



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
FINAL EXAMINATION 2023-24
SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) SET 2

Class: IX
Date: 25.02.2024

Time Allowed: 3 Hours
Maximum Marks: 80

MARKING SCHEME

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.25 to 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.

I	SECTION – A. MCQs (1X20=20)	MARKS
1	Identify the correct option from the statements given below. Ans: C. Both are Correct.	1 Mark
2	By passing the Enabling Act, Ans. A. Dictatorship was established in Germany.	1 Mark
3	Which deed of Hitler was considered as a historic blunder? Ans. A. Attack on the Soviet Union in 1941.	1 Mark
4	Which of the following options best signifies this image? Ans: C. The Tennis Court Oath	1 Mark
5	The latitude of Tropic of Cancer is ----- Ans. C. 23°30'N	1 Mark
6	Identify the correct options from the statements given below about India. Ans. D. All the statements are correct.	1 Mark
7	The river Narmada has its source at ----- Ans. C. Amarkantak hills.	1 Mark
8	Which one of the following country is not Democratic? Ans. C. Zimbabwe	1 Mark
9	Match the Following Ans: A. a-(ii), b-(iv), c- (i), d-(iii)	1 Mark
10	Which statement is not in favour of democracy? Ans. D. Democracy leads to political instability.	1 Mark
11	In the questions given below, there are statements marked as assertion (A) and reason (R) . Read the statements and choose the correct option: Ans: A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1 Mark
12	Identify the correct option from the statements given below about the Constitution of India. Ans: D. All the statements are correct.	1 Mark
13	Which of the following statement is Incorrect? Ans: A. All citizens above 21 can vote in an election.	1 Mark
14	Which of the statements regarding elections and the Election Commission are true? Ans: A. (i), (ii) and (iv)	1 Mark
15	The following picture is depicting the fundamental right of; Ans: C. Right to Assemble in a peaceful manner	1 Mark

16	Guintha' is _____. Ans. B. A local land measuring unit	1 Mark						
17	Raw materials and money in hand are called working capital. Because, Ans. (C) unlike tools, machines and buildings, raw materials and money are directly used up in production.	1 Mark						
18	Which of the following statements is true about the economic growth? Ans. D. All of the above	1 Mark						
19	Fill in the blank: - <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>Example</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary sector</td> <td>Quarrying</td> </tr> <tr> <td>?</td> <td>Insurance</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Ans. C. Tertiary sector	Sector	Example	Primary sector	Quarrying	?	Insurance	1 Mark
Sector	Example							
Primary sector	Quarrying							
?	Insurance							
20	In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) . Read the statements and choose the correct option: Ans. D. A is False R is True.	1 Mark						
II	SECTION B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)							
21	What is meant by "Constituent Assembly debates"? How much time did it take for the Assembly to frame the Indian Constitution? Ans. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The members deliberated for 114 days spread over three years. Every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent Assembly has been recorded and preserved. These are called 'Constituent Assembly Debates'. When printed, these debates are 12 bulky volumes. These are used to interpret the meaning of the constitution. It took 2yrs, 11 months and 18 days to frame the constitution. The members deliberated for 114 days. 	2 Marks						
22	Explain Lenin's 'April Theses'. Ans. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In April 1917, the Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia from his exile and felt that it was time for the Soviets to take over power. He declared that war be ended, land be transferred to the peasants and banks be nationalised. These three demands were Lenin's 'April Theses'. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Explain the Collectivization policy of Stalin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After 1917 land had been given to peasants but they were small sized farms that 	2 Marks						

	<p>could not be modernised. To develop modern farms, it was necessary to eliminate Kulaks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● From 1929 the government forced all peasants to cultivate in Collective farms. Peasants worked on the land and profits were shared. ● Though Collectivisation programme was introduced to solve the acute problem of grain supplies, the production did not increase immediately. 	
23	<p>Write any two differences between Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Himalayan rivers: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They are perennial. 2. They are fed by both snow and rain. 3. They have large basins 4. They form large meanders and a variety of depositional features. 5. They have made spectacular gorges. <p>E.g. Brahmaputra, Indus and Ganga</p> <p>Peninsular rivers: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They are seasonal. 2. They are fed by rain only. 3. They flow through shallow valleys. 4. Erosion is comparatively less because of gentler slope. 5. They have straight and linear courses. <p>E.g. Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Tapi and Narmada. (Any two points from each)</p>	2 Marks
24	<p>Write any two conditions that make an election democratic.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Everyone should be able to choose. This means that everyone should have one vote and every vote should have equal value. ● Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections and should offer some real choice to the voters. ● The choice should be offered at regular intervals. ● The candidates preferred by the people should be elected. ● Elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner, where people can choose as they wish. (Any two) 	2 Marks
III	<p>SECTION C</p> <p>SHORT ANSWER- BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)</p>	
25	<p>What were the different notions of the Liberals, the Radicals and the Conservatives regarding the formation of the Government in Russia? (Anyone point from Each)</p> <p>Ans:</p>	3 Marks

