



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

**SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL**



TERM-1 EXAMINATION

SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

CLASS: IX

MARKING SCHEME (SET-2)

DURATION: 3 Hrs.

DATE: 31/08/2026

MAX. MARKS: 80

NAME:

ROLL NO: -----

SECTION A — HISTORY (18 Marks)

Q1. Answer: (b) Tithe

Q2. Answer: (a) Olympe de Gouges

Q3. Answer: (b) Gestapo

Q4. Answer: (b) Storming of the Bastille

Q5. Answer:

Policy of severe control and punishment targeting enemies of the revolution (nobles, clergy, rival politicians).

Use of the guillotine for executions after trials by a revolutionary tribunal.

Strict price ceilings on grain/bread and rationing of meat and bread.

Q6. Answer: German Economic Crisis (1920s):

Germany fought WWI largely on loans and had to pay massive war reparations in gold.

In 1923, France occupied Ruhr (industrial area) when Germany defaulted on payments.

Germany responded with passive resistance and printed paper currency recklessly.

The circulation of excess paper money caused the value of the Mark to collapse (hyperinflation).

Price of basic items like bread soared astronomically, creating severe economic chaos until the USA intervened with the Dawes Plan.

OR

Nazi Propaganda & Media Control:

Media (radio, film, press, posters) was used to glorify Nazism and vilify Jews/opponents.

Deceptive terminology was used: mass killings were termed "special treatment" or "final solution," and gas chambers were called "disinfection areas."

Visual media like stereotyping films (e.g., *The Eternal Jew*) instilled hatred among the populace.

Children were indoctrinated early through revised school curricula and youth groups like Hitler Youth.

Propaganda framed Hitler as a saviour who could restore national pride and reverse the humiliation of Versailles.

Q7. Answer: Role of Women & Government Measures:

Role: Formed political clubs (e.g., Society of Revolutionary and Republican Women), published newspapers, and participated actively in protests and the storming of Versailles.

Measures taken by Revolutionary Government:

Creation of state schools and compulsory schooling for girls.

Prohibition of forced marriages; marriage made a legal contract entered freely.

Divorce legalized for both men and women, and women permitted to train for jobs and run small businesses.

OR

Collapse of the Weimar Republic:

Versailles Humiliation: Publicly blamed for accepting the harsh terms of the Treaty of Versailles ("November Criminals").

Constitutional Weaknesses: Proportional representation caused fragile coalition governments; Article 48 gave the President emergency dictatorship powers.

Great Depression (1929): Mass unemployment (6 million jobless), factory closures, and widespread fear among the middle class (proletarianisation).

Loss of Faith in Democracy: Frequent collapse of cabinets led citizens to seek radical solutions, opening the path for Hitler.

Q8. (A) History Map Work:

A: Italy (or Japan/Germany)

B: Bordeaux (or Nantes)

SECTION B — GEOGRAPHY (25 Marks)

Q9. Answer: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Q10. Answer: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Q11. Answer: (c) Narmada

Q12. Answer: (b) Palk Strait

Q13. Answer: (a) Sambhar Lake

Q14. Answer: (b) Deccan Plateau

Q15. Answer:

Bhabar: Narrow belt (8–16 km wide) along the foothills of the Shiwaliks covered with pebbles where streams disappear underground.

Terai: Marshy, wet, and swampy region lying south of Bhabar where streams re-emerge, creating dense forests and rich wildlife habitats.

OR

Deltas vs. Estuaries:

East-flowing rivers: Travel long distances over gentle slopes carrying heavy sediment loads, forming broad fertile deltas at their mouths (e.g., Godavari, Mahanadi).

West-flowing rivers: Flow through steep rift valleys with high speeds and carry minimal silt, draining directly into the sea to form estuaries (e.g., Narmada, Tapi).

Q16. Answer:

1. Connecting hub between West Asia, Africa, and Europe to the west, and Southeast/East Asia to the east.
2. Enables international sea-trade routes without heavy reliance on land routes.
3. Historical sea routes facilitated cultural exchange, spreading Indian philosophy, spices, and textiles globally.

Q17. Answer:

Feature	Himalayan Mountain System	Peninsular Plateau Region
Geological Origin	Geologically young, folded mountains formed by plate collision.	Ancient landmass formed by the breaking of Gondwanaland.
Relief & Topography	High relief, steep peaks, deep V-shaped valleys, and fast rivers.	Rolling hills, shallow valleys, rounded peaks, and stable terrain.

Q18. Answer:

18.1 Gangotri Glacier.

18.2 At Prayagraj (Allahabad).

18.3 Heavy monsoon runoff from the Himalayas causes rivers to overflow their banks (flooding), but the floodwaters deposit fresh layers of fertile alluvium (khadar) across plains.

