longitude  •So, there is a time difference of 2 hours between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh.  •To avoid the difficulties due to the time difference India decided to have a standard time  •82⁰30’E has been selected, because it passes through the centre of the country. (Mirzapur, UP) | 2 MARKS |
| **24** | Write down any two features of democracy, (Any two)  **Ans:**   * In a democracy the final decision-making power rests with those elected by the people. * Democracy must be based on a free and fair election where those currently in power have a fair chance of losing. * In democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value. * A democratic government rules within the limits set by constitutional law and citizen’s law. | 2 MARKS |
|  | **SECTION C**  **SHORT ANSWER- BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)** |  |
| **25** | Explain the views of Karl Marx on Capitalism.  **Ans:**   * Marx argued that industrial society was ‘capitalist’. Capitalists owned the capital invested in factories, and the profit of Capitalists was produced by workers. * The conditions of workers could not improve as long as this profit was accumulated by private Capitalists. Workers had to overthrow Capitalism and the rule of private property. * Marx believed that to free themselves from Capitalist exploitation, workers had to construct a Socialist society where all property was socially controlled. This would be a Communist society, the natural society of the future. | 3 MARKS |
| **26** | What is inland drainage? Write any two features of the river Brahmaputra.  **Ans.** A drainage system in which rivers do not reach an ocean but empty their waters into a lake or an inland sea.  Features of the river Brahmaputra are  ➔It originates In Tibet, east of Mansarovar lake close to the source of Indus & Satluj  ➔ Flows eastwards parallel to the Himalayas.  ➔Reaching Namche Barwa, it takes a U-turn and enters India in Arunachal Pradesh is known as Dihang (Any two points) | 3 MARKS |
| **27** | How do medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is it different from the small farmers?  **Ans:**   * All farmers require both working and fixed capital during production. * The medium and large farmers have their own savings from farming. So, they are able to arrange for their own capital. They sell their surplus in the market at a good profit. A part of this is saved and the rest is used to buy fixed and working capital, lend it to the small farmers and to invest in non-farm activities. * Small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for capital. They borrow from large farmers, moneylenders and traders who supply them various inputs for cultivation. They are charged a very high interest rate and they have to work as a farm labourer for large farmers. | 3 MARKS |
| **28** | “ A Constitution does Many things in a Country” Do you agree? Justify.?  **Ans:**   * It generates a degree of trust and coordination for the people living together. * It specifies how the government will be constituted, who will have the power to take which decisions. * It lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us about the rights of the citizens. * It expresses the Needs and aspirations of the people in creating a good society. | 3 MARKS |
| **29** | ‘The non-farming activities contribute to rural development in different ways’ Justify your answer with reference to Palampur village.  **Ans:**  In the village Palampur, there are different non-farm activities which contribute to its development. They are as follows: -  **(A) Dairy**  • It is a common activity in many families of Palampur.  • People feed their buffalos on various kinds of grass, Jowar and bajra.  • Two traders from Shahpur town have set up collection cum chilling centres at Raiganj from where the milk is transported to different towns and cities.  **(B) Small scale manufacturing**  • Less than 50 people are engaged in manufacturing in Palampur.  • It involves simple production methods and are done on a small scale.  • These are done at home with family members as labourers.  • The labourers are rarely hired for these activities  **(C) Shop keeping**  • Shopkeepers in Palampur buy goods from wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the village.  • There are small general stores sell a wide range of items like rice, wheat, sugar, toothpaste, oil, pen and even some cloths  • Some people who have shops near the bus stop use them to sell eatables.  **(D) Transport**  • There are different means of transport in Palampur like rickshaws, Tongas, trucks, jeeps and tractors.  • These means of transport are used to transport goods and people from one place to another and the people get paid for this.  **(WRITE ANY THREE)** | 3 MARKS |
|  | **SECTION D**  **LONG ANSWER- BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)** |  |