	<p>Liberals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions and opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. ● They wanted to safeguard the Rights of individuals. They argued for a representative, elected Parliamentary government. ● They did not believe in the Universal Adult Franchise. They felt men of property mainly should have the vote and did not want voting rights for the women. <p>Radicals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Radicals wanted a nation in which the Government was based on the majority of a country's population. ● Many supported Women's Suffragette Movements. ● They were not against the existence of private property but disliked concentration of property in the hands of a few. <p>Conservatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conservatives were opposed to Radicals and Liberals. ● After the French Revolution, however, even Conservatives had opened their minds to the need for change. ● By the nineteenth century, they accepted that some change was needed but believed that the past had to be respected and change had to be brought about through a slow process. 	
<p>26</p>	<p>Which are the major physiographic divisions of India? Ans: The major physiographic divisions of India are: (i) The Himalayan Mountains (ii) The Northern Plains (iii) The Peninsular Plateau (iv) The Indian Desert (v) The Coastal Plains (vi) The Islands Give an account of the Northern Plains of India. Ans: The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems—the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. Features: a. The river Indus and its tributaries form the western part of the northern plain which is referred to as the Punjab plains. The larger part of this plain lies in Pakistan. b. The Ganga plain extends between Ghaggar and Teesta rivers. It spreads over the states of North India; Haryana, Delhi, U.P., Bihar, partly Jharkhand and West Bengal. c. The Brahmaputra plain particularly lies mainly in Assam. It forms the largest riverine islands in the world. (Any other relevant points can be considered)</p>	<p>3 Marks</p>
<p>27</p>	<p>One of the most difficult challenges faced by independent India is poverty. What do you mean by 'poverty'? Mention its causes. Ans.</p>	<p>3 Marks</p>

	<p>Poverty is a situation in which a person is unable to get the minimum basic necessities of life like food, clothing, shelter etc.</p> <p>The main causes of widespread poverty are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The low level of economic development under the British colonial administration. ● High growth in Population ● Lack of job opportunities ● Huge income inequalities ● Lack of land resources ● Socio-cultural and economic factors ● A high level of indebtedness among small farmers (Write any 4 Points) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>‘Since poverty has many facets, social scientists look at it through a variety of indicators and do analysis of poverty based on social exclusion and vulnerability.’ What are these social indicators and differentiate between social exclusion and vulnerability? (1+2)</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>These social indicators are: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Illiteracy level. ● Lack of general resistance due to malnutrition. ● Lack of access to health care. ● Lack of job opportunity. ● Lack of access to safe drinking water, sanitation, etc. <p>Social exclusion is a process through which individuals or groups are excluded from facilities, benefits and opportunities that others (their “betters”) enjoy.</p> <p>Vulnerability to poverty is a measure, which describes the greater probability of certain communities (say, members of a backward caste) or individuals (such as a widow or a physically handicapped person) of becoming, or remaining, poor in the coming years.</p>	
<p>28</p>	<p>“Parliament exercises political authority on behalf of the people in many ways.” Explain the statement.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Parliament is the final authority for making laws in any country. This task is so crucial that these assemblies are called legislatures. Parliaments all over the world can make new laws, change existing laws, or abolish existing laws and make new ones in their place. ● Parliament exercises some control over those who run the government. Governments can take decisions only so long as they enjoy support of the Parliament. ● Parliament controls all the money that the government has. In most countries the public money can be spent only when Parliament sanctions it. ● Parliament is the highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues and national policy in any country. (any 3 Points) 	<p>3 Marks</p>

