



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
MID TERM EXAMINATION 2024-25
SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

SET 2

Class: IX
Date: 17.09.2024

ANSWER KEY

Time Allowed: 3 Hours
Maximum Marks: 80

I	SECTION – A. MCQs (1X20=20)	MARKS
1	Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding Jacobins. Ans. C. The members belonged mainly to the prosperous section of society.	1 Mark
2	Identify the CORRECT option from the statements given below. Ans. A. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.	1 Mark
3	Who conspired to bring about a revolution in Italy? Ans. B. Giuseppe Mazzini	1 Mark
4	Who were not considered as passive citizens? Ans. D. Wealthy people	1 Mark
5	As one proceeds from south to north, the length of the day and night is influenced by _____. Ans. A. The latitudinal extent	1 Mark
6	The region that renewed every year is ideal for intensive agriculture. Ans. C. Khadar	1 Mark
7	These rivers have water throughout the year and hence, they are: Ans. B. Perennial	1 Mark
8	Identify the CORRECT option from the statements given below Ans. A. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.	1 Mark
9	Many of the Indian leaders were inspired by _____. Ans. D. All of the above.	1 Mark

10	In _____, according to the citizenship rule, people belong to Russian minority groups find it difficult to get the right to vote. Ans. A. Estonia	1 Mark
11	The Congress session of 1931 was held at _____. Ans. D. Karachi	1 Mark
12	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): - Every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent Assembly has been recorded and preserved are known as Constituent Assembly Debates. Reason(R): - A drafting Committee chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru prepared a draft constitution for discussion. Ans. C. A is true and R is false.	1 Mark
13	Based on the given picture choose the correct option Ans. D. Race	1 Mark
14	Democracy improves the quality of decision making because, Ans. B. Decisions are taken by consultation and discussion	1 Mark
15	Identify the CORRECT options from the statements given below about the Constitution of India. Ans. C. i) and iv) are correct	1 Mark
16	Farmer's plough is an example of _____. Ans. C. Fixed capital	1 Mark
17	Pick out the correct meaning listed below related to yield Ans. A. It is measured as crop produced on a given piece of land during a single season.	1 Mark
18	In Palampur, farmers are able to grow three different crops in a year due to the _____. Ans. D. Well-developed system of irrigation	1 Mark
19	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): - Most of the small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for the capital. They borrow from large farmers or the village moneylenders or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation? Reason(R): - The medium and large farmers have their own savings from farming. They are thus able to arrange for the capital needed. Ans. B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.	1 Mark

20	Match the Pairs Ans. A. 1-B, 2- A, 3- D, 4-C	1 Mark
II	SECTION - B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)	
21	<p>How many types of Democracies are there? Which one is the most prevalent in the contemporary world? Why?</p> <p>Ans. There are two types of democracies: Direct Democracy and Indirect Democracy or Representative Democracy.</p> <p>Representative Democracy becomes necessary because,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Modern democracies involve such a large number of people that it is physically impossible for them to sit together and take a collective decision. ● Even if they could, the citizen does not have the time, the desire or the skills to take part in all the decisions. (1+ ½+ ½) 	2 Marks
22	<p>Draw up a list of democratic rights we enjoy today whose origins could be traced to the French Revolution.</p> <p>Ans. Some of the democratic rights which we enjoy today can be traced to the French Revolution are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Right to equality including equality before the law, the prohibition of discrimination, and equality of opportunity in matters of employment. ● Right to freedom of speech and expression including the right to practise any profession or occupation. ● Right against exploitation. ● Right to life. ● Right to vote. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the Reign of Terror”. Give reasons.</p> <p>The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the Reign of Terror.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment. All those whom he saw as being enemies of the republic – ex-nobles and clergy, members of other political parties, even members of his own party who did not agree with his methods were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary tribunal. ● If the court found them guilty, they were guillotined. 	2 Marks
23	<p>Give an account of Himalayan rivers by giving four characteristic features.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. They are perennial. b. They are fed by both snow and rain. c. They have large basins d. They form large meanders and a variety of depositional features. e. They have made spectacular gorges. f. Examples-Brahmaputra, Indus and Ganga (Any four points) (½ Marks each) 	2 Marks

