




**SINDHI HIGH SCHOOL, BENGALURU**  
**ANNUAL EXAMINATION: 2024-25**  
**SUBJECT: Social Science Answer Key**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**DATE: 14/2/25**  
**CLASS: IX**  
**NO OF PRINTED SIDES: 10**

Q.No	SECTION - A	Marks
1.	ii. 1c 2d 3b 4a	1
2.	b. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason is not correct explanation of A.	1
3.	b. More than is required	1
4.	d. Its tributaries are Tungabhadra and Musi	1
5.	b. It results in flooding	1
6.	c. In a democracy people elect their own representatives who run the government.	1
7.	b. Cultural and Educational Rights	1
8.	c. Maharashtra	1
9.	d. By providing equal opportunities to all.	1
10.	c. Hjalmar Schacht	1
11.	b. i, iv	1
12.	a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason is correct explanation of A.	1
13.	a. iii, iv, i and ii	1
14.	b. Production is increasing consistently	1
15.	c. The Tsar did not want anyone to question his authority.	1
16.	d. Assertion (A) is false and Reason (R) is true.	1
17.	a. On 26 <sup>th</sup> April 1994, the new national flag of the Republic of South Africa was unfurled marking the newly born democracy in the world.	1
18.	c. Satluj and Kali	1
19.	d. Right to Constitutional Remedies	1
20.	c. Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) is false.	1
	<b>Section -B</b>	
21.	<p><b>Evaluate the significance of “The Tennis Court Oath” in the French Revolution.</b>  The representatives of the Third Estate viewed themselves as spokesmen for the whole French nation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They declared themselves a National Assembly.</li> <li>• They took the oath to limit the powers of the Monarch by creating Constitution for France that would limit the powers of the Monarch.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>“Robespierre’s government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices” Examine the measures taken by him.</b></p> <p>The measures taken by Robespierres ‘government are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peasants were forced to transport their grain to the cities and sell it at prices fixed by the government.</li> <li>• The use of more expensive white flour was forbidden; all citizens were required to eat the quality bread, a loaf made of whole wheat.</li> <li>• Equality was also sought to be practised through forms of speech and address.</li> <li>• Churches were shut down and their buildings converted into barracks or offices.</li> <li>• Equality was also sought to be practised through forms of speech and address.</li> </ul>	2
22.	<p><b>Discuss the processes of Population Change?</b>  The main processes of change of population are—birth rates, death rates</p>	2

	<p>and migration.</p> <p><b>Birth rate:</b> It is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. It is a major component of growth because in India, birth rates have always been higher than the death rates.</p> <p><b>Death rate:</b> It is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year. The main cause of the rate of growth of the Indian population has been the rapid decline in the death rate.</p> <p><b>Migration:</b> Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories. Migration can be internal (within the country) or international (between countries). ( any two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><b>Highlight the causes for the uneven distribution of population in India?</b> The following factors contribute to the uneven distribution of India's population:</p> <p><u>Land relief:</u> Population is low in areas with mountains and rough relief: The population density is favoured by flat and rich soil.</p> <p><u>Climate:</u> Population density is lower in cold, hot, and dry climates. More people reside in locations with suitable climates.</p> <p>The population is concentrated in areas with greater industrial growth since there are more jobs available.</p> <p>Additionally, the transportation options support population expansion. ( Any two)</p>	
23.	<p><b>“Political parties used various slogans during Election Campaign”. Prove the above statement with suitable example.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Garibi Hatao” by Congress in 1971. Removal of poverty by reorienting government policies.</li> <li>• “Save Democracy” by Janata Party in 1977.</li> <li>• “Land to the Tiller” by Left Front in West Bengal to safeguard the rights of peasants.</li> <li>• “Protect the Self Respect of the Telugus” by Telugu Desam Party in 1983.</li> </ul>	2
24.	<p><b>In the light of the above passage, Explain the meaning of “Rights”.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rights are the Claims of a person over other fellow beings, over the society and over the government.</li> <li>• It has to be sanctioned by the law.</li> </ul>	2
	<b>Section -C</b>	
25.	<p><b>“By 1927-28, the towns in Soviet Russia were facing an acute problem of grain supplies”. Substantiate with suitable reason how did they overcome from that situation.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stalin, who headed the party after the death of Lenin, introduced firm emergency measures.</li> <li>• He believed that rich peasants and traders in the countryside were holding stocks in the hope of higher prices.</li> <li>• Speculation had to be stopped and supplies confiscated.</li> <li>• In 1928, Party members toured the grain-producing areas, supervising enforced grain collections, and raiding ‘kulaks’ – the name for well to-do peasants</li> <li>• From 1929, the Party forced all peasants to cultivate in collective farms (kolkhoz).</li> <li>• The bulk of land and implements were transferred to the ownership of collective farms. Peasants worked on the land, and the kolkhoz profit was shared. (Any 3 )</li> </ul>	3
