

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**Design of Question Paper**

Subject : Social Science

Max. Marks : 80

Class : IX

Time : 3 Hours

**1. WEIGHTAGES TO FORM OF QUESTIONS:**

Form of Question	Marks each type	Number of Questions	Serial number of Questions	Total marks
Very Short Answer (VSA)	1	10	1-10	10
Short Answer (SA)	3	8	11-18	24
Long Answer (LA)	4	10	19-28	40
Map Question (MQ)	2 and 4	2	29-30	6
Total		30	1-30	80

**2. WEIGHTAGE TO DIFFICULTY LEVEL**

Estimated Difficulty level	Percentage	Textbook wise Marks					Total Marks
		H	G	P	E	D	
Difficulty (A)	20%	4	4	4	2	2	16
Average (B)	50%	10	10	8	8	4	40
Easy (C)	30%	4	6	6	6	2	24
Total	100%	18	20	18	16	8	80

## BLUE PRINT : MODEL QUESTION PAPER

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### QUESTION-WISE ANALYSIS

Text Book	Form of Question Chapter No.	Marks	TOTAL			Map Question	Total of Unit
			Long Answer(LA)	Short Answer(SA)	Very Short Answer(VSA)		
History	1 or 2	1			1(1)		18(7)
	2 or 3	1			1(1)		
	1 or 3	4	4(1)				
	1 or 5	3		3(1)			
	5 or 6	3		3(1)			
	7 or 8	4	4(1)				
	Map work	2				2(1)	
Geography	1	1			1(1)		20(7)
	2	3		3(1)			
	3	3		3(1)			
	4	4	4(1)				
	5	1			1(1)		
	6	4	4(1)				
	Map Work	4				4(1)	
Pol. Science	1	2			2(2)		18(7)
	2	4	4(1)				
	3	3		3(1)			
	4	4	4(1)				
	5	4	4(1)				
	6	1			1(1)		
Economics	1	4	4(1)				16(5)
	2	4		3(1)	1(1)		
	3	4	4(1)				
	4	4	4(1)				
Disaster Management	Part-I	1			1(1)		8(4)
	Part-II	3		3(1)			
	Part-III	1			1(1)		
	Part-IV	3		3(1)			
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>40(10)</b>	<b>24(8)</b>	<b>10(10)</b>	<b>6(2)</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>80</b>					<b>80 (30)</b>

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

Class: IX

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*Instructions :*

1. *There are 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.*
2. *Marks for each question are indicated against the question.*
3. *Questions from serial number 1 to 10 are 1 mark questions.  
Answers of these questions may be from one word to one sentence.*
4. *Questions from serial number 11 to 18 are 3 marks questions.  
Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.*
5. *Questions from serial number 19 to 28 are 4 marks questions.  
Answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.*
6. *Question number 29 and 30 are map questions.  
Attach the maps inside your answer book.*

1. Who was Lech Walesa? 1
2. In which state is the Manas Bio-reserve located? 1
3. 'Right to reside in any part of the country' falls under which Fundamental Right? 1
4. What do you understand by 'People as a resource'? 1
5. What is a disaster or a calamity? 1
6. Which economist was assigned the responsibility of economic recovery of Germany by Hitler? 1

Or

When did the first Five year Plan start in USSR?

7. Which is the eastern most longitude of India? 1
8. Why is Chile under Pinochet's rule not considered a democratic country? State one reason. 1
9. Who wrote the book the Social Contract? 1

Or

Which leader is associated with the 'April Theses'?

10. Give two common causes of fire. 1
11. How were unwilling Indian cultivators made to produce opium? 3

Or

Explain why nomadic pastoral tribes needed to move from one place to another? What were the advantages to the environment due to these continuous movements? 1+2=3

12. Compare the relief of the Himalayan Mountains with the peninsular plateau. 3
13. What is a constitution? State two function of the Constitution. 1+2=3
14. What is Unemployment? What are the different types of Unemployment? 1+2=3
15. What were the similarities between the colonial management of forest in Bastar and Java? 3

Or

Give reasons to explain why the Maasai community lose their grazing lands?

16. What is an earthquake? State two important strategies to mitigate earthquakes. 1+2=3

17.



- a) The above picture shows the confluence of two rivers at Devprayag. Name them. 1
- b) Name the river systems of India. 1
- c) Give one difference between a Peninsular river and a Himalayan river. 1
18. Why should the community be at the heart of any disaster management initiative? 3

19. How have the advancements in technology especially television technology affect the development of contemporary cricket? 4

Or

Why did Mahatma Gandhi's dream of clothing the nation in Khadi appeal only to some section of Indians?