24	<p>“Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens”. Explain the statement.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>i)Democracy is based on the principle of political equality.</p> <p>ii)On recognizing that, the poorest and the least educated have the same status as the rich and educated.</p> <p>iii) People are not mere subjects; their status will rise from subject to Citizens.(Any Two)</p>	2 Marks
III	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION - C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SHORT ANSWER- BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)</p>	
25	<p>“The Revolutionary government in France was introduced to improve the lives of women in France.” Mention the rights.</p> <p>Ans. The government took the following steps to improve their conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● State schools were established. ● Schooling was made compulsory for all girls. ● They could not be forced to marry against their will. ● Marriage was made into a contract entered freely and registered under Civil Law. ● Divorce was made legal, and could be applied for both by women and men. ● Women were allowed to have training for jobs. (Each point ½ Marks) 	3 Marks
26	<p>‘India is centrally located between East and West Asia’. How is this location considered of great significance? Illustrate by giving suitable examples.</p> <p>Ans. The central location of is considered of great significance because of the following reasons:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Trans Indian Ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia provide a strategic central location to India. 2. The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, help India to establish a close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. 3. India has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean which becomes favourable trading ports and commerce hubs for other countries. 4. The coastal regions of India are famous for agriculture, trade & industrial centers, tourist centers, fishing and salt making. They provide important hinterlands for the ports. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points)</p>	3 Marks
27	<p>“Only 25 percent of the people working in Palampur are engaged in activities other than agriculture”. Support the statement by explaining any three non-farm activities.</p> <p>(A) Dairy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a common activity in many families of Palampur. People feed their buffalos on various kinds of grass, Jowar and bajra. Milk is sold in Raiganj. • Two traders from Shahpur town have set up collection cum chilling centers at Raiganj from where the milk is transported to different towns and cities. 	3 Marks

	<p>(B) Small scale manufacturing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>(C) Shop keeping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>(D) Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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] <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Farming requires a great deal of hard work. How do small, medium and large farmers arrange labour for farming?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small farmers along with their families cultivate their own fields. Thus, they provide the labour required for farming themselves, in their small plots of land. Because of the size and the helplessness of the farmers to mechanise the land, the yield from the land will be less. • Medium and large farmers hire farm Labourers to work on their fields which are comparatively bigger. Because of the size of the land and the financial stability of medium and large farmers to mechanise the land, the yield from the land will be more. • Farm Labourers come either from landless families or families cultivating small plots of land. 	
28	<p>Write down the features of a democratic government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In democracy the final decision-making power rests with those elected by the people. • Democracy must be based on free and fair elections 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. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Three)</p>	3 Marks

29	<p>Organised sector differs from the unorganised sector in its features. Justify</p> <p>Ans. Organised sector features:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pay at par with male colleagues ● Regular Income ● Job Security ● Legal Protection ● Additional assured benefits <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Three 1½)</p> <p>Unorganised sector features:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unequal wage ● Low and Irregular Income ● No Job Security ● No Legal Protection ● Absence of Basic facilities like maternity leave, child care and other social security systems. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Three 1½)</p>	3 Marks
IV	<p>SECTION - D</p> <p>LONG ANSWER- BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)</p>	
30	<p>Explain the impact of the First World War on Russia?</p> <p>Ans. The impact of the First World War on Russia was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 1914, the First World War broke out between two European alliances – Germany, Austria and Turkey (the Central powers) and France, Britain and Russia (Allies). The Russian army lost badly in Germany and Austria between 1914 and 1916. There were over 7 million casualties by 1917. ● As they retreated, the Russian army destroyed crops and buildings and the destruction created over 3 million refugees in Russia. The situation discredited the government and the Tsar. ● The war also had a severe impact on industry. Russia's own industries were few in number now the country was cut off from other suppliers of industrial goods. ● By 1916, railway lines began to break down. Able-bodied men were called up to the war. As a result, there were labour shortages and small workshops producing essentials were shut down. ● Large supplies of grain were sent to feed the army. For the people in the cities, bread and flour became scarce. By the winter of 1916, riots at bread shops were common. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	5 Marks

