केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, रायपुर संभाग
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, RAIPUR REGION
SESSION ENDING EXAM (2024-25)
SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

CLASS: IX

ANSWER SCHEME AND SCORING KEY

S.N.	Answer
1.	B. Country B
2.	A. Distance from sea
3.	**B.** (i) - (D) (ii) - (C) (iii) - (A) (iv) - (B)
4.	C. Member of Permanent Executive
5.	B. Secondary sector
6.	D. Narmada River
7.	Only 1, 3, 4 & 6
8.	C. (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
9.	D. Lack of internet and infrastructure
10.	A. The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems, namely - the Indus, the Ganga and the Satluj along with their tributaries.
11.	C. Symbol of eternity
12.	D. Bangladesh
13.	D. To renaming the Bolshevik Party to the Communist Party
14.	A. All the rivers are seasonal
15.	**B.** (i) - (B) (ii) - (C) (iii) - (A)
16.	A. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
17.	B. A candidate promises that she will get a new train for her constituency if she is elected.
18.	B. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
19.	C. Right to Freedom
20.	B. Issue price
21.	Every candidate has to submit a legal declaration about – i. Serious criminal cases pending against the candidate; ii. Details of the assets and liabilities of the candidate and his or her family; and iii. Educational qualifications of the candidate.
22.	• Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts. • By democracy different groups can live with one another peacefully.
23.	- Collective farming was a system introduced by the Soviet government where small farms were merged into large collective farms (kolkhozes). - The impact of collective farming in Soviet Russia was mixed: while it aimed to increase agricultural productivity and provide food for urban areas, it often led to resistance from peasants, decreased crop yields, and food shortages, particularly during the forced collectivization period in the late 1920s and 1930s. ***OR*** - The main reason for the split between the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks was a disagreement over the strategy for achieving socialism. - The Bolsheviks, led by Lenin, believed in a small, disciplined party leading the revolution, while the Mensheviks wanted a more broad-based, democratic party and a gradual approach to socialist change, believing in alliances with other political groups.
24.	**Nature of Flow** • **Himalayan Rivers**: Perennial, as they are fed by both glacial melt and monsoon rains. • **Peninsular Rivers**: Seasonal, they are fed by only monsoon.

	Course and Length • **Himalayan Rivers**: Longer courses • **Peninsular Rivers**: Shorter courses
25.	Ranu (engineer) is a better human resource because – 1. Due to education, she has more skill, knowledge and ability to serve as human resource. 2. Due to better health, she can contribute more and less amount of money spent on health. 3. Due to better income, she can provide better education and health facility to there next generation, and they will become better human resource.
26.	Major provisions under MNREGA 2005 1. To provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas 2. It also aimed at sustainable development to address the cause of draught, deforestration and soil erosion. 3. One-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women. The scheme provided employment to 220 crores person days of employment to 4.78 crore households. 4. The average wage has increased from 65 in 2006–07 to 132 in 2013–14. 5. Recently, in March 2018, the wage rate for unskilled manual workers has been revised, state wise, the range of wage rate for different states and union territories.
27.	Yogesh can change his religion by using *Right to freedom of religion* fundamental right. Major provisions are- - Every person has a right to profess, practice and propagate the religion - Every individual has a right to propagate one's religion, - The government cannot compel any person to pay any taxes for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious institution.
28.	Processes of Population Change/Growth in Bihar 1. **Birth rate** - Birth rate is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. It is a major component of growth because in Bihar, birth rates have always been higher than death rates. 2. **Death rate** - Death rate is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year. The main cause of the rate of growth of the Bihar population has been the rapid decline in death rates. 3. **Migration** - Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories. There is minor growth in population in Bihar through migration.
29.	Philosophers like John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau and Montesquieu shaped 18th-century ideas about government in the following ways 1. John Locke In "Two Treatises of Government," Locke disapproved the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of monarchs. He advocated for a government based on merit. 2. Jean Jacques Rousseau Rousseau proposed a government based on a social contract between people and their representatives. 3. Montesquieu In "The Spirit of the Laws," Montesquieu proposed a division of power within government between the Legislative, Executive, and judiciary. ***OR*** The introduction of the Directory government in post-Jacobin France led to political instability primarily because- I. the Directors often were in conflict with the legislative councils. II. The new constitution provided for two elected Legislative Councils. These councils appointed a Directory, an executive made up of five members. III. Often, the Directors were in conflict with the Legislative Councils and the councils often dismissed these Directors. IV. This instability made the way for Napoleon Bonaparte's rise as a military dictator. **Any other relevant points**

