

MARKING SCHEME
ANNUAL EXAMINATION (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CLASS-IX)

Q.No	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	REFERENCE	MARKS
1.	(c) Vladimir Lenin	NCERT-36	1
2	(d) Socialists, Catholics, Democrats	NCERT-53	1
3.	(a) sarnas, kan, rai, devarakudu	NCERT-95	1
4.	(d) Flogging the Dutch	NCERT-94	1
5	(b) Preamble	NCERT-52	1
6	(b) General elections	NCERT-60	
7	(b) By the Parliament through impeachment	NCERT-92	1
8	(c) One can use it to incite people against the government	NCERT-103	1
9	(a) Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana	NCERT-39	1
10	(a) 2400 calories per person per day	NCERT-32	1
11	(a) Public distribution system	NCERT-49	1
12	(d) Delhi	NCERT-52	1
13	(d) West Bengal	NCERT-33	1
14	(d) Altitude	NCERT-26	1
15	(c) June to September	NCERT-26	1
16	(d) Tropical Evergreen	NCERT-51	1
17	(c) Odisha	NCERT-51	1
18	(a) 100 cm	NCERT-51	1
19	(a) high birth rates	NCERT-60	1
20	(c) both the area of departure and arrival	NCERT-60	1
21	(i) Workers in England and Germany began forming associations to fight for better living and working conditions. 1 (ii) In Germany, these associations worked closely with the Social Democratic Party (SPD) and helped it win parliamentary seats. 1 (iii) By 1905, socialists and trade unionists formed a Labour Party in Britain and a Socialist Party in France. 1	NCERT-29	3
22	(i) Under the shadow of the Second World War, Germany had waged a genocidal war. 1 (ii) It resulted in the mass murder of selected groups of innocent civilians of Europe. 1 (iii) The number of people killed included 6 million Jews, 200,000 Gypsies, 1 million Polish civilians and 70,000 Germans. 1	NCERT-50	3
23	(i) The spread of railways from the 1850s created a new demand. 1	NCERT-80	3

	<p>(ii) Railways were essential for colonial trade and for the movement of imperial troops. 1</p> <p>(iii) To run locomotives, wood was needed as fuel, and to lay railway lines sleepers were essential to hold the tracks together. 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) The Dutch enacted forest laws in Java, restricting villagers' access to forests. 1</p> <p>(ii) Now wood could only be cut for specified purposes like making river boats or constructing houses, and only from specific forests under close supervision. 1</p> <p>(iii) Villagers were punished for grazing cattle in young stands, transporting wood without a permit, or travelling on forest roads with horse carts or cattle. 1</p>	NCERT-93	
24	<p>a. The ideas of the French Revolution. 1</p> <p>b. The practice of parliamentary democracy in Britain. 1</p> <p>c. The Bills of right in the US. 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>A change in the constitution made by the supreme legislative body in a country is called constitutional amendment. 1</p> <p>Constitutional amendments are essential because:</p> <p>a. It needs to be amended regularly to keep it updated. 1</p> <p>b. Constitution makers felt that it has to be in accordance with people's aspiration and change in society. 1</p> <p>c. They did not see it as a sacred, static and unalterable law. (Any two)</p>	NCERT-46	3
25	<p>The Election commission of India enjoys wide ranging powers. -</p> <p>i. EC takes decision on every aspect of the conduct and control of elections from the announcement to the declaration of results. 1</p> <p>ii. It implements the code of conduct and punishes any candidate or party that violates it. 1</p> <p>iii. During election EC can order the government to follow some questions, to prevent use and misuse of governmental powers, to enhance its chance to win the election or to transfer some government officials. 1</p> <p>iv. On election duty, government officers work under the control of the EC. (Any three)</p>	NCERT-69	3
26	<p>(I) In india, the proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. 1</p> <p>(II) The success rate of reducing poverty varies from state to state. 1</p> <p>(III) Recent estimates show that in 20 states and union territories, the poverty ratio is less than the national average. On the other hand, poverty is still a serious problem in Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. 1</p>	NCERT-35	3
27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer stock is for distribution of food grains in the deficit areas and among the poor at a price lower than the market price. 1 • Buffer stock resolves the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather condition and the periods of calamity. 1 • Any family with a ration card can buy a stipulated amount of foodgrains i.e wheat and rice from the ration shops. 1 	NCERT-47	3
28	<p>(I) Fourteen biosphere reserves have been set up in the country to protect flora and fauna. For example Sunderbans in the West Bengal, Nanda Devi in Uttarakhand. 1</p> <p>(II) Financial and technical assistance is provided to many Botanical Garden by the government since 1992. 1</p> <p>(III) Project Tiger, project Rhino, project Great Indian Bustard and many other eco-developmental projects have been introduced. 1</p> <p>(IV) 89 National Parks, 490 Wildlife sanctuaries and Zoological gardens are setup to take care of Natural heritage. (Any Three)</p>	NCERT-50,51	3