	<p>Explain the views of the different socialists about Socialism with special reference to Karl Marx.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some believed in the idea of cooperatives. Eg. Robert Owen, sought to build a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana (USA). • Other socialists felt that cooperatives could not be built on a wide scale only through individual initiative, they demanded that governments should encourage cooperatives. In France, Louis Blanc wanted the government to encourage cooperatives. • Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels added other ideas. 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. 	
31	<p>Explain the formation of 'Northern Plains'. Why are the Northern Plains considered agriculturally a productive part of India?</p> <p>Ans. After the formation of the Himalayas, the vast basin was formed, where the deposition was done mainly by the three river systems – Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra which resulted in the formation of Northern Plains.</p> <p>Reasons are:</p> <p>a. FLAT TERRAIN:- The Northern Plain region has flat topography almost without any undulations.</p> <p>b. ADEQUATE CLIMATE:- The Northern Plains experience almost every type of climate giving a wide variety of agriculture.</p> <p>c. FERTILE SOIL:- The soil present here is highly fertile because of the sedimentation done by the rivers making it suitable for agriculture.</p> <p>d. WATER SUPPLY:- Many rivers and tributaries are present here providing regular supply of water for agriculture.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What are the contrasting features of the Western Coastal Plains and the Eastern Coastal Plains?</p>	<p>5 Marks (1+4)</p>

	<table><tr><th>WESTERN COASTAL PLAINS</th><th>EASTERN COASTAL PLAINS</th></tr><tr><td>Western Coastal Plains is a belt of plain region lying towards west between western ghats and Arabian sea.</td><td>Eastern Coastal Plains is a belt of plain region lying towards the east between eastern ghats and Bay of Bengal.</td></tr><tr><td>This belt of plains is narrow in width.</td><td>Eastern Coastal Plains are comparatively wider.</td></tr><tr><td>Western coastal plains are less fertile because no major river is engaged in sediment deposition.</td><td>Eastern coastal plains are very fertile because rivers like Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri deposit their sediments during delta formation.</td></tr><tr><td>Western plains receive more rainfall.</td><td>Eastern plains receive comparatively Lesser rainfall.</td></tr><tr><td>From North to South, Western Coastal plains are divided into Konkan Coast, Kannad Coast and Malabar Coast</td><td>From North to South, Eastern Coastal plains are divided into Northern Circars and Coromandel Coast.</td></tr></table>	WESTERN COASTAL PLAINS	EASTERN COASTAL PLAINS	Western Coastal Plains is a belt of plain region lying towards west between western ghats and Arabian sea.	Eastern Coastal Plains is a belt of plain region lying towards the east between eastern ghats and Bay of Bengal.	This belt of plains is narrow in width.	Eastern Coastal Plains are comparatively wider.	Western coastal plains are less fertile because no major river is engaged in sediment deposition.	Eastern coastal plains are very fertile because rivers like Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri deposit their sediments during delta formation.	Western plains receive more rainfall.	Eastern plains receive comparatively Lesser rainfall.	From North to South, Western Coastal plains are divided into Konkan Coast, Kannad Coast and Malabar Coast	From North to South, Eastern Coastal plains are divided into Northern Circars and Coromandel Coast.	
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32	<p>What is a ‘constitution’? What are its functions?</p> <p>Ans. The constitution of a country is a set of rules that are accepted by all people living together in a country. The Constitution is the supreme law that determines the relationship among people living in a territory and also between the people and government.</p> <p>The functions of the constitution are ∴</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 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 aspirations of the people creating a good society. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>State the reasons why we accept the Constitution made by the Constituent Assembly more than seven decades ago.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● The Constitution does not reflect the views of its members alone. It expresses a broad consensus of its time.● This is proven by the fact that no large social group or political party has ever questioned the legitimacy of the Constitution itself.● The Constituent Assembly members were elected mainly by the members of the	5 Marks 1 4												