Q19. Answer:

19.1 Konkan Coast.

19.2 Coromandel Coast.

19.3 Western Coastal Plain is narrow, interspersed with estuaries, and squeezed between Ghats and sea; Eastern Coastal Plain is wide, level, and characterized by large river deltas.

Q20. (A) Geography Map Work:

20.1 Mountain Peak: Correct location of Kanchenjunga (Sikkim) OR Anamudi (Kerala).

20.2 Plateau: Correct location of Chota Nagpur (Jharkhand area) OR Deccan Plateau (Peninsular centre).

20.3 River: Correct tracing of Ganga River OR Godavari River.

SECTION C — POLITICAL SCIENCE (19 Marks)

Q21. Answer: (c) One-party dominance without fair opposition

Q22.b Answer: (b) Mexico

Q23. Answer: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Q24. Answer: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Q25. Answer: (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Q26. Answer: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Q27. Answer: In a diverse country, people hold different opinions and interests; democracy provides peaceful mechanisms to resolve clashes through consensus.

No single group remains a permanent winner or loser, giving all communities a fair stake.

Promotes tolerance and coexistence without forcing decisions through violence or authoritarian power.

Q28. Answer:

Significance: Serves as the introductory key to the Constitution, outlining its core values and guiding principles.

Sovereign: People have supreme right to make internal and external decisions.

Socialist: Wealth generated socially should be shared equally by society.

Secular: Citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion; no official state religion.

Democratic/Republic: Head of state is an elected person, and government runs on democratic rules.

Q29. Answer:

1. Controls and conducts every aspect of elections from notification to declaration of results.
2. Implements and enforces the Model Code of Conduct, reprimanding candidates/parties that violate it.
3. Functions independently of executive control; government officials on election duty work directly under the EC.

OR

Steps in General Elections: (1 Mark each for any 3 steps)

1. Announcement of election dates and implementation of Code of Conduct.
2. Filing of nomination papers and scrutiny by election officials.
3. Campaigning period by political parties.

4. Polling day (casting votes via EVMs) followed by vote counting and declaration of results.

Q30.

30.1 Official system of institutionalized racial segregation and discrimination enforced by the white minority in South Africa.

30.2 African National Congress (ANC).

30.3 Two lessons:

1. Transition from oppression to democracy requires forgiveness, power-sharing, and reconciliation.
2. A constitution built on inclusiveness guarantees rights to all citizens, including former oppressors.

SECTION D — ECONOMICS (18 Marks)

Q31. Answer: (b) Farming

Q32. Answer: (b) Raw materials and Money in hand

Q33. Answer: (c) Educated unemployment

Q34. Answer: (b) Secondary Sector

Q35. Answer:

Physical capital formation is the creation of tangible, man-made production inputs like tools and buildings, whereas human capital formation is the development of people's knowledge, skills, and health. Both are vital for economic growth, but they differ in form, ownership, and creation.

Q36. Answer:

Literacy rate and level of education.

Health status (life expectancy and quality of medical care).

Skill formation acquired by the workforce.

Q37. Answer:

1. Four Factors of Production:

2. Land: Natural resources used for production (e.g., farmland, water, minerals).

3. Labour: Human effort (physical and mental) devoted to work (e.g., farm workers, factory operators).

4. Physical Capital: Inputs needed at every stage of production:

Fixed Capital: Tools, machines, buildings used over years (e.g., tractors).

Working Capital: Raw materials and cash in hand consumed during production (e.g., seeds, cash payments).

Human Capital: Knowledge and enterprise needed to combine land, labour, and physical capital to produce an output.

OR

Impact of Modern Agricultural Practices:

1. Loss of Soil Fertility: Excessive use of chemical fertilizers kills soil bacteria/microorganisms, reducing natural soil fertility over time.
2. Depletion of Water Table: Continuous pumping of groundwater for tube-well irrigation lowers underground water tables drastically.
3. Environmental Pollution: Chemical runoff pollutes local water bodies and degrades land sustainability.

Q38. Answer:

1. Disguised Unemployment:

Occurs when more people are working on a task than are actually required.

Example: A farm family of 8 working on a plot where only 5 are needed; the extra 3 contribute zero marginal productivity.

2. Seasonal Unemployment:

Occurs when people are unable to find work during certain months of the year when seasonal agricultural tasks (sowing, harvesting, and weeding) are absent.

Example: Agricultural labourers remaining unemployed between sowing and harvesting seasons.

OR

Role of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan & Health Schemes:

1. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): Provides time-bound elementary education to children aged 6–14 years, improving basic literacy, cognitive skills, and trainability.
2. Health Schemes: Access to healthcare, nutritional support, and disease prevention increases life expectancy and reduces sick leave, directly enhancing worker productivity and earnings.