

ANNEXURE –C**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE****PERIODIC ASSESSMENT – II (2023-24)****SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE****CLASS : IX****MARKING SCHEME**

QSTN NO	Value Points(Subjective Questions)	Marks Allotted	PAGE NO. OF NCERT /TEXT BOOK
1	C. It declared France a Republic.	1	Pg.no.9 & 15
2	A. Russia, USA, Australia, India	1	Pg.no 2
3	C. I-c, II-a III-d, IV-b.	1	Page. no 8
4	C. Godavari	1	Page.No21
5	B. Elected representatives had the ultimate powers.	1	Pg.no.5
6	C.A is true but R is false.	1	Pg.no.7
7	C. By providing equal opportunities to all	1	Pg.no.33
8	D. It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society	1	Pg.no.22
9	C. Baldev Singh	1	Pg.no.25
10	D. (III) only	1	Pg.no.10
11	D. equip high school students with occupations related to knowledge and skills.	1	Pg No-21
12	C. Use of media	1	Pg.no.45
13	A. Demolition of Bastille.	1	Pg.no.3
14	D. Farmers produce articles for their own use.	1	Pg No-11-12
15	B. Petrograd Soviet		Pg.no.36
16	C. To provide elementary education to all children in the age group 6-14 years	1	Pg No-20
17	D. I-d, II-c, III-b, IV-a	1	Pg.No-44
18	B. Labour	1	Pg No-9

19	B.II,I,III,IV	1	Pg.no.40,42, 44,45
20	A. Limited	1	Pg No-10
21	I-It is better than any other form of government in responding to the needs of the people. II-It is a more accountable form of government. III-It is based on consultation and discussion.	2	Pg.no.11
22	i. The Liberals were not 'democrats'. They did not believe in universal adult franchise, that is, the right of every citizen to vote. ii. They felt men of property mainly should have the vote. They also did not want the vote for women. OR i. Individuals owned the property that gave employment but the proprietors were concerned only with personal gain and not with the welfare of those who made the property productive. ii. So if society as a whole rather than single individuals controlled property, more attention would be paid to collective social interests. iii. Socialists wanted this change and campaigned for it. (Any two)	2	Pg no.26 Pg.no.28
23	India's contacts with the World have continued through ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers, while the oceans restricted such interaction for a long time.	2	Page. no 3
24	1. Democracy is based on the principle of political equality, on recognizing that the poorest and the least educated has the same status as the rich and the educated. 2. People are not subjects of a ruler, they are the rulers themselves. 3. Even when they make mistakes, they are responsible for their conduct. (Any two)	2	Pg.no.33,34

28	<p>I-The blacks were forbidden from living in white areas.</p> <p>II-Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools, colleges and libraries, cinemahalls, public toilets were separate for the whites and blacks.</p> <p>III-They could not even visit the churches where the whites worshiped.</p> <p>IV-Blacks could not form association.</p>	3	Pg.no.19,20
29	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The various activities have been classified into three main sectors i.e., primary, secondary and tertiary. 2. Primary sector includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, mining and quarrying. 3. .Manufacturing is included in the secondary sector. 4. Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism, services, insurance, etc. are included in the tertiary sector. <p>The activities in these sectors result in the production of goods and services. These activities add value to the national income. These activities are called economic activities.</p>	3	Pg No-19
30	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A detailed account of the different physiographic units highlights the unique features of each region. 2. It would, however, be clear that each region complements the other and makes the country richer in its natural resources. 3. The mountains are the major sources of water and forest wealth. The northern plains are the granaries of the country. 4. They provide the base for early civilisations. 5. The plateau is a storehouse of minerals, which has played a crucial role in the industrialisation of the country. The coastal region and island groups provide sites for fishing and port activities. 6. Thus, the diverse physical features of the land have immense future possibilities of development. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The northern plains are generally described as flat land with no variations in its relief. It is not true. These vast plains also have diverse relief features. 2. According to the variations in relief features, the Northern plains can be divided into four regions. 3. The rivers, after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width lying parallel to the slopes of the Shiwaliks. It is known as bhabar. All the streams disappear in this bhabar belt. 4. South of this belt, the streams and rivers re-emerge and create a wet, swampy and marshy region known as terai. This was a thickly forested region full of wildlife. The 	5	Page no 11