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>I. Forests are renewable resources and play a major role in enhancing the quality of environment. 1</p> <p>II. They modify local climate, control soil erosion, regulate stream flow, support a variety of industries, provide livelihood for many communities and offer panoramic or scenic view for recreation. 1</p> <p>III. It controls wind force and temperature and causes rainfall. It provides humus to the soil and shelter to the wild life. 1</p>	NCERT-43	
29	<p>(i) Paper is used for making books; wood is used for desks and tables, doors and windows. 1</p> <p>(ii) Dyes are used for colouring our clothes. 1</p> <p>(iii) We get spices to add to our food. 1</p> <p>(iv) Oil in chocolates comes from sal seeds. 1</p> <p>(v) Forests also provide bamboo, wood for fuel, fruits, flowers, animals, birds and many other things. 1</p>	NCERT-77	5
30	<p>(i) He chairs cabinet meetings and co-ordinate the work of different departments.</p> <p>(ii) His decisions are final in case of disagreements arises between departments. 1</p> <p>(iii) He exercises general supervision of different ministries. 1</p> <p>(iv) All ministers work under his leadership. 1</p> <p>(v) The Prime ministers distributes and redistributes work to the ministers. 1</p> <p>(vi) He also has the powers to dismiss ministers. 1</p> <p>(vii) When the Prime minister quits, the entire ministry quits. Thus, the Prime minister is the most powerful minister within the cabinet.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five)</p>	NCERT-88	5
31	<p>Apart from the fundamental Rights, our constitution and law offers a wider range of rights. From time to time, the courts gave judgments to expand the scope of rights. Certain rights like Right to freedom of press, Right to information and right to education are deprived from the fundamental rights.2</p> <p>i.Now school education has become a right for Indian citizens. The governments are responsible for providing free and compulsory education to all children up to age of 14 years. 1</p> <p>ii.The parliament has enacted a law giving the right to information to the citizens. This Act was made under the fundamental rights to freedom of thought and expression. 1</p> <p>iii.Our constitution provides many more rights, which may not be fundamental rights. For example, the right to property is not a fundamental right but it is a constitutional right. 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(I) The country is ruled by a hereditary king and the people have no role in electing or changing their rulers. 1</p> <p>(II) The king selects the legislature as well as the executive. He appoints the judges and can change any of their decisions. 1</p> <p>(III) Citizens cannot form political parties or any political organizations. Media cannot report anything that the monarch does not like. 1</p> <p>(IV) There is no freedom of religion. Every citizen is required to be Muslim. Non-Muslim residents can follow their religion in private, but not in public. 1</p> <p>(V) Women are subjected to many public restrictions. The testimony of one man is considered equal to that of two women. 1</p>	NCERT-110	5
32	<p>(I) National Rural Employment Gurantee Act (NREGA) 2005 was passed in September 2005. The Act provides 100 days assured employment every year to every rural household in 200 districts. 1</p> <p>(II) National Food for work Programme (NFWP) was launched in 2004 in 150</p>	NCERT-98	5
	<p>(I) National Rural Employment Gurantee Act (NREGA) 2005 was passed in September 2005. The Act provides 100 days assured employment every year to every rural household in 200 districts. 1</p> <p>(II) National Food for work Programme (NFWP) was launched in 2004 in 150</p>	NCERT-39	5

	<p>most backward districts of the country. 1</p> <p>(III) Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana (PMRY) is another scheme which was started in 1993 to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns. 1</p> <p>(IV) Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) was launched in 1995 with the aim to create self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns. 1</p> <p>(V) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched in 1999 at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line. 1</p> <p>(VI) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana (PMGY) launched in 2000 to provide 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 five)</p>		
33	<p>Food security means enough food is available for all the persons and these persons have the capacity to buy food of acceptable quality and there is no barrier on access of food. 2</p> <p>Following are three dimensions of food security:-</p> <p>1. Availability- it means food production within the country, food imports and the previous year stock stored in government granaries, 1</p> <p>2. Accessibility – it means food is within reach of every person. 1</p> <p>3. Affordability-it implies that an individual has enough money to buy sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet one's dietary needs. 1</p> <p>OR</p> <p>AAY was launched in December 2000. 1</p> <p>(I) Under the scheme one crore of the poorest among the BPL families covered under the targeted public distribution system were identified. 1</p> <p>(II) Twenty five kg of foodgrains were made available to each eligible family at a highly subsidized rate of Rs 2/ kg for wheat and Rs 3/kg for rice. 1</p> <p>(III) This quantity has been enhanced from 25 to 35 kgs with effect from april 2002. 1</p> <p>(IV) The scheme has been further expanded twice by additional 50 lakh BPL families in June 2003 and in August 2004. 1</p>	NCERT-42	5
34	<p>(i) NPP 2000 identified adolescents as one of the major sections of the population that need greater attention. 1</p> <p>(ii) Besides nutritional requirements, the policy put greater emphasis on other important needs of adolescents like protection from unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases. 1</p> <p>(iii) It called for programmes that aim towards encouraging delayed marriages and child-bearing. 1</p> <p>(iv) It aimed at providing food supplements and nutritional services. 1</p> <p>(v) It also aimed at strengthening legal measures to prevent child marriage. 1</p> <p>OR</p> <p>1-Migration is the movement of the people across regions and territories. 1</p> <p>2-Migration can be internal or international. 1</p> <p>3-Migration plays a very significant role in changing the composition and distribution of population, normally it adds to the population. 1</p> <p>4-It also changes population composition of urban and rural population in terms of age and sex composition. 1</p> <p>5- Internal migration does not change the size of the population, but influence the distribution of population within the nation. 1</p>	NCERT-59	5
35	<p>(a) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey (show any two)</p> <p>(b) I-pg 49, II-pg 49, III-West Bengal, IV-Haryana</p>	NCERT-30	6

Note: Page number given in the reference section for History (NCERT) book is from previous year publication as most of the students and teachers do not have latest revised textbook.