20. What is migration? Mention two reasons for migration of rural population to urban areas in India. 2+2=4
21. 'Democracy is considered to be the best form of government'. Discuss. 4
22. Discuss two major reasons for poverty in India. State the objectives of NREGA. 2+2=4
23. What do you mean by Reserved Constituencies? Why was it introduced? 2+2=4
24. What are the four requirements for production of goods and services? State two measures to increase the productivity of land in India. 2+2=4
25. State two executive and two legislative powers of the President of India. 2+2=4
26. Give reasons for the rise of Nazism in Germany. 4

Or

Describe the circumstances which led to the outbreak of the French revolution.

27. What is PDS? Give two drawbacks of the system. 2+2=4
28. Describe the onset of the Monsoons. What do you understand by Mango showers? 3+1=4

Or

Months		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Average Mean Temperature in °C	Delhi	14	16.8	23.1	30.0	33.2	33.1	30.0	29.6	28.9	25.4	19.5	15.3
	Mumbai	24	24.6	26.8	28.0	30.1	28.9	27.4	27.2	27.2	27.5	27.0	25.1

Study the above data and answer the following questions.

- a) Calculate the annual range of temperature of Delhi and Mumbai.

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

- b) Which place has the higher annual range of temperature and why?

$$1 + 2 = 3$$

29. In the outline map of India locate the following.

$$1 \times 4 = 4$$

- a) Cardamom hills      b) Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary  
 c) Corbett National Park      d) Malwa plateau

30. In the outline map of India show the areas of the following pastoral communities.

$$1 \times 2 = 2$$

- a) Raikas      b) Gujjars

Or

In the map of Africa show two areas inhabited by the Maasai tribe.

**SOCIAL SCIENCE MODEL PAPER**  
**MARKING SCHEME**

**Class : IX**

**Max. Marks : 80**

A-1. Lech Walesa was the president of Poland .

A-2 Assam

A-3 Right to Freedom.

A-4 It refers to the countries working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities.

A-5 It is a man made or natural event which results in widespread human loss, livelihood or property causing human suffering.

A-6 Hjalmer Schacht

Or

1927

A-7 97° 25' E

A-8 People were not given any rights. (Any other relevant points)

A-9 Jean Jacques Rousseau

Or

Vladimir Lenin

A-10 i) Electric sparks and short circuit    ii) Overheating of electrical appliances

A-11 They were made to produce opium through a system of advances. The loans tied the peasants to the headman and through him to the British. The peasants were forced to grow opium on a specified area of land and hand over the produce to the agents once the crop has been harvested. The peasants had to accept the low price offer as he had no option of planting a crop of his choice.

Or

As they had no fields of their own, they moved from place to place in search of pasture to graze their livestock. They had to judge how long to stay in an area because availability of pastures and water was limited. They had to depend on the seasons for the availability of grazing grounds.

**Advantage to the environment:**

- i) The cyclic movement of the pastoralist allows sufficient time for restoration of vegetation.
- ii) The movement of the pastoralist to the plain added manure to the fields and allowed the pastures to recover. (any other relevant point)

**A-12 The Himalayas**

- i) They are young fold mountains.
- ii) Parallel mountain ranges are formed in this region.
- iii) The mountain extends in an arc.

**Peninsular Plateau**

- i) It is an ancient crystalline tableland
- ii) Rift valleys are formed due to faulting
- iii) The plateau is triangular in shape.

A-13 It is a set of written rules that are accepted by all people living together in a country.

Two functions of Constitution: (i) It generates a sense of trust and coordination (ii) It specifies how the government will be constituted. (any other point)

A-14 Unemployment is said to exist when people are willing to work at the going wages but cannot find a job.

**Types of Unemployment**

- i) Seasonal unemployment
- ii) Disguised unemployment
- iii) Educated unemployment (to explain in short)

A-15 i) Both were under the colonial rule (ii) Forest Acts were implemented for the management of forest (iii) The local people were debarred from the benefit of forest (iv) Scientific forestry was implemented

Or

- i) European imperial power divided Africa in to several colonies
- ii) In 1885 Maasai land was cut in to half between British Kenya and German Tanganyika. The best grazing lands were taken up for white settlements and the Maasai were pushed to south Kenya.

iii) The British encouraged the local peasant communities to expand cultivation. As cultivation expanded pasture land were turned in to cultivated fields.

iv) Large areas of grazing land were turned in to game reserves (Maasai Mara, Samburu National park, Serengeti park)

A-16 An earthquake is a sudden release of energy accumulated in deformed rocks causing the ground to tremble or shake.

