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FOR HARYANA CLASS 9 PREPARATION

HBSE Class 9 Sample Paper 2027 Social Science Marking Scheme

EXAM	YEAR	TYPE	SUBJECT
Haryana Class 9	2027	Answer Key	Social Science

MARKING SCHEME

Class IX – SOCIAL SCIENCE

(History, Political Science, Geography and Economics)
Maximum Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

Section – A

Objective Type Questions (1 Mark Each)

Q.No.	Answer	Marks
1	A) 1856	1
2	A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	1
3	A) Vivekanand	1
4	C) 1908	1
5	B) Bankim Chander Chatterji	1
6	B) 68°7' E	1
7	D) Rajasthan	1
8	C) 8	1
9	D) Monarchy	1
10	A) Rajendra Prasad	1
11	A) 26 January 1950	1
12	B) Election Commission	1
13	Part III	1
14	Agricultural Production	1
15	Tertiary Sector	1
16	2100 Calories	1
17	21.9%	1
18	1999	1
19	B	1
20	A	1

Total = 20 Marks

Section – B

Very Short Answer Questions (2 Marks Each)

Q21. What was Kuka Movement?

- Religious and social reform movement started by Guru Ram Singh – 1 mark
- Opposed British rule and social evils – 1 mark

Q22. What was the Kamagatamaru Incident?

- Ship carrying Indian passengers to Canada in 1914 – 1 mark
- Passengers were not allowed to enter Canada and forced to return – 1 mark

Q23. What is meant by Multipurpose Projects?

- Projects built on rivers for many purposes – 1 mark
- Such as irrigation, electricity, flood control etc. – 1 mark

Q24. What is meant by Western Disturbance?

- Weather system originating near Mediterranean region – 1 mark
- Causes winter rainfall in North India – 1 mark

Q25. Write any two arguments in favour of democracy.

Any two points:

- Improves quality of decision making
- Provides equality
- Enhances dignity of citizens
- Allows peaceful change of government
  (1 mark each)

Q26. Write the Fundamental Rights mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

Any four rights = ½ mark each

- Right to Equality
- Right to Freedom
- Right against Exploitation
- Right to Freedom of Religion

- Cultural and Educational Rights
- Right to Constitutional Remedies

Q27. Define Birth Rate and Death Rate.

Birth Rate:

Birth rate refers to the number of live births per 1000 persons in a year in a particular area.

Death Rate:

Death rate refers to the number of deaths per 1000 persons in a year in a particular area.

Q28. What is disguised unemployment?

- Situation where more people are employed than required – 1 mark
- Removal of some workers does not affect production – 1 mark

Total = 16 Marks

Section – C

Source/Case Based Questions (3 Marks Each)

Q29.

29.1 Muslim League – 1 mark
29.2 Direct Action Day was observed on 16 August 1946 to demand Pakistan – 1 mark
29.3 By opposing Congress movements/plans and creating communal pressure – 1 mark

Q30.

30.1 Number of persons living per square kilometre – 1 mark
30.2 Fertile soil, flat land, adequate rainfall, industries etc. – 1 mark
30.3 Desert climate, scarcity of water, sandy soil – 1 mark

Q31.

31.1 Referendum means direct voting by people on an issue – 1 mark
31.2 Military takeover of government by army – 1 mark
31.3 President got power to dissolve assemblies – 1 mark

Q32.

32.1 Primary sector – 1 mark
32.2 Traditional irrigation replaced by electric tube wells – 1 mark
32.3 Growing more than one crop on same land in a year – 1 mark

Total = 12 Marks

Section – D

Short Answer Type Questions (3 Marks Each)

Q33. Repressive policies of Lord Lytton

Any three points (1 mark each)

- Vernacular Press Act
- Arms Act
- High taxation/famine mismanagement
- Extravagance during Delhi Durbar

Q34. Difference between desert and mountain forests

Any three correct differences (1 mark each)

Desert Forests	Mountain Forests
Found in dry regions	Found in hilly areas
Thorny vegetation	Coniferous trees
Low rainfall	High rainfall/cool climate

Q35. Features of democratic election

Any three points (1 mark each)

- Universal adult franchise
- Free and fair elections
- Secret ballot
- Regular elections

Q36. Public Distribution System in India

- Government system of distributing essential goods – 1 mark
- Goods supplied at subsidized rates – 1 mark
- Distributed through fair price shops/ration shops – 1 mark

Total = 12 Marks

Q37. Explain the origin and spread of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Introduction:
The Non-Cooperation Movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 against British rule. It became the first mass movement of the Indian freedom struggle.
Origin/Causes:
1. The British government passed the repressive Rowlatt Act.
2. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre angered Indians.
3. The Khilafat issue united Hindus and Muslims against the British.
Spread of the Movement:
1. People boycotted foreign goods and British institutions.
2. Students left government schools and colleges.
3. Lawyers gave up practice in courts.
4. Bonfires of foreign clothes were organized.
Withdrawal:
The movement was withdrawn after the Chauri Chaura incident in 1922.
Importance:
• Political awareness increased among common people.
• National movement became stronger.

Q37 (OR). Discuss the role of the Dandi March in the Indian struggle for independence.

Introduction:
The Dandi March was started by Mahatma Gandhi on 12 March 1930 from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi.
Role in Freedom Struggle:
1. It was launched against the British Salt Law.
2. Gandhi and his followers walked about 240 miles.
3. Gandhi broke the salt law by making salt at Dandi.
4. The movement spread throughout India.
5. Thousands of people participated in Civil Disobedience Movement.

6. Women also took active participation.

Importance:

• It united Indians against British rule.

• It attracted worldwide attention.

• It weakened the authority of the British government.

Q38. Compare the Northern Plains and the Peninsular Plateau.

Northern Plains:

1. Formed by alluvial deposits of rivers.
2. Flat and fertile land.
3. Suitable for agriculture.
4. Densely populated.
5. Rivers are perennial.

Peninsular Plateau:

1. Made of old hard rocks.
2. Uneven and rocky surface.
3. Rich in minerals.
4. Less densely populated.
5. Rivers are seasonal.

Conclusion:

Northern Plains are important for agriculture while the Peninsular Plateau is important for mineral resources and industries.

Q38 (OR). Describe the Indian Desert and its main features.

Introduction:

The Indian Desert lies towards the western margins of India and is also called the Thar Desert.

Main Features:

1. It receives very low rainfall.
2. The climate is hot and dry.
3. Sand dunes are common.
4. Vegetation is sparse and thorny.
5. Streams appear only during rainy season.
6. Population density is low.

Importance:

• Camel is an important means of transport.

• Irrigation has improved agriculture in some regions.

Conclusion:
The Indian Desert has a unique geographical environment and plays an important role in western India.

Q39. Describe the powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India.

Introduction:
The Prime Minister is the real executive head of India and leader of the Council of Ministers.
Powers and Functions:
1. Forms the Council of Ministers.
2. Distributes portfolios among ministers.
3. Presides over cabinet meetings.
4. Advises the President.
5. Coordinates work of ministries.
6. Represents India internationally.
Importance:
The Prime Minister ensures smooth functioning of the government.

Q39 (OR). Describe the powers and functions of the President of India.

Introduction:
The President is the constitutional head of India.
Powers and Functions:
1. Appoints the Prime Minister and other ministers.
2. Summons and dissolves Parliament.
3. Gives assent to bills.
4. Supreme Commander of Armed Forces.
5. Can declare emergency.
6. Appoints governors, judges and ambassadors.
Importance:
The President safeguards the Constitution and ensures constitutional functioning.