26.	<p><b>“The government has procured the Buffer Stock through Food Corporation of India”. Elaborate the activities related to creation of Buffer Stock.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production.</li> <li>• The farmers are paid a preannounced price for their crops. This price is called Minimum Support Price (MSP).</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The purchased food grains are stored in granaries.</li> <li>This also helps resolve the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during the periods of calamity.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Study the given picture and answer the questions that follow:-</b></p>  <p><b>a. Is the family shown in the picture poor? Why?</b> Yes, the family in the picture are poor due to starvation/food insecurity/increase in the price of rice.</p> <p><b>b. Mention the most devastating incident to have occurred in India?</b> Famine of Bengal in 1943.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>1</b></p>
27.	<p><b>‘The southernmost range of Himalaya is the Shiwaliks’. Mention any three features of this range.</b> The southernmost range of Himalayas is called Shiwaliks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They extend over a width of 10-15 km.</li> <li>Their altitude varies between 900-1100 metres.</li> <li>They are discontinuous ranges and are composed of unconsolidated sediments, gravel and alluvium brought down by the rivers from main Himalayan ranges located farther north.</li> <li>Longitudinal valleys known as Duns lie between the lesser Himalayas and Shiwaliks. e.g., Dehradun, Kotli Dun, Patli Dun. (any three)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>a. ‘Beyond the Dihang gorge, the Himalayas bend sharply to the south and spread along the eastern boundary of India’. Elaborate.</b> Mountains along the eastern boundary of India are called the Purvanchal. Some of the important mountains of Purvanchal are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The important mountains of Purvanchal are-the Patkoi ,the Naga Hills,The Mizo Hills, The Jaintia, the Khasi and the Garo hills</li> <li>They comprise of sandstone and sediments.</li> <li>They are covered with dense forests.</li> <li>They comprise of Patkoi Hills, Manipur hills etc.</li> </ul>	<b>3</b>
28.	<p><b>Point out the constraints on the power of the Prime Minister of a coalition government.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ans. The Prime Minister of a coalition government cannot take decisions as he likes.</li> <li>He has to accommodate different groups and factions in his party as well as among alliance partners.</li> <li>He also has to heed to the views and positions of the coalition partners and other parties, on whose support the survival of the government depends.</li> </ul>	<b>3</b>
29.	<p><b>Highlight the main features of National Health Policy.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ans. Improvement in the health status of the population has been the priority of the country.</li> <li>Our national policy, too, aims at improving the accessibility of healthcare, family welfare and nutritional service with a special focus on the underprivileged segment of the population.</li> </ul>	<b>3</b>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in life expectancy and improvement in childcare are useful in assessing the future progress of the country.</li> </ul>	
30.	<p><b>Describe the regional variations in the climatic conditions of India with the help of suitable examples.</b></p> <p>In summer, the mercury occasionally touches 50°C in some parts of the Rajasthan desert, whereas it may be around 20°C in Pahalgam in Jammu and Kashmir.</p> <p>In winters temperature at Drass in Jammu and Kashmir may be as low as minus 45°C while Thiruvananthapuram may have a temperature of 22°C.</p> <p>Precipitation –</p> <p>Precipitation is mostly in the form of snowfall in the upper parts of Himalayas, it rains over the rest of the country.</p> <p>The annual precipitation varies from over 400 cm in Meghalaya to less than 10 cm in Ladakh and western Rajasthan.</p> <p>Most parts of the country receive rainfall from June to September.</p> <p>But some parts like the Tamil Nadu coast gets a large portion of its rain during October and November.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><b>List the features of the hot weather season.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to the apparent movement of the Sun, the global heat belt shifts northwards.</li> <li>• From March to May, it is hot weather season in India .</li> <li>• The influence of the shifting of the heat belt can be clearly seen from temperature recording taken during March-May at different latitudes.</li> <li>• The summer months experience, rising temperature and falling air pressure in the northern part of the country .</li> <li>• Striking feature of the hot weather season are Loo, Kaal Baisakhi and Mango Showers.</li> </ul>	5