	<p>existing Provincial Legislatures as there was no Universal adult franchise. This ensured a fair geographical share of members from all the regions of the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinct voices were not suppressed. This is because the Congress itself included a variety of political groups and opinions. • Members from different language groups, castes, classes, religions and occupations were also represented. 	
33	<p>There is a provision made for providing universal access, retention and quality in education. Justify your answer by giving the measures taken by the government to improve literacy conditions in India.</p> <p>Ans. The following measures have been taken by the government to improve literacy conditions in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The quality of the population depends upon the literacy rate, health of a person and skill formation acquired by the people. In this connection, analyse the role of education and health in human capital formation.</p> <p>Ans. The role of education in human capital formation is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educated people can earn more than the uneducated people • Literate population is an asset to an economy • It opens new avenues for a person • It provides new aspirations and develop values of life • It contributes to the growth of society and enhances national income, cultural richness and the efficiency of governance. <p style="text-align: right;">(2½ Marks)</p> <p>The role of health in human capital formation is as follows:</p>	5 Marks

	<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. On the other hand, an unhealthy person becomes a liability for an organisation. • Health is an indispensable basis for realising one's well-being. • 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. <p style="text-align: right;">(2½ Marks)</p>	
V	SECTION-E CASE- BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)	
34	<p>Read the given extract and answer the following questions:</p> <p>34.1. What was Petrograd soviet? Ans: Soldiers and the workers had gathered to form a soviet or council .This was known as Petrograd Soviet.</p> <p>34.2. What were the major measures taken by the Provisional government to reduce the influence of the Bolsheviks? Ans. i) The provisional Government resisted the attempt by workers to run factories and began arresting them. ii) Any demonstration by the Bolsheviks were repressed. (any one)</p> <p>34.3. What were the three demands that Lenin put forward in his April Theses? Ans. The demands that put forward by Lenin were that. the war to be brought to an end, land to be transferred to the peasants, and banks to be nationalised.</p>	<p>4 Marks</p> <p>1</p> <p>1 (½+½)</p> <p>2</p>
35	<p>Read the given extract and answer the following questions:</p> <p>35.1 How would you describe a 'Water Divide' in geographical terms? Ans. Any elevated area, such as a mountain or an upland, separating two drainage basins is known as a water divide. Example- Ambala</p> <p>35.2 What is the source of the Brahmaputra River, and what names does it have in the regions of Tibet and Bangladesh? Ans. The Brahmaputra river rises in Tibet, east of Mansarovar lake, very close to the sources of the Indus and the Satluj. (½) Brahmaputra is known as the TsangPo in Tibet and Jamuna in Bangladesh. (½)</p> <p>35.3 'Sunderban Delta' is the part of which river system and explain three distinct features of this delta? Ans. 'Sunderban Delta' is part of the Ganga-Brahmaputra river system. (compulsory) (½) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the largest and fastest growing delta. • It has large islands. • It is the most fertile and well-watered delta. </p>	<p>4 Marks</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is called the Sundarbans delta because a peculiar variety of tree called Sundari grows here. It is also the home of the Royal Bengal Tiger. (Any three points) (1½) 	
36	<p>Read the given extract and answer the following questions:</p> <p>36.1. Write the objectives of India's National Health Policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It aims at improving the accessibility of healthcare Family welfare and nutritional service with a special focus on the underprivileged segment of the population. <p>36.2. How does human capital differ from other factors of production?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It 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. <p>36.3. Analyse the role of parents in making their children into human capital in future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educated parents are found to invest more heavily on the education of their child. This is because they have realized the importance of education for themselves. They are also conscious of proper nutrition and hygiene. Accordingly, they look after their children's needs for education at school 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. 	<p>4 Marks</p> <p>(½ + ½) 1</p> <p>(½ + ½) 1</p> <p>2</p>
VI	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION-F</p> <p style="text-align: center;">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. Nantes</p> <p>B. Marseilles</p>	2
	<p>37 b. On the same outline map of India: locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable Symbols.</p> <p>i. The Karakoram range</p> <p>ii. Anai Mudi peak</p> <p>iii. Coromandel coast</p> <p>iv. Chota Nagpur Plateau</p>	3