29	<p>The quality of population depends upon the literacy rate, health of a person and skill formation acquired by the in a country. Justify your answer by describing the role of education and health in human capital formation.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>The role of education in human capital formation are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 and provides new aspirations and develops values of life. It enhances national income, cultural richness and the efficiency of governance. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any Two)</p> <p>The role of health in human capital formation are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Healthier people have higher productivity because the health of a person helps him to realise his potential and the ability to fight illness. ● A healthy person is able to do his work in a proper and efficient way. It improves the quality of life. ● A healthy person makes a greater contribution to society as compared to an unhealthy person. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any Two)</p>	3 Marks
IV	<p>SECTION D</p> <p>LONG ANSWER- BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)</p>	
30	<p>“Nazi ideology was synonymous with Hitlers worldview.” Analyse the statement.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● According to the Nazis there was no equality between people, but only a racial hierarchy. In this view blond, blue-eyed, Nordic German Aryans were at the top, while Jews were located at the lowest rung. ● Hitler’s racism was borrowed from thinkers like Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer. Darwin was a natural scientist who tried to explain the creation of plants and animals through the concept of evolution and natural selection. ● Herbert Spencer later added the idea of survival of the fittest. According to this idea, only those species survived on earth that could adapt themselves to changing climatic conditions. ● But Darwin never advocated human intervention in what he thought was a purely natural process of selection. However, his ideas were used by racist thinkers and politicians to justify imperial rule over conquered peoples. ● The other ideology of Hitler’s was <i>Lebensraum</i>, or <u>living space</u>. He believed that new territories had to be acquired for settlement. This would enhance the area of the mother country, and the material resources to be used for Germany. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	5 Marks

	<p>Hitler said, "In my state, mother is the most important citizen." Explain the Nazi Cult of Motherhood.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Children in Nazi Germany were repeatedly told that women were radically different from men. ● While boys were taught to be aggressive, masculine and steel hearted, girls were told that they had to become good mothers and rear pure-blooded Aryan children. ● But Nazi Germany all mothers were not treated equally. Women who bore racially undesirable children were punished and who produced desirable children was awarded. ● They were given favoured treatment in hospitals and entitled to concession in shops, on theatre tickets and railway fare. ● To encourage women to produce more children, Honour Crosses were awarded 	
<p>31</p>	<p>"The National Population Policy (NPP) 2000 is a culmination of years of planned efforts". Explain the significant features of NPP 2000.</p> <p>Ans. (i) The National Population Policy 2000 aims at reducing infant mortal rate to below 30 per thousand live births.</p> <p>(ii) The policy framework provides for imparting free and compulsory school education up to 14 years of age.</p> <p>(iii) Some other areas of attention are -promoting delayed marriages for girls.</p> <p>(iv) Achieving universal immunisation of children against all vaccine preventable diseases.</p> <p>(iv) Family planning programme is to be promoted.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>"Population is a dynamic phenomenon. The numbers, distribution and composition of the population are constantly changing" Justify the statement with the components of population change.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>There are three main components of population growth – birth rate, death rate and migration.</p> <p>(i) Birth rate is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year.</p> <p>(ii) Death rate is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year.</p> <p>(iii) The difference between birth rate and death rate is known as the Growth Rate i.e. the natural increase of population.</p> <p>(iv) Higher birth rate with a low death rate results in a higher rate of population growth. When the birth rate is low and death rate is high the result is a low rate of population growth.</p> <p>(v) Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories. It can be internal (within the country) or international (between the countries). It plays a significant role in changing the composition and distribution of population.</p>	<p>5 Marks</p>
<p>32</p>	<p>"Fundamental Rights are the source of all rights. Our constitution and law offer a wider range of rights. Over the years the scope of rights has expanded." Justify the statement.</p>	<p>5 Marks</p>