31.	<p><b>“The German Economy was the worst hit by the economic crisis”. Justify</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ans. By 1932, industrial production was reduced to 40 per cent of the 1929 level.</li> <li>• Workers lost their jobs or were paid reduced wages.</li> <li>• The number of unemployed touched an unprecedented 6 million.</li> <li>• On the streets of Germany you could see men with placards around their necks saying, ‘Willing to do any work’.</li> <li>• Unemployed youths played cards or simply sat at street corners, or desperately queued up at the local employment exchange.</li> <li>• As jobs disappeared, the youth took to criminal activities and total despair became commonplace.</li> <li>• The economic crisis created deep anxieties and fears in people.</li> <li>• The middle classes, especially salaried employees and pensioners, saw their savings diminish when the currency lost its value.</li> <li>• Small businessmen, the self-employed and retailers suffered as their businesses got ruined. (Any 5)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><b>a. “Having acquired power, Hitler set out to dismantle the structures of democratic rule”. Highlight the events that led to the destruction.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ans. On 30 January 1933, President Hindenburg offered the Chancellorship, the highest position in the cabinet of ministers, to Hitler.</li> <li>• By now the Nazis had managed to rally the conservatives to their cause.</li> <li>• Having acquired power, Hitler set out to dismantle the structures of democratic rule.</li> <li>• A mysterious fire that broke out in the German Parliament building in February facilitated his move.</li> <li>• The Fire Decree of 28 February 1933 indefinitely suspended civic rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly that had been guaranteed by the Weimar constitution.</li> <li>• Then he turned on his archenemies, the Communists, most of whom were hurriedly packed off to the newly established concentration camps.</li> <li>• On 3 March 1933, the famous Enabling Act was passed. This Act established dictatorship in Germany. It gave Hitler all powers to sideline Parliament and rule</li> </ul>	<p>5</p> <p>3</p>

	<p>by decree. All political parties and trade unions were banned except for the Nazi Party and its affiliates. The state established complete control over the economy, media, army and judiciary. (Any 3)</p> <p><b>b. Elaborate the actions taken by Hitler in his foreign policy.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ans. In foreign policy also Hitler acquired quick successes.</li> <li>• He pulled out of the League of Nations in 1933, reoccupied the Rhineland in 1936, and integrated Austria and Germany in 1938 under the slogan, One people, One empire, and One leader.</li> <li>• He then went on to wrest German speaking Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia, and gobbled up the entire country.</li> </ul>	2
32.	<p>“As protests and struggles against apartheid had increased, the government realised that they could no longer keep the blacks under their rule through repression.” The White regime changed its policies. With reference to the above statement</p> <p><b>a. Examine the changes that were brought about in the constitution of South Africa after 1994.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ans. Discriminatory laws were repealed.</li> <li>• Ban on political parties and restrictions on the media were lifted. After 28 years of imprisonment, Nelson Mandela walked out of the jail as a free man.</li> <li>• Finally, at the midnight of 26 April 1994, the new national flag of the Republic of South Africa was unfurled marking the newly born democracy in the world.</li> </ul> <p><b>b. Investigate the need for constitution.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ans. A constitution does many things:</li> <li>• First, it generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kind of people to live together.</li> <li>• Second, it specifies how the government will be constituted, who will have power to take which decisions.</li> <li>• Third, it lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us what the rights of the citizens are and</li> <li>• Fourth, it expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>a. Justify the significance of Preamble of the Constitution.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ans. The Preamble of the Constitution reads like a poem on democracy.</li> <li>• It contains the philosophy on which the entire Constitution has been built.</li> <li>• It provides a standard to examine and evaluate any law and action of government, to find out whether it is good or bad.</li> <li>• It is the soul of the Indian Constitution. (Any 2)</li> </ul> <p><b>b. Identify and explain the guiding values embedded in the Preamble of Indian Constitution.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SOVEREIGN:-People have supreme right to make decisions on internal as well as external matters. No external power can dictate the government of India.</li> <li>• SOCIALIST: - Wealth is generated socially and should be shared equally by society. Government should regulate the ownership of land and industry to reduce socio-economic inequalities.</li> <li>• SECULAR: - Citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion. But there is no official religion. Government treats all religious beliefs and practices with equal respect.</li> <li>• DEMOCRATIC: - A form of government where people enjoy equal political rights, elect their rulers and hold them accountable. The government is run according to some basic rules.</li> <li>• REPUBLIC:- The head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary position</li> <li>• Justice, Equality, Liberty and Fraternity. (Any 3)</li> </ul>	<p>3</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>
