



B.K.BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION, PUNE
SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
(SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
AFFILIATED TO CBSE NEW DELHI)
PERIODIC TEST II (2024-25)
SOCIAL SCIENCE



CLASS: IX
Date: 05/12/2024

Marking Scheme

Time: 1 Hour
Max. Marks: 25

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper consists of four sections (A, B, C & D) with 11 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers 1 to 5 are multiple choice questions of 1 mark each.
4. Question numbers 6 and 7 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
5. Question numbers 8 and 9 are of 3 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 60-80 words each.
6. Question numbers 10 and 11 are of 5 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each.

SECTION A.
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1 (b) Lenin
2. (b) conservatives
3. (d) All the above
4. a) Income level
- 5a) Mid-day meal

SECTION B.
Very Short Answer type questions

6. Because the proprietors were concerned only with personal gain and not with the welfare of those who made the property productive
7. The social groups most vulnerable to poverty are the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe households. Both of these groups have above-average levels of poverty indicators in the rural and the urban population

SECTION C:
Short Answer Type Questions

8. The following events gave way to the incident known as Bloody Sunday.
(a) The dismissal of four members of the Assembly of Russian Workers called for an industrial action by the workers.
(b) Over 110,000 workers in St Petersburg went on strike in 1905, demanding a reduction in the working day to eight hours, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions.
(c) When this procession led by father Gapon reached the Winter Palace it was attacked by the police and the Cossacks. Hundreds of the workers were killed and many hundreds wounded. This incident came to be known as Bloody Sunday. It started a series of events that later resulted in the 1905 Revolution.
9. Social scientists use different types of indicators to understand poverty. The most commonly used indicators relate to the levels of income of people and their consumption of goods. Poverty is also observed using other social indicators like lack of education, healthcare, sanitation and safe drinking water.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Type Questions

10. There were a number of causes for the widespread in India. One of the historical reasons is the low level of economic development under the British colonial administration. The policies of colonial government ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged development of industries like textiles. The low rate of growth persisted until the nineteen-eighties. This resulted in less job opportunities and low growth rate of incomes. This was accompanied by a high growth rate of population. The two combined to make the growth rate of per capita income very low. The failure at both the fronts: promotion of economic growth and population control perpetuated the cycle of poverty.

11. Stalin began collectivization programme to find a solution to the food shortage. But this proved to be disastrous in the subsequent years in the following ways:

(a) The policy of eliminating kulaks and establishing state-owned farms was widely criticized.

(b) Peasants were compelled to work in the kolkhoz.

(c) Peasants resisted the authorities and their livestock were destroyed. It resulted in the decline of cattle.

(d) Policy of deportation and severe punishment was followed for all those who refused to do so.

(e) There was no such increase in the production of food grains. Even his party members criticized Stalin the way the policy was followed.