	<p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From time to time, the courts gave judgments to expand the scope of rights. Certain rights like right to freedom of press, right to information, and right to education are derived from the Fundamental Rights. • Now, school education has become a right for Indian citizens. The governments are responsible for providing free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14 years. • Parliament has enacted a law giving the right to information to the citizens. This Act was made under the Fundamental Right to freedom of thought and expression. We have a right to seek information from government offices. • Recently, the Supreme Court has expanded the meaning of the right to life to include the right to food. • The Constitution provides many more rights, which may not be Fundamental Rights. For example, the right to property is not a Fundamental Right, but it is a constitutional right. Right to vote in elections is an important constitutional right. • Sometimes, the expansion takes place in what is called human rights. These are universal moral claims that may or may not have been recognized by law. In that sense, these claims are not rights. With the expansion of democracy all over the world, there is a greater pressure on governments to accept these claims. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How has the Constitution of India secured the Right to Equality to its citizens?</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution says that the government shall not deny to a person equality before law or the equal protection of the law, regardless of his/her status. This is called the Rule of Law. • The government shall not discriminate against any citizen regardless of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. • Every citizen shall have access to public places like shops, restaurants, hotels and cinema halls. • There shall not be any restrictions with regard to the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads, playgrounds and places of public resorts maintained by the governments. • All citizens have equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment or appointment of any position in the government. • The practice of untouchability has been forbidden in any form. So, the Constitution made untouchability a punishable offence. 	
<p>33</p>	<p>Food is as essential for living as air is for breathing. But food security is something more than getting two square meals.</p> <p>(a) What do you mean by food security? How is food security ensured in India? (2 Marks)</p> <p>(b) The Government of India has designed a well-developed food security system, which is composed of two components. What are they? Explain. (3 Marks)</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>5 Marks</p>

- (a) Food security means availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all people at all times. Food security is ensured in a country only if
- Enough food is available for all the persons
 - All persons have the capacity to buy food of acceptable quality and
 - There is no barrier to access to food.
- (b) The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production. The farmers are paid a pre- announced price for their crops. This price is called Minimum Support Price (MSP).The MSP is declared by the government every year before the sowing season to provide incentives to farmers for raising the production of these crops.
- The purchased food grains are stored in granaries as buffer stock.
 - The food procured by the FCI is distributed through government regulated ration shops among the poorer section of the society. This is called the Public Distribution System (PDS).Ration shops are known as Fair Price Shops, which keep the stock of foodgrains, sugar, and kerosene.
 - These items are sold to people at a price lower than the market price.
 - Any family with a ration card can buy a stipulated amount of these items (e.g. 35 kg of grains, 5 litres of kerosene, 5 kgs of sugar etc.) every month from the nearby ration shop.

OR

“The PDS has proved to be the most effective instrument of government policy”. In light of the statement, define PDS and give its advantages and disadvantages.

Ans.

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Advantages

- It ensures food availability at an affordable price.
- It reduces hunger and famine by supplying food.
- It provides income security to farmers.
- It stabilises the price of food grains.
- The prices have been under revision in favour of poor households
- It has minimised hoarding and black marketing. **(Any 4 Points)**

Disadvantages

- FCI godowns are overflowing with grains, with some grains rotting away and some being eaten by rats.
- PDS dealers are sometimes found resorting to malpractices like diverting the grains to the open market for more profit.
- Dealers sell poor quality grains at ration shops.
- They open the ration shops at irregular times.
- The price for APL (Above Poverty Line) families is almost as high as open market price. **(Any 4 Points)**

	<p>Seasonal Hunger: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is caused by getting constantly food of poor quality or low in quantity during a specific time of a year. ● In rural areas, it is found due to the seasonal nature of agricultural activities. In urban areas, it is found mainly among the casual labourers because there is less work for casual construction labourers during the rainy season. <p>36.3. Write a note on the role of cooperatives in providing food and related items by giving suitable examples.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>The cooperative societies set up shops to sell low priced goods to poor people. The cooperatives running in different parts of the country ensure food security to different sections of the society.</p> <p>For example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In Tamil Nadu, out of all fair price shops around 94% are being run by co-operatives. ● In Delhi, Mother Dairy is making strides in provisions of milk and vegetables to the consumers at controlled rates decided by the Delhi Government. ● In Gujarat, Amul is a co-operative in milk and milk products. ● In Maharashtra, Academy of Development Science (ADS) has facilitated a network of NGOs for setting up grain banks in different regions. (Any 2 Points) 	2 Marks
VI	<p>SECTION-F</p> <p>MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)</p>	5 Marks
37	<p>37 a. On the given outline map of France, two places A and B have been marked. Identify and write their correct names on the lines provided.</p> <p>A. Paris B. Nantes</p>	2
	<p>37 (b) On the given outline map of India, locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable Symbols.</p> <p>i. The state having the highest density of population. ii. Sambhar lake. iii. Direction of the South-West Monsoon Winds. iv. The state having the lowest density of population.</p>	3