r						ANNEXURE -A		
	DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA,ZONE, , 2023-24							
	PA-III, SUBJECT-SOCIAL SCIENCE, CLASS : IX  BLUE PRINT OF QUESTION PAPER							
Sl No.	Chapters / units	Mark s Allott ed in Sylla bus	LA 2 Nos	CASE BASE D(2)	SA- 2 Nos	VSA- 3 Nos	MCQ 10 Nos	TOTAL 19 NOS
1	Geography: Climate	10	-	1	1	1	1	4
2	History: I.Nazism and the Rise of Hitler II.Pastoralists in the Modern World	10	1	-	-	1	3	5
3	Political Science: Working Of Institutions	10	1	-	-	1	3	5
4	Economics: Poverty as a Challange	10	-	1	1	-	3	5
	MARKS	40	10	8	6	6	10	19

## DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA, ZONE, , 2023-24

### PA-III, SUBJECT-SOCIAL SCIENCE, CLASS: IX

#### **QUESTION WISE ANALYSIS**

	QUESTION WI	Forms of		
		<b>Question</b> -		
CL M-	Chanton / mit	(LA, SA-II,	Marks	$(\mathbf{R}), (\mathbf{U}), (\mathbf{A}),$
Sl. No	Chapters / units	SA-I, VSA)	Allotted	(H), (E)
1	Nazism and the Rise of Hitler	MCQ	1	Е
2	Pastoralist in the Modern World	MCQ	1	R
3	Pastoralist in the Modern World	MCQ	1	U
4	Climate	MCQ	1	R
	Working Of Institutions			
5	Working Of Institutions	MCQ	1	R
6	Working Of Institutions	MCQ	1	U
7	Working Of Institutions	MCQ	1	U
8	Poverty as a Challenge	MCQ	1	AN
9	Poverty as a Challenge	MCQ	1	AP
10	Poverty as a Challenge	MCQ	1	Е
11	Pastoralist in the Modern World	VSA	2	U
12	Climate	VSA	2	Е
13	Working Of Institutions	VSA	2	Е
14	Poverty as a Challenge	SA	3	U
15	Climate	SA	3	U
16	Nazism and the Rise of Hitler	LA	5	Е
17	Working Of Institutions	LA	5	AP
18	Poverty as a Challenge	CASE BASED	4	AP
19	Climate	CASE BASED	4	EV

## DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA, ZONE, 2023-24

# PA-III, SUBJECT-SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS: IX

#### MARKING SCHEME

QSTN NO	Value Points	Marks Allotted	PAGE NO. OF NCERT /TEXT BOOK
1	C. On 2 March 1932, Enabling Act was passed	1	Hist- 58,59
2	D.The colonial state wanted to transform all grazing lands into cultivated farms.	1	Hist-104,105
3	D. I,II,III ,IV	1	Hist- 98,99,100,101,
4	A. A-iii; B-i, C-iv; D-ii	1	Geo-28,30,31
5	D. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.	1	Pol.Sci-61
6	D.They are appointed on a short-term basis.	1	Pol.Sci-64
7	D. I,II,IV	1	Pol.Sci-69,70
8	B. Public distribution of food grain	1	Eco-35
9.	B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.	1	Eco-32
10	A. a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii	1	Eco-39
11	I-Their grazing grounds shrank. II-Their movements were regulated, and the revenue they had to pay increased. III-Their agricultural stock declined.	2	Hist-104
12	I. The Himalayas play a very important role in influencing the climate of India. India is a monsoon land only because of the presence of Himalayas.  II. traps the monsoon winds from Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal and forces them to shed their moisture content within the Indian sub-continent in the form of snow and rain.  III. It also blocks the cold winter storms of East Asia from entering India, thus protecting us from severe cold. IV. The Himalayas splits the westerly jet streams into two branches such that the southward branch entering India plays a significant role in bringing the monsoon	2	Geo-27
13	I-Once the Lok Sabha passes the budget of the government or any other money related law, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it.  II-The Rajya Sabha can only delay it by 14 days or suggest changes in it. The Lok Sabha may or may not accept these changes.	2	Pol.Sci-62