30.	– All functionaries (authorities) are collectively known as the executive. They are called executive because they are in charge of the 'execution' of the policies of the government. – Thus, when we talk about 'the government' we usually mean the executive. If student choose **Political executive** 1. Political executives are elected by the people for a specific period. 2. Political executive takes the big decisions. 3. They enjoyed the real executive power. **Permanent executive** 1. Permanent executives are appointed on a long-term basis also known as civil services. 2. They remain in office even when the ruling party changes. 3. These officers work under political executive and assist them in carrying out the day-to-day administration. ***OR*** **Legislature (Student Council Representatives):** • The Student Council Representatives represent the student body. They discuss and debate various issues, propose new ideas, and pass resolutions or rules for the betterment of the school community. • The Legislature's role is similar to the Parliament, where laws (rules for school activities) are made, and the will of the students is represented through the decisions of the council. **Executive (Student Council President and Team):** • The Executive includes the Student Council President, Vice President, and other office-bearers who execute the decisions made by the council. After the rules or policies are passed by the representatives (Legislature), the Executive makes sure they are implemented in the school. • They oversee events, manage resources, and ensure smooth operations, just like the government ensures the functioning of laws. **Judiciary (Student Body or Disciplinary Committee):** • The Judiciary is responsible for ensuring that the rules and decisions made by the Student Council are followed fairly and justly. In case of any dispute or when a rule is questioned, the Judiciary looks into whether the decision is in line with the school's policies. • It acts as a check on the actions of the Executive and ensures that the rights of the students are not violated. **Checks and Balances:** • Each part of the Student Council has its own specific function but must work together to ensure a fair and just environment. The Legislature (Representatives) makes the rules, the Executive (President and team) enforces them, and the Judiciary (Disciplinary Committee) checks the fairness and legality of actions. • This system ensures that no one group or individual has too much power, making the process of governance transparent and accountable. **Any other relevant points**
31	Having acquired power. Hitler set out to dismantle the structures of democratic rule.