| **30** | What were the factors responsible for the Civil War which broke out in Russia after the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917?  **Ans:** The Civil War in Russia between the ‘Reds’(Bolsheviks), the Whites'(pro-Tsarists) and the ‘Greens’ (Socialist Revolutionaries) happened because:   * When the Bolsheviks ordered land redistribution, the Russian army began to break up. Soldiers, mostly peasants, wished to go home for the redistribution and deserted. * Non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy condemned the Bolshevik uprising. Their leaders moved to South Russia and organised troops to fight the Bolsheviks the(‘reds’). During 1918 and 1919, the ‘greens’ (Socialist Revolutionaries) and the ‘whites’ (pro-Tsarists) controlled most of the Russian empire. They were supported by the French, American, British and Japanese troops – all those forces who were worried at the growth of Socialism in Russia. * As these troops and the Bolsheviks fought a civil war, looting, banditry (armed robbery) and famine became common. Supporters of private property among the ‘whites’ took harsh steps with peasants who had seized land. Such actions led to the loss of popular support for the non-Bolsheviks. * By January 1920, the Bolsheviks controlled most of the former Russian empire. They succeeded due to cooperation with non-Russian nationalities and Muslim jadidists.   **OR**  What were the main changes brought about by the Bolshevik immediately after the October Revolution. (Any five)  **Ans:**   * Most industry and banks were nationalised in November 1917. * Land was declared social property and peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility. * In cities, Bolsheviks enforced the partition of large houses according to family requirements. * They banned the use of the old titles of aristocracy. * New uniforms were designed for the army and officials. * The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik). Despite opposition, the Bolsheviks made peace with Germany. * In the years that followed, the Bolsheviks became the only party to participate in the elections to the All Russian Congress of Soviets, which became the Parliament of the country. * Russia became a One-party state. Trade unions were kept under Party control. * The secret police (called the Cheka first, and later OGPU and NKVD) punished those who criticised the Bolsheviks. | 5 MARKS |
| **31** | **Why are the Northern Plains the most densely populated areas of the world?**  **Ans: The Northern Plains are the most densely populated areas of the world because of the following reasons.**  a. FLAT TERRAIN  The Northern Plain region has flat topography almost without any undulations making it easier for the human beings to construct houses, industries, transport and to do agriculture.  b. ADEQUATE CLIMATE  The Northern Plains experience almost every type of climate giving a wide variety of farming.  c. FERTILE SOIL  The soil present here is highly fertile because of the sedimentation done by the rivers making it  suitable for agriculture.  d. WATER SUPPLY  Many rivers and tributaries are present here providing regular supply of water for agriculture, industries and other domestic works. Therefore, Northern Plains are densely populated regions of the world.  **OR**  **Describe the Northern Plains according to the variations in the relief features.**  **Ans:** According to the variations in the relief features, the Northern Plains can be explained as follows.   1. **Bhabar**: After descending from the mountains, the rivers deposit pebbles in a narrow belt. The width of this belt is about 8 to 16 km and it lies parallel to the Shiwaliks. This region is known as bhabar. All the streams disappear in this region. 2. **Terai:** The terai region lies towards south of the bhabar belt. In this region, the streams reappear and make a wet, swampy and marshy region. 3. **Bhangar:** Bhangar is the largest part of the northern plain and is composed of the oldest alluvial soil. They lie above the flood plains. They resemble terraces. The soil of this region is locally known as kankar and is composed of calcareous deposits.   4. **Khadar:** The floodplains formed by younger alluvium are called khadar. The soil in this region is renewed every year and is thus highly fertile. | 5 MARKS |
| **32** | “Democracy is better than any other form of government.” Explain the statement.  **Ans:**  A democratic government is a better government because   * it is a more accountable form of government. * Democracy improves the quality of decision making. * Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts. * Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens. * Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes.   **OR**  Differentiate between Democratic and Non- Democratic Government?  **Ans:**  Democratic Government:   * It is a form of Government in which the rulers are elected by the people. * People have a share in the decision making of the Government. * There are fundamental rights in it. * There is the dignity of human beings in it.   Non- Democratic Government:   * It is a form of Government in which rulers are not elected by the people and have no role in the formation of Government. * People have no role in the decision-making process of the Government. * People don’t have any right to enjoy themselves. * The status of an individual is mere Subject. | 5 MARKS |