33.	<p><b>a. Interpret the main causes for poverty in India.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ans. There were a number of causes for the widespread poverty in India. One historical reason is the low level of economic development under the British colonial administration.</li> <li>• With the spread of irrigation and the Green revolution, many job opportunities were created in the agriculture sector. But the effects were limited to some parts of India. The industries, both in the public and the private sector, did provide some jobs.</li> </ul>	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Another feature of high poverty rates has been the huge income inequalities. One of the major reasons for this is the unequal distribution of land and other resources.</li> <li>• Lack of land resources has been one of the major causes of poverty in India, proper implementation of policy could have improved the life of millions of rural poor.</li> <li>• Many other socio-cultural and economic factors also are responsible for poverty. In order to fulfil social obligations and observe religious ceremonies, people in India, including the very poor, spend a lot of money. (Any 3)</li> </ul> <p><b>b. Describe the current Anti-poverty strategy of the government based on two planks.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The current anti-poverty strategy of the government is based broadly on two planks (1) promotion of economic growth (2) targeted anti-poverty programmes.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>a. Distinguish between Social exclusion and Vulnerability.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ans. According to this concept, poverty must be seen in terms of the poor having to live only in a poor surrounding with other poor people, excluded from enjoying social equality of better-off people in better surroundings.</li> <li>• Social exclusion can be 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.</li> <li>• Vulnerability is determined by the options available to different communities for finding an alternative living in terms of assets, education, and health and job opportunities.</li> <li>• Further, it is analysed on the basis of the greater risks these groups face at the time of natural disasters (earthquakes, tsunami), terrorism etc. (Any 2)</li> </ul> <p><b>b. Discuss any three government programmes for poverty alleviation.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ans. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas. It also aimed at sustainable development to address the cause of draught, deforestation and soil erosion. One-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women.</li> <li>• Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana (PMRY) is another scheme which was started in 1993. The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns. They are helped in setting up small business and industries.</li> <li>• Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) was launched in 1995. The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns. A target for creating 25 lakh new jobs has been set for the programme under the Tenth Five Year plan.</li> <li>• Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched in 1999. The programme aims at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organising them into self-help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.</li> <li>• Under the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana (PMGY) launched in 2000, additional central assistance is given to states for basic services such as primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water and rural electrification. (Any 3)</li> </ul>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>
	<b>Section -E</b>	
34.	<p><b>Read the extract and answer the following questions.</b></p> <p>i. Elaborate the plan made to seize the power and bring the city under control.  <b>Ans. Military Revolutionary Committee was the planned to seize the power and bring the city under control.</b></p> <p>ii. Lenin renamed his party as <b>Bolsheviks party.</b></p> <p>iii. Explain the provisions of the April Theses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ans. He declared that the war be brought to a close.</b></li> <li>• <b>Land should be transferred to the peasants.</b></li> <li>• <b>Banks should be nationalized.</b></li> </ul>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
35.	i. What is the latitudinal and the longitudinal location of India?	

	<p><b>The main land extends between latitudes 8°4'N and 37°6'N and longitudes 68°7'E and 97°25'E.</b></p> <p>ii. Name the latitudinal line that divides India into approximately two equal parts. <b>The Tropic of cancer</b></p> <p>iii. Mention the size and area of the Indian landmass. <b>The land mass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km. India's total area accounts for about 2.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the world.</b></p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
36.	<p><b>Read the extract and answer the following questions.</b></p> <p>i..Find the scheme initiated for the “poor in all areas”. <b>Ans. Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)</b></p> <p>ii. Infer the changes that were brought through the White Revolution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Amul is another success story of cooperatives in milk and milk products from Gujarat. It has brought about the White Revolution in the country.</b></li> </ul> <p>iii. Evaluate the criticism of Public Distribution System.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ans. PDS dealers are sometimes found resorting to malpractices like diverting the grains to open market to get better margin, selling poor quality grains at ration shops, irregular opening of the shops, etc.</b></li> <li>• <b>It is common to find that ration shops regularly have unsold stocks of poor quality grains left.</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>2</b></p>
	<b>Section -F</b>	
37.	<p><b>I. Identify the following on the given map of France.</b></p> <p>a) The city from which the name of the national anthem of France is inspired - <b>Marseilles</b></p> <p>b) Port city owned their economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade - <b>Nantes</b></p> <p><b>II. Identify and locate the following on given map of India. (any 3)</b></p> <p>a. The state having the highest population density.</p> <p>b. Pulicat lake.</p> <p>c. Largest fresh water lake in India</p> <p>d. Aravalli range</p>	<p><b>2</b></p> <p><b>3</b></p>