



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL



PERIODIC TEST-I, 2026-27 SOCIAL SCIENCE 087 SET-1-MARKING SCHEME

Class: IX
Date: 13.06.26

Time: 1hr.
Max Marks: 25

SECTION A

1. (c) Lakshadweep Islands
2. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
3. (b) 150 (Note: In the context of Palampur, 150 families—mostly Dalits—are landless and live in small, cramped houses).

SECTION B

4. Land boundaries of India:
 - **Northwest:** Pakistan and Afghanistan.
 - **East:** Myanmar and Bangladesh.
5. Activity in Palampur:
 - **Main Activity:** Farming is the primary occupation (75% of the population).
 - **Change in Farming:** The adoption of **Modern Farming Methods**, such as the use of HYV (High Yielding Variety) seeds, chemical fertilizers, and improved irrigation systems (tube wells).

SECTION C

7. Factors of Production and Physical Capital:
 - **Factors of Production:** Land, Labour, Physical Capital, and Human Capital.
 - **Physical Capital items:**
 1. **Fixed Capital:** Tools, machines, and buildings (e.g., generators, computers, factories).
 2. **Working Capital:** Raw materials and money in hand (e.g., yarn for a weaver, clay for a potter).
8. Ancient Indian Trade Routes:
 - **Geographical Features:** The **mountain passes** in the North (Himalayas) provided land routes for traders and travellers.
 - **Preference for Land Routes:** Ancient sea routes were restricted by a lack of advanced navigation technology and seasonal monsoon winds. Land routes through mountain passes allowed for the exchange of ideas, commodities (like spices and muslin), and cultural influences like the decimal system and the Panchatantra for centuries before sea routes were fully utilized.
9. Green Revolution and Soil Fertility:
 - The Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility primarily due to the **overuse of chemical fertilizers**, which kill the natural bacteria and microorganisms in the soil.
 - Additionally, the continuous use of groundwater for **tube well irrigation** has led to the depletion of the water table, making the agricultural ecosystem less sustainable in the long run.

SECTION D

10. Size and Physical Boundaries of India:

- **Size:** India has a total area of about **3.28 million square km**, making it the 7th largest country in the world. It accounts for about 2.4% of the world's total geographical area.
- **Land Boundaries:** * In the North, Northwest, and Northeast, India is bounded by **young fold mountains (The Himalayas)**.
 - The land boundary is approximately **15,200 km**.
- **Sea Boundaries:**
 - South of 22° North latitude, the land narrows and extends towards the Indian Ocean, dividing it into the **Arabian Sea** on the West and the **Bay of Bengal** on the East.
 - The total coastline, including the islands (Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep), is **7,516.6 km**.

SECTION E

11. Case Study Answers:

1. **25%** of the population.
2. Any two from: **Small-scale manufacturing, dairy, transport, or shop keeping.**
3. Manufacturing in Palampur involves **simple production methods** on a small scale, whereas urban factories are large-scale. In Palampur, work is done **at home or in fields** using **family labour**, whereas urban factories hire large numbers of labourers.