| **33** | ‘The scope of education is neither limited to books nor college. But, it extends and links to every sphere of life.’ In the light of this statement, write the role of education in human capital formation and briefly explain any three measures taken by the government to improve literacy conditions in India.  **Ans:**  The role of education in human capital formation are as follows:   * Literate population is an asset to an economy. * Educated people can earn more than the uneducated people. * It leads to higher productivity. * It opens new avenues for a person. * It provides new aspirations and develops values of life. * It contributes to the growth of society.   The following measures have been taken by the government to improve literacy conditions in India.   * **Navodaya Vidyalayas**: The Government has started to establish Navodaya Vidyalayas in each district. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas is a system of schools for talented students predominantly from rural areas in India. * **Vocational streams**: Vocational streams have been developed to equip a large number of high school students with occupations related to knowledge and skills. * **Sarva Siksha Abhiyan:** It is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all the children of age group 6-14 years. It is an initiative of the Central Government in partnership with the States, the local government and the community for achieving the goal of universalization of elementary education. * **Bridge courses and back-to-school camps** have been initiated to increase the enrolment in elementary education. * **Mid-day Meal Scheme:** It is a programme aimed to encourage attendance and retention of children in schools and improve their nutritional status.   **(WRITE ANY THREE)**  **OR**  “Health should be treated as an important asset for human capital formation.” - Describe human capital formation and write the importance of improving the accessibility of healthcare facilities in a country.  **Ans:**  When the existing 'human resource' is further developed by becoming more educated, trained and healthy, it is called 'human capital formation' that adds to the productive power of the country.  The importance of improving the accessibility of healthcare facilities in a country are as follows: -   * Healthier people have higher productivity because the health of a person helps him to realise his potential and the ability to fight illness. On the other hand, an unhealthy person becomes a liability for an organisation. * It improves the quality of life. * A healthy person is able to do his work in a proper and efficient way. * A healthy person makes a greater contribution to society as compared to an unhealthy person. | 5 MARKS |
|  | **SECTION-E**  **CASE- BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)** |  |
| **34** | **Read the given extract and answer the following questions:**  **34.1. Who were the kulaks?**  **Ans:** The kulaks were the well to do peasants of Russia.  **34.2. What measures were taken by the Government who resisted the** **Collectivisation programme?**  **Ans:** Those who resisted the programme were in prison or deported and exiled.  **34.3. What was the aim of Stalin's collectivisation programme?**  Ans: To increase production Stalin eliminated the kulaks, took away land from the peasants and established state controlled large farms. | 4 MARKS  1  1  2 |
| **35** | Read the given extract and answer the following questions:  **35.1. Name three Himalayan rivers of India.**  **Ans:** The Ganga, the Indus and the Brahmaputra.  **35.2. What is meant by a ‘Perennial’ river?**  **Ans:** . River which carries water throughout the year is called a perennial river.  3**5.3. Why does Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part carry less silt despite a long course?**  **Ans:**  Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part carries less tilt despite a longer course because it does not have a well-developed tributary system and the volume of water flow is less due to low rainfall.. | 4 MARKS  1  1  2 |
| **36** | **Read the given extract and answer the following questions: -**  **36.1. What do you mean by economic activity? Identify an example for economic activity from the above paragraph.**  **Ans:**  Economic activities are performed for the purpose of making money.  These activities add value to the national income.  Example: - Geeta / Vilas sold fish to earn money to feed the family.  **36.2. ‘Human resource is superior to any other resource’- support the statement with suitable arguments.**  **Ans:**   * Human resources can make use of land and physical capital whereas land and physical capital cannot become useful on its own. * Human resources need education, training and healthcare to develop. On the other hand, land and physical capital need money and physical inputs to develop. * Human resources can bring a change in other resources whereas other resources cannot change or affect human resources.   **36.3. How are children of educated parents different from those of uneducated parents?**  **Ans:**   * Educated parents are found to invest more heavily on the education of their child. This is because they have realised the importance of education for themselves. * They are also conscious of proper nutrition and hygiene. They accordingly look after their children’s needs for education and good health. A virtuous cycle is thus created in this case. * In contrast, a vicious cycle may be created by disadvantaged parents who themselves are uneducated and lack hygiene and thus keeping their children in a similarly disadvantaged state. | 4 MARKS  1  1  2 |
|  | **SECTION-F**  **MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)** | 5 MARKS |
| **37** | 37 a. On the given outline map of Europe, Two places are marked A and B.  Identify and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.  A. Russia  B. Germany | 2 |
|  | 37 b. On the outline map of India. locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable Symbols.  i.  ii.  iii.  iv. | 3 |