**Mitigation Strategies:**

i) The building plan should be checked by the Municipality before they are constructed.

ii) Public awareness is to be created through sensitization and training programs.

A-17 a) Bhagirathi and Alaknanda

b) Indus river system, Ganga river system and Brahmaputra river system

c) A large number of peninsular rivers are seasonal while most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial.

A-18 The community should be at the heart of any disaster management initiative because:

i) First responder

ii) Source of maximum information

iii) Local coping mechanism

iv) Self- help in own interest (Explain the points)

A-19 Kerry Packer an Australian tycoon understood the money-making potential of the game of Cricket. He introduced many changes to make Cricket attractive to television audience.

i) Packer introduced One-day Internationals under the name of World Series.

ii) Colour dress, protective helmets, Field restrictions, Cricket under lights became a standard part of the post- Packer game

iii) Television channels made money by selling spots to companies to air commercials for their products

iv) Continuous television coverage made cricketers celebrities.

Or

- i) Nationalist such as Motilal Nehru gave up his expensive western style suits and adopted Indian Dhoti and Kurta.
  - ii) Those who were deprived by caste norms were attracted to western clothing because they believed western clothing gave them social prestige
  - iii) Khadi was quite expensive for the poor
  - iv) Women like Sarojini Naidu wore coloured saris instead of coarse, white home spun cloths
20. Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories. It can be internal or international.
- Two reasons for migration of rural population to urban areas in India are:
- i) Better employment opportunities
  - ii) Better living conditions
21. i) A democratic government is a more accountable form of government
- ii) It improves the quality of decision making
  - iii) It provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts
  - iv) It enhances the dignity of citizens
  - v) It allows us to correct mistakes
22. i) Enough jobs were not created in the primary and secondary sectors to absorb all job seekers. People took up petty jobs with irregular income and had to face poverty and hardship.
- ii) Another feature of high poverty rate has been income inequalities due to unequal distribution of land and resources.

**Objective of NREGA**

- i) The act provides hundred days of assured employment every year to every rural household.
- ii) To create economic assets and infrastructural development in rural areas
- iii) To supplement wage employment opportunities and enhancement of livelihood of rural population.

- 23 Some constituencies are reserved for people who belong to the Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribes and only people belonging to these categories can contest elections from these constituencies.  
It was introduced because:
- i) The constitution makers were worried that in an open election weaker sections may not stand a good chance to get elected.
  - ii) They may not have the required resources, education and contacts to contest and win elections
  - iii) This would deprive the voice of a significant section of our population and make our country less democratic
- 24 Four requirements for production of goods and services are:
- i) Land
  - ii) Labour
  - iii) Physical Capital
  - iv) Human capital
- Two measures to increase productivity of land are:
- i) Introduction of modern inputs like fertilisers, HYV seeds, pesticides etc.
  - ii) Introduction of irrigation facilities in dry areas
- 25 Two executive powers of the President of India are:
- i) She/He appoints the Prime Minister and other ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister.
  - ii) She/He is the supreme commander of the defence forces of India
- Two legislative powers are:
- i) A bill passed by the Parliament becomes a law only after the assent of the President.
  - ii) She/He can summoned and prorogue both houses of Parliament.  
(any other points can be added)
26. The reasons for the rise of Nazism in Germany:
- i) Humiliating treaty of Versailles
  - ii) Economic crisis of 1929
  - iii) Danger of growing Communism
  - iv) Dissatisfaction towards Weimer Republic
  - v) Weak opposition
  - vi) Personality of Hitler
- (To explain the points)

Or

Circumstances which led to the outbreak of the French revolution:

- i) The King of France Louis XVI was inefficient and unpopular
- ii) Economic Crisis in France
- iii) Heavy taxation on the Third Estate
- iv) Inequalities among the three estates
- v) Influence of philosophers

(Expand the points) (Other relevant points may be added)

- 27 The food procured by FCI is distributed through government regulated ration shops among the poorer sections of the society. This is called the PDS (Public Distribution System)

Two drawback of the PDS:

- i) The stock of wheat and rice with FCI is much more than the minimum buffer norms. This has lead to wastage and deterioration in grain quality
  - ii) The enhanced MSP has led to the production of wheat and rice only. The farmers are reluctant to grow coarse grains which is the staple food of the poor
- 28
- i) Monsoons are affected by atmospheric conditions over the warm tropical seas
  - ii) The duration of the monsoon is between 100 to 120 days from early June to mid September
  - iii) The monsoon arrives at the southern tip by the first week of June and divides in to two branches- the Arabian sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch
  - iv) The Arabian sea branch arrives over Saurashtra, Kutch and central part of the country.
  - v) The Bay of Bengal branch advances rapidly and arrives in Assam in the first week of June
  - vi) By mid July the monsoon reaches Himachal Pradesh and the rest of the country

Mango Showers: Towards close of the summer season pre-monsoon showers are common especially in Kerala and Karnataka. They help

in the early ripening of mangoes and are often referred to as Mango showers.

Or

a) Delhi-  $19.2^{\circ}\text{C}$

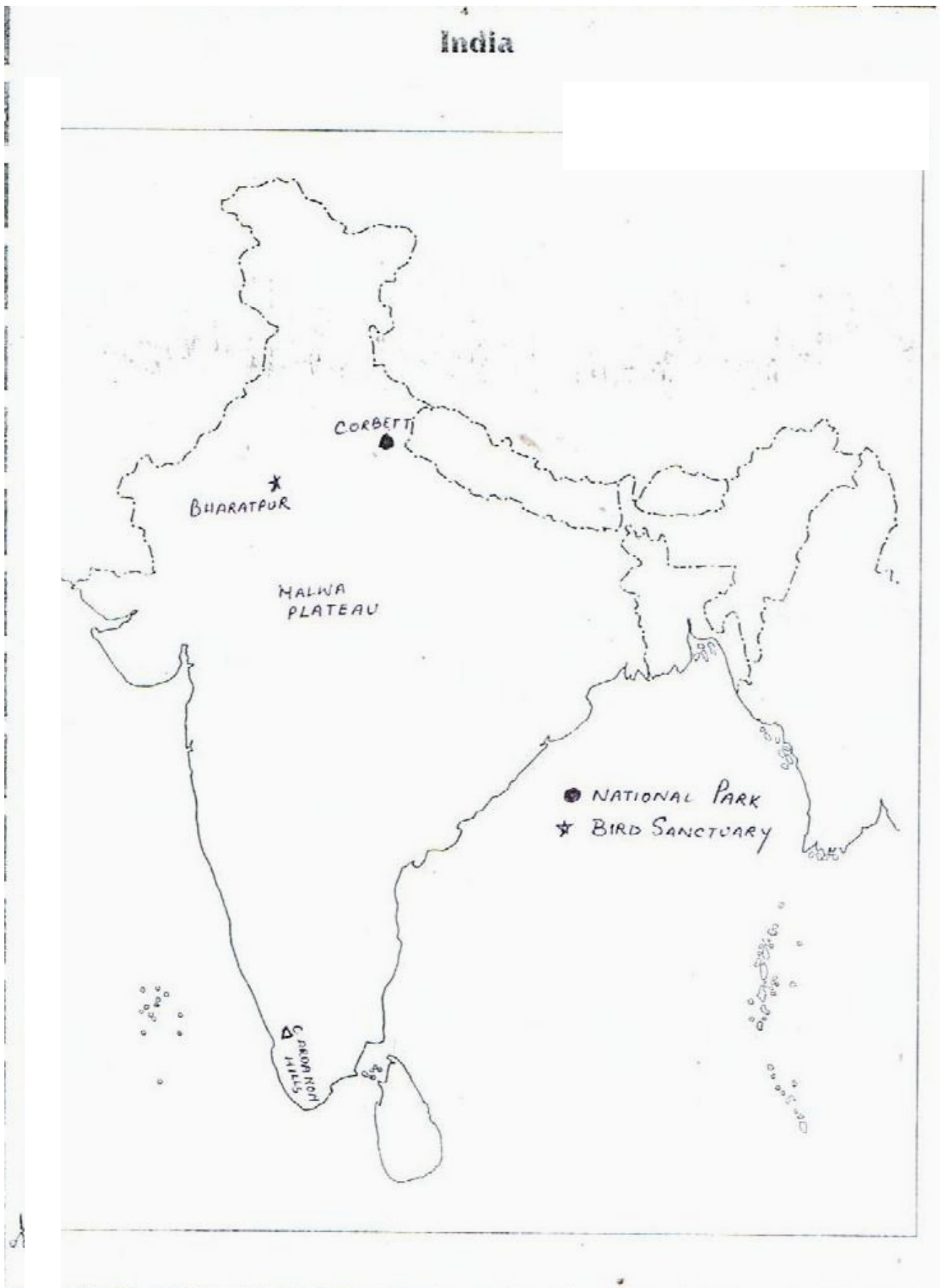
Mumbai-  $6.1^{\circ}\text{C}$

b) Delhi has a higher annual range of temperature. It is because:

i) Delhi is land-locked

ii) It has no moderating influence of oceans

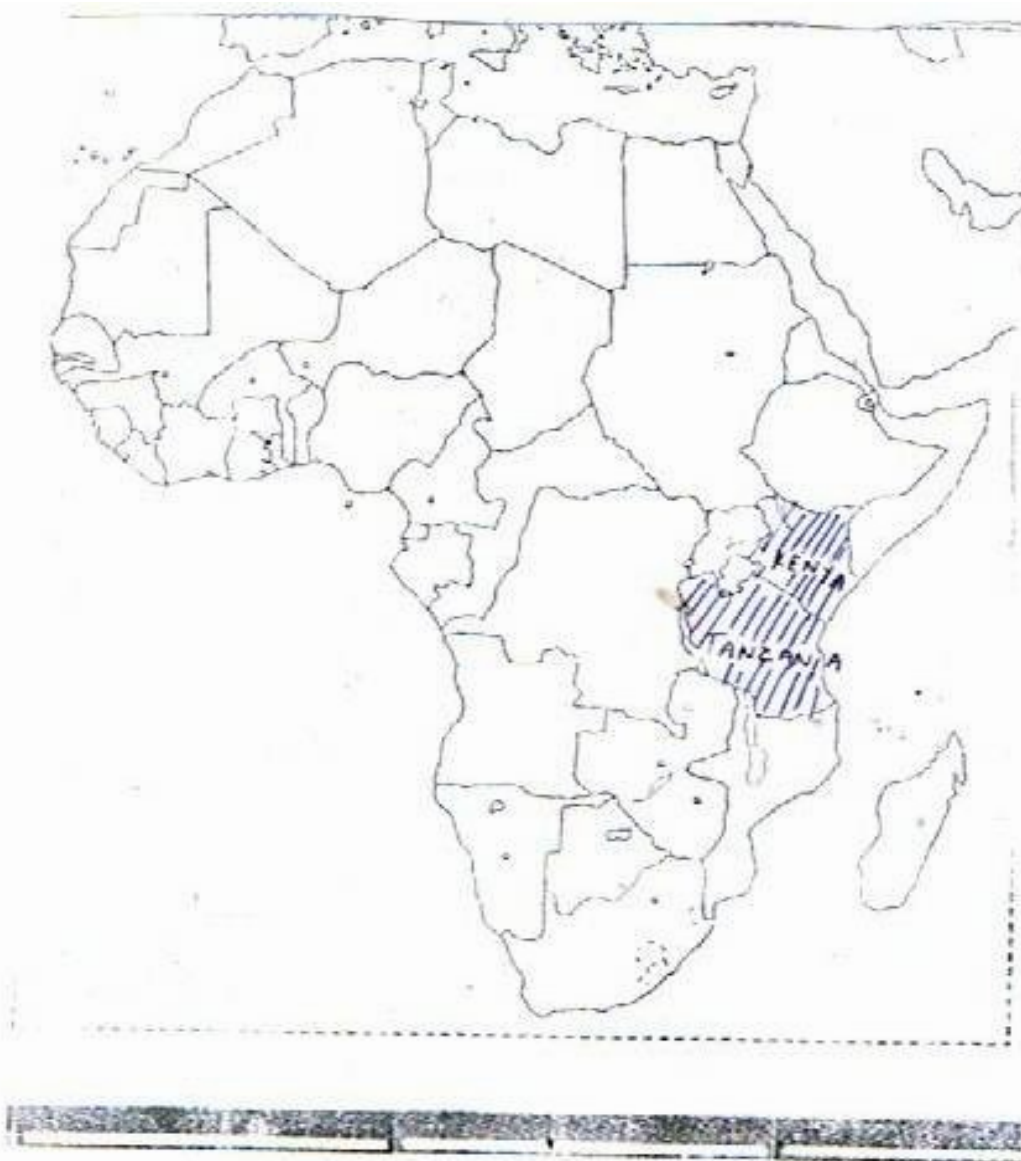
29




India



OR



 - AREAS INHABITED BY THE MAASAI TRIBE