	<p>forests have been cleared to create agricultural land and to settle migrants from Pakistan after partition. Locate Dudhwa National Park in this region.</p> <p>5. The largest part of the northern plain is formed of older alluvium. It lies above the floodplains of the rivers and presents a terrace like feature. This part is known as bhangar.</p> <p>6. The soil in this region contains calcareous deposits, locally known as kankar. newer, younger deposits of the floodplains are called khadar. They are renewed almost every year and so are fertile, thus, ideal for intensive agriculture.</p>		
31	<p>i) It spread the message of liberty, equality and fraternity. ii) It abolished monarchical rule and established republican and democratic govt. iii) It abolished feudalism, supremacy of Church, collection of heavy taxes, privileges enjoyed by clergy and nobility. iv) It abolished autocratic rule. v) Issued declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen. (any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>i) Robespierre’s government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices. ii) Meat and bread were rationed. iii) Peasants were forced to transport their grain to the cities and sell it at prices fixed by the government. iv) The use of more expensive white flour was forbidden; all citizens were required to eat the pain d’égalité (equality bread), a loaf made of whole wheat. v) Equality was also sought to be practised through forms of speech and address. vi) Instead of the traditional Monsieur (Sir) and Madame (Madam) all French men and women were henceforth Citoyen and Citoyenne (Citizen). Churches were shut down and their buildings converted into barracks or offices.</p>	5	<p>Pg no.23-24</p> <p>Page.no - 16</p>
32	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. 2. 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. 3. Some families tend to dominate political parties; tickets are distributed to relatives from these families. 4. 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. 5. Smaller parties and independent candidates suffer a huge disadvantage compared to bigger parties 	5	Page. no 51

OR

1. EC takes decisions on every aspect of conduct and control of elections from the announcement of elections to the declaration of results.
2. It implements the Code of Conduct and punishes any candidate or party that violates it.
3. 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.
4. When on election duty, government officers work under the control of the EC and not the government.
5. When election officials come to the opinion that polling was not fair in some booths or even an entire constituency, they order a repoll.

Page. No 47

33

1. In rural areas there is seasonal and disguised unemployment. People of rural areas are mostly engaged under farming.
2. Seasonal unemployment happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year. People dependent upon agriculture usually face such kind of problem. There are certain busy seasons when sowing, harvesting, weeding and threshing is done. Certain months do not provide much work to the people dependant on agriculture.
3. .In case of disguised unemployment people appear to be employed. They have agricultural plot where they find work. This usually happens among family members engaged in agricultural activity. The work requires the service of five people but engages eight people. Three people are extra. These three people also work in the same plot as the others. The contribution made by the three extra people does not add to the contribution made by the five people. If three people are removed the productivity of the field will not decline. The field requires the service of five people and the three extra people are disguised unemployed.
4. In case of urban areas educated unemployment has become a common phenomenon. Many youth with matriculation, graduation and post graduation degrees are not able to find job. A study showed that unemployment of graduate and post-graduate has increased faster than among matriculates.

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Pg No-25

OR

1. Unemployment leads to wastage of man power resource. People who are an asset for the economy turn into a liability.
2. There is a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the youth.
3. People do not have enough money to support their family. Inability of educated people who are willing to work to find gainful employment implies a great social waste.
4. Unemployment tends to increase economic overload. The dependence of the unemployed on the working population increases.

Pg No-25

	<p>5. The quality of life of an individual as well as of society is adversely affected. When a family has to live on a bare subsistence level there is a general decline in its health status and rising withdrawal from the school system.</p> <p>Hence, unemployment has detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy. Increase in unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy. It also wastes the resource, which could have been gainfully employed. If people cannot be used as a resource they naturally appear as a liability to the economy.</p>		
34	<p>34.1. Robert Owen (1771-1858), a leading English manufacturer, sought to build a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana (USA).</p> <p>34.2. Louis Blanc wanted the government to encourage cooperatives and replace capitalist enterprises. He suggested cooperatives in order to guarantee employment for the urban poor. He believed that cooperatives should be formed with the cooperation of the people and its profit should be divided according to the work done by the members. .</p> <p>34.3. Marx was of the opinion that an industrial society was a 'capitalist' society. Capitalists earn profits because of workers.</p> <p>To increase his profits the capitalist uses two methods i.e., either by reducing wages or increasing the working hours.</p> <p>Marx believed that to free themselves from the capitalists, workers had to construct a radically socialist society where all the properties were socially controlled.</p>	4	Page. no -28
35	<p>35.1. Ox-bow lake, delta.</p> <p>35.2. West- Narmada, East- Mahanadi</p> <p>35.3. 1. Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial. These rivers receive water from rain as well as from melted snow from the lofty mountains.</p> <p>2. A large number of the Peninsular rivers are seasonal, as their flow is dependent on rainfall. During the dry season, even the large rivers have reduced flow of water in their channels. The Peninsular rivers have shorter and shallower courses as compared to their Himalayan counterparts</p>	4	Page no. 18
36	<p>1. Modern Farming: Use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, modern means of irrigation, more production.</p> <p>Traditional Farming: Use of natural seeds, manures, Persian wheels for irrigation, less production.</p> <p>2. Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilisers. Also, continuous use of groundwater for tube well irrigation has led to the depletion of the water-table. Environmental resources, like soil fertility and groundwater, are built up over years.</p>	<p>1+1=2</p> <p>(Any two)</p> <p>2</p>	Pg No-5
37	37.a. A. Turkey	1+1	Pg No:9

B. France

Map attached



1+1+1

Pg No-8,9,19

3