

Social - Science (m)
Subject code 1012

SOCIAL SCIENCE (E) 1011 STD - IX
SEMESTER I -OCTOBER 2026
ANSWER KEY AND MARKING SCHEME

Qn .No.	Answers	Mark s	Page No.
1.	Mariner's Compass	1	1
2.	Constantinople	1	1
3.	France	1	10
4.	Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	1	87
5.	Lothal	1	36
6.	I, III, IV are correct, and II is wrong.	1	39
7.	A is true, but R is false.	1	12
8.	Bardez and Salcete	1	67
9.	Governor	1	82
10.	Unicameral	1	76
11.	Lakshadweep Islands	1	7
12.	Dish washer	1	88
13.	Zuari	1	8
14.	Prof. Adam Smith	1	92
15.	Putting money or resources into an asset to earn a profit of future return.	1	93
16.	Terai	1	20
17.	Poor people	1	95
18.	Coromandel	1	24
19.	Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A	1	28
20.	River Tapi	1	39
21.	England	1	5
22.	Spanish	1	4
23.	Old Conquests	1	68
24.	Christopher Columbus	1	4
25.	Thomas Paine	1	9
26.	Vasco da Gama	1	65
27.	King George III	1	9
28.	Kalgo Naik	1	70

	Barchans	1	25
30.	Drainage	1	28
31.	Trimbakeshwar Hills	1	39
32.	Mahendragiri	1	23
33.	River Godavari	1	40
34.	i. Europeans considered themselves as superior over the people of the colonies. ii. The indigenous civilizations were destroyed and western culture was imposed on them. iii. The Europeans destroyed the ancient civilizations of Mexico, Peru and Brazil. (Consider any two points)	2	6
35.	The Public bath shows the remarkable skills of the architects and engineers of the Sindhu Saraswati Civilization as: i. The floor of the bath could be approached from the north and the south by flights of brick steps. ii. The system ensured continuous flow of fresh water into the pool and at the same time outlet of dirty water. iii. The Great Bath discovered at Mohenjodaro had changing rooms around the pool.	2	38
36.	i. The Sindhu Saraswati Civilisation had a flourishing economic activity such as agriculture, art, craft and trade. ii. The fertile soil led to surplus agricultural production of wheat, barley, sesamum, mustard etc. iii. Art and craft industries such as beads pottery etc flourished which led to both internal and external trade contacts with Mesopotamia and other surrounding regions. (Consider any two points)	2	41
37.	The reasons for the decline of the Sindhu Saraswati Civilization were: i. High floods -The cities experienced constant flooding as they were located along the river banks hampering their economic activity leading to poverty. ii. Natural calamities -Such as earthquake droughts led to crop failure starvation and epidemic. iii. Environmental changes - Such as changes in the	2	42

	course of the river drying up of the river and formation of small lakes led to migration and resettlements away from the floodplains. (Consider any two points)		
38.	i. All members of the Rajya Sabha do not complete the terms at the same time. ii. Every two years one third members of the Rajya Sabha complete their term and elections are held for those one third seats only. Thus Rajya Sabha is never fully dissolved. Therefore it is called a permanent house of the parliament.	2	76
39.	i. Media is regarded as the fourth column of democracy in spite of the fact that it is not a part of the governmental machinery. ii. Media modules a person's opinion on issues relevant to people at large. iii. It supports or opposes or criticises governments power on its merits. iv. Media shapes person opinion and exerts pressure on the government machinery to take certain course of action. (Consider any two points)	2	83
40.	i. The arrival of the Dutch posed a challenge to the Portuguese hold over the Indian Ocean. ii. Soon they lost most of their prized possessions like Malaca ,Ceylon and others. iii. Goa felt the impact of Dutch blockades. The Estado da India was reduced to a shadow of its former self.	2	67
41.	i. The constitution plays a crucial role in nation building by providing a framework for governance. ii. It upholds democratic values and promotes social justice. iii. The Constitution continues to guide the nation toward progress while respecting its diversity. (Consider any two points)	2	88
42.	i. Due to its vast longitudinal extent of about 29 degrees, there is a time difference of almost two hours between the eastern and western parts of India. ii. Therefore, it makes it imperative to have a common standard time for the country It is for this	2	3