	(i) Under his rule, the Fire Decree of 28th February, 1933 was passed which indefinitely suspended civic rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly. (ii) Then he turned his arch enemies the communists, most of whom were hurriedly packed off to the newly established concentration camps. (iii) The Socialists, Democrats and Catholics also were arrested and killed. (iv) On 3rd March, 1933 the famous Enabling Act was passed. This Act established dictatorship in Germany. It gave Hitler all powers to control over the economy, media, army and judiciary. (v) All political parties and trade unions were banned. He controlled media, army and judiciary. ***OR*** During the Great Depression (1929-1932) Nazism became a mass movement and the Nazi propaganda created hopes of a better future for the German people. Hitler gave some promises (i) He promised to build Germany into a strong nation. (ii) He promised to undo the injustice and humiliation caused by the Treaty of Versailles and restores the dignity of the German people. (iii) He promised employment for those looking for work. (iv) He promised to secure future of the youth. (v) He promised to weed out all foreign influence and resist all foreign conspiracies against Germany.
32.	Ramu - Agricultural labourer – suffered from seasonal hunger Cheru - Construction labour in Delhi – suffered from seasonal hunger Sunaina - Household worker – suffered from chronic hunger Fatima - Casual labour in Mumbai – suffered from chronic hunger Josef - Rikshaw puller in Chennai – suffered from chronic hunger **Role of government to ensure food security** 1. **Provision of public distribution system -** The food procured by the FCI is distributed through government regulated ration shops among the poorer section of the society. 2. **Fair Price Shops-** keep stock of foodgrains, sugar, and kerosene for cooking. These items are sold to people at a price lower than the market price. 3. **Issue Price -** to distribute foodgrains in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata of the society at a price lower than the market price also known as Issue Price. This also helps resolve the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during the periods of calamity. ***OR*** **1. Strengthen Agricultural Production** • **Promote Sustainable Farming**: Encourage the use of organic farming, crop rotation, and water-efficient techniques like drip irrigation. • **Modernize Agriculture**: Increase access to modern technology, high-yield seeds, fertilizers, and machinery to boost productivity. **2. Enhance Food Distribution Systems** • **Public Distribution System (PDS) Reform**: o Digitize and streamline PDS to prevent leakages and corruption. o Ensure Aadhaar-based authentication for fair distribution. • **Expand Food Storage**: o Build modern storage facilities to minimize wastage due to spoilage. o Develop cold chain networks for perishables. • **Revise Subsidy Policies**: o Provide targeted food subsidies to low-income households **3. Eradicate Malnutrition**

	• **Fortified Food Programs**:
	  o Distribute fortified staples like rice, wheat, and salt to address micronutrient deficiencies.
	• **School Meal Programs**:
	  o Strengthen midday meal schemes in schools to ensure children receive balanced diets.
	• **Maternal and Child Health**:
	  o Launch initiatives focusing on nutrition for pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under five.
	Any other relevant points.

33.	1. The cold weather season begins from mid-November in northern India and stays till February. 2. December and January are the coldest months in the northern part of India. 3. The temperature decreases from south to the north. 4. The average temperature of Chennai, on the eastern coast, is between 24°– 25° Celsius, while in the northern plains, it ranges between 10°C and 15° Celsius. 5. Days are warm and nights are cold. Frost is common in the north and the higher slopes of the Himalayas experience snowfall. 6. over the northern plains is the inflow of cyclonic disturbances from the west and the northwest Any other relevant points ***OR*** 1. Latitude :- The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of the country from the Rann of Kuchchh in the west to Mizoram in the east. Almost half of the country, lying south of the Tropic of Cancer, belongs to the tropical area. All the remaining area, north of the Tropic, lies in the sub-tropics. Therefore, India's climate has characteristics of tropical as well as subtropical climates. 2. Altitude:- India has mountains to the north, which have an average height of about 6,000 metres. India also has a vast coastal area where the maximum elevation is about 30 metres. The Himalayas prevent the cold winds from Central Asia from entering the subcontinent. It is because of these mountains that this subcontinent experiences comparatively milder winters as compared to central Asia. **3.** Pressure and Winds :- The climate and associated weather conditions in India are governed by the following atmospheric conditions: • Pressure and surface winds; • Upper air circulation; and • Western cyclonic disturbances and tropical cyclones
34.1	apartheid—a system of racial segregation and discrimination
34.2	**South African** Constitution emphasizes social justice, human dignity, and the right to equality
34.3	**Nelson Mandela** and other leaders played a leading role in South Africa's transition to democracy. It was achieved peacefully through negotiations and dialogue among various sections of society, ensuring cooperation between the black majority and white minority.
35.1	Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels argued that the working class (proletariat) would overthrow the capitalist class (bourgeoisie) in a revolution and establish a classless, socialist society.
35.2	In Russia, socialism took a distinct form due to its socio-economic conditions.
35.3	Problems of industrialization - exploitation of workers and unequal distribution of wealth
36.1	Seasonal & disguised
36.2	Educational unemployment
36.3	Unemployment, 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
37.A	Paris
37.B	Germany