14	The major reasons / causes for the widespread poverty in	3	Eco-38
	India are as follows:	-	
	I. Colonial rule- India was a colony of the British. Their		
	colonial administrative policies drained the country		
	economically, ruined traditional crafts and discouraged		
	development of industries like textiles.		
	II. Income inequalities- Unequal distribution of land and		
	other resources have resulted in huge income inequalities.		
	Major policy initiatives like land reforms which aimed at redistribution of assets in rural areas have not been		
	implemented properly and effectively by most of the state		
	governments since independence.		
	III. Socio-Cultural and Economic factors		
	In order to fulfill social obligations and observe religious		
	ceremonies, people in India, including the very poor,		
	spend a lot of money. Small farmers need money to buy		
	agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, etc.		
	Unable to repay loan they fall in debt trap.		
15		3	Geo-26-27
	Temperature:		
	I. In summer, the mercury occasionally touches 50°C		
	in some parts of the Rajasthan desert, whereas it		
	may be around 20°C in Pahalgam in Jammu and Kashmir.		
	II. On a winter night, temperature at Drass in Jammu		
	and Kashmir may be as low as minus 45°C.		
	Thiruvananthapuram, on the other hand, may have		
	a temperature of 22°C.		
	Precipitation:		
	•		
	III. While precipitation is mostly in the form of		
	snowfall in the upper parts of Himalayas, it rains		
	over the rest of the country.		
	IV. The annual precipitation varies from over 400 cm		
	in Meghalaya to less than 10 cm in Ladakh and		
17	western Rajasthan.		
16	A.  I Garmany lost its oversees colonies a tenth of its	5	Hist-52
	I-Germany lost its overseas colonies, a tenth of its population, 13 per cent of its territories, 75 per cent of its		
	iron and 26 per cent of its coal to France, Poland,		
	Denmark and Lithuania.		
	II-The Allied Powers demilitarised Germany to weaken		
	its power.		
	III- The War Guilt Clause held Germany responsible for		
	the war and damages the Allied countries suffered.		
	IV-Germany was forced to pay compensation amounting		
	to £6 billion.		
	V-The Allied armies also occupied the resource-rich		
	Rhineland for much of the 1920s.		

	OR		
	B. I-In foreign policy also Hitler acquired quick successes.		
	He pulled out of the League of Nations in 1933.		
	II-Reoccupied the Rhineland in 1936,		
	III-Integrated Austria and Germany in 1938 under the slogan, One people, One empire, and One leader.		
	IV-He then went on to wrest Germanspeaking Sudentenland from Czechoslovakia, and gobbled up the entire country.	5	Hist-59-60
	V-In all of this he had the unspoken support of England, which had considered the Versailles verdict too harsh	3	
	VI-In September 1940,a tripartite pact was signed between Germany,Italy and Japan		
17	A.  I-He chairs cabinet meetings.	5	Pol Sc-66
	II-He coordinates the work of different departments. II-He coordinates the work of different departments. III-His decisions are final in case disagreements arise between Departments.		1 01 20 00
	IV-He exercises general supervision of different ministers.		
	V-All ministers work under his leadership. VI-He distributes and redistributes work to the ministers. VII-He also has the power to dismiss ministers		
	OR		
	B. I-The President is the head of the state. II- Supervises the overall functioning of all the political		
	institutions in the country.  III- All government activities take place in the name of		
	the President.  IV-All laws and major policy decisions of the government		Pol Sc-67
	are issued in her name.  V-All major appointments are made in the name of the President.		
18	1. I. Gender discrimination.		Eco 34-35
	II. Poverty - Buying books and other things for school going girls is a luxury he cannot afford. Also, he has the	1	
	get them married at some point of time so he does not want to spend on their education now.		
	<ul><li>2. His two daughters and his mother.</li><li>3. I. Due to lack of Education</li></ul>	1	
	II. Due to lack of skills and abilities.	2	
	III. Heavy competition of work among the farm labourers		

19	1. Due to apparent movement of sun towards southern		Geo-31
	hemisphere and slanted sunrays fall on Tropic of cancer.		
	2. Northeast trade winds blow from sea to land carrying	1	
	the moisture and hence it rains in Tamil Nadu during the		
	winter season as a result Tamil Nadu receives two tie	1	
	rainfall in a year.	1	
	<b>3.</b> The atmospheric condition of cold weather season are		
	the followings:		
	I. The temperature decreases from south to north.		
	The average temperature of Chennai on the eastern		
	coast, is between 24° c - 25° Celsius, while in the	2	
	northern plains, it ranges between 10°c and 15°		
	Celsius.		
	II. Days are warm and nights are cold.		
	III. Frost is common in the north and the higher slopes		
	of the		
	IV. Himalayas experience snowfall.		