	reason that the time along the central most meridian of 82 °30' East is taken as a standard meridian for India.			
43.	i. India forms a major part of Asia and stands out distinctly from the rest Continent by its natural features Mountains plateaus plains and rivers. ii. India has its own separate climatic characteristics. iii. It has a distinct cultural identity and a strategically important location. (Consider any two points)		2	4
44.	Himalayan Region	Peninsular Plateau Region	2	23
	i. The Himalayas are young fold mountains of recent origin.	i. They are the oldest structure of the subcontinent.		
	ii. They are the highest mountains in the world.	ii. The Central Highlands are formed of low hills and there is no high peak of worldwide fame.		
	iii. Many great rivers like Indus ,Brahmaputra Ganga originate from the Himalayas	iii. Very few rivers like Narmada and Tapi originate from these hills.		
	iv. The Himalayas are formed of sedimentary rocks.	iv. The Central Highlands are formed of igneous and metamorphic rocks		
	v. They are formed at the edge of the Indo Gangetic plain.	v. It is an extension of the Deccan plateau.		
	vi. The important hill stations like Shimla ,Mussorie are found in the Himalayas.	vi. Well known Hill stations like Ooty ,Madikeri and Kodaikanal are found here.		
	Consider any two points of difference.			
45.	i. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are formed from the extension of Arakan Yoma Mountain in the East and are volcanic in origin. ii. They are divided into three groups North Andaman , Middle Andaman and South Andaman and collectively called as Great Andamans. iii. The passage of water separating the little Andaman from the Great Andaman is known as the Duncan Passage. (Consider any two points)		2	25
46.	i. The volume of Brahmaputra Rivers swells and		2	37

	carries more water and silt. ii. The braided channel of river leads to the formation of many riverine islands. iii. The Brahmaputra River causes extensive flooding during high rainfall. iv. The Brahmaputra River tends to shift its flow in the channel due to the huge amount of silt. (Consider any two points)		
47.	i. Indian agriculture is largely dependent on the rivers as they form a major source of irrigation. ii. The river valleys also provide rich fertile alluvial soil which boost growth of crops. iii. The river valleys form a major source of income for larger population.	2	29
48.	i. Rivers/ lakes help to regulate flow of water. ii. The control flood during heavy rainfall. iii. They maintain even flow of water during summer. iv. It helps to moderate the climate of the surrounding areas and maintain the aquatic ecosystem. (Consider any two points)	2	44
49.	The features of socialism are: i. Resources are owned by the government and social welfare is the main motive. ii. Positive role of the government. iii. Economical social and political equality. iv. Distribution is based on people's needs. v. Work and wages according to ability and needs. (Consider any two points)	2	96
50.	The navigation act contained three major provisions: i. All the goods were expected to be exported only through British ships. ii. Certain goods and commodities were required to be sold only to British merchants. iii. Some commodities and goods were first to be shipped to Great Britain and later from there to other parts of the world.	3	9
	OR The reasons for the American War of Independence were: i. Most colonies had emigrated to escape the political and religious persecution thus hated interference and external control. ii. King George III and Lord North lacked qualities of	3	8-9

	sound statesmanship. iii. The colonies desired that their legislative assemblies to be treated in par with the British Parliament. iv. The Liberal ideas of philosophers like Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine and John Locke encouraged people to challenge the mother country and fight for freedom and self-rule. v. The British Parliament passed various colonial acts that were very oppressive. (consider any three points)		
51.	The geographical advantages of the plain is that they provide the following: i. Highly fertile soil for agriculture. ii. Favourable climate. iii. Flat land helpful for the construction of roads and railways. iv. Rivers for irrigation. v. Inland navigation and water transportation. (consider any three points)	3	21
	OR i. The Himalayan region is known for its scenic beauty. ii. There are extensive tea gardens. iii. Dunes in the Himalayas are rich in biodiversity and biosphere reserves. iv. Temples in the mountain ranges such as Badrinath, Kedarnath and Vaishnodevi are sacred places in the Himalayas. (consider any three points)	3	19
52.	Vijayalakshmi Pandit/ Sarojini Naidu / Suchita Kriplani (Consider any one of the above)	1	85
53.	The constitution is necessary for maintaining order in society, establishing the framework for governance and ensuring the rights and duties of the citizens.	1	84
54.	The Judiciary acts as the guardian of the constitution.	1	84
55.	The Dudhsagar Falls is located on River Mandovi/Mhadei.	1	46
56.	Proposals could be: i. Jeep safaris, nature guide services. ii. Special pathway for differently abled people. iii. Electric shuttles from Kulem to the waterfall. (accept any creative answer)	1	
57.	Slogans Like:	1	

	“Nature’s beauty is on display: pack your trash and take it away!” Leave the waterfall wild, leave the nature mild. Trash in the stream will destroy nature’s dream. (accept any creative slogan)		
58.	On the map	1	10
59.	On the map	1	26
60.	On the map	1	45

MAP MARKING

