



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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

PERIODIC TEST – 1, 2026-27

SET- 2- MARKING SCHEME

Social Science

Class: IX
Date: 13.06.26

Time: 1hr.
Max Marks:25

SECTION A

1. (c) 7,000 km
2. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
3. (c) Tools, machines, and land

SECTION B

4. Seas surrounding the Indian mainland:

- **West:** The Arabian Sea.
- **East:** The Bay of Bengal.

5. Distinguish between 'Fixed Capital' and 'Working Capital':

- **Fixed Capital:** Tools, machines, and buildings that can be used in production over many years (e.g., tractors, generators, or factory buildings).
- **Working Capital:** Raw materials and money in hand that are used up or changed during the process of production (e.g., yarn for a weaver or cash to pay wages).

SECTION C

7. Non-farm activities in Palampur:

While 75% of people rely on farming, non-farm activities are vital. Examples include:

- **Dairy:** People feed their buffaloes various kinds of grass and sell milk in nearby Raiganj.
- **Small-scale Manufacturing:** Production like jaggery making (sugarcane crushing) done at a very small scale at home.
- **Shop keeping:** General stores selling a wide range of items like rice, wheat, soap, and stationery.
- **Transport:** Rickshaw pullers, truck drivers, and tractor owners who ferry people and goods for a fee.

8. India as a "Bridge" for Ideas:

- **Three Intellectual Exports:** The **decimal system**, the **Upanishads**, and the stories of the **Panchatantra**.
- **Material Export:** **Muslin** (fine cotton fabric) or **Spices**.
- **Benefit to India:** In return, India was influenced by Western architectural styles, such as the Greek sculpture and the architectural designs of domes and minarets from West Asia.

9. Land Inequality and its Impact:

- **Distribution:** In Palampur, distribution is highly unequal: 150 families (Dalits) are landless, 240 families own tiny plots (less than 2 hectares), and only a few (60 families) own large plots.
- **Impact on Small Farmers:** Small farmers cannot earn enough from their small plots to sustain their families. They are often forced to work as labourers on larger farms or borrow money at high interest rates, leading to a cycle of debt.

SECTION D

10. Time Lag and the Standard Meridian:

- **The Problem:** India's longitudinal extent is approximately 30° . Because the sun takes 4 minutes to cross 1° of longitude, there is a **2-hour time lag** between Arunachal Pradesh (East) and Gujarat (West).
- **The Resolution:** India uses the $82^\circ 30' E$ longitude, passing through **Mirzapur** (UP), as the Standard Meridian. Its local time is treated as the **Indian Standard Time (IST)** for the whole country.
- **Significance:** It ensures a uniform time across the nation, preventing confusion in transportation (train/flight schedules), communication, and national coordination.

SECTION E

11. Case Study Answers:

1. **150 families.**
2. Cultivation of these small plots **does not bring adequate income** for the farmer's family to meet their basic needs.
3. **Labour Source:** Medium and large farmers **hire farm labourers** (either landless people or those with very small plots).
4. **Difference:** Small farmers cultivate their land with the help of their own family members (self-employed), whereas medium and large farmers do not work the soil themselves; they hire external labour to perform the work.