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**Code Number: 87/2**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
SECOND MID TERM EXAMINATION  
SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE**

CLASS: IX

Sub. Code: 087

Time Allotted: 3 Hrs

11.12.2017

Max. Marks: 80

1	Define Old Regime. Ans: System of society prevailed before the French Revolution of 1789(ie Estate System)	<b>1</b>
2	What is Lebensraum according to Hitler? Ans: Living space for growing number of Germans	<b>1</b>
4	The official policy of discrimination and ill treatment of blacks followed by the government of South Africa between 1948 and 1989.  Identify the concept or term referred in the above statement. Ans: Apartheid	<b>1</b>
5	Give an example for fixed capital. Ans: Land	<b>1</b>
6	Define disguised unemployment. Ans: A situation where more than required number of workers engage in work ,especially in agricultural sector	<b>1</b>
7	What is Human Poverty? Ans: It stand for not merely lack of basic amount to satisfy basic needs but covers various aspects like lack of education, lack of safe drinking water, lack nutritional food, lack of freedom etc.	<b>1</b>
8	Draw up list of democratic rights we enjoy today whose origins could be traced to the French Revolution Ans: 1. equal rights 2. freedom to form political association 3. freedom to do anything within the constitutional restrictions 4. equal before laws 5.no one can be detained , arrested without genuine reason 6.Freedom of expression ( any three)	<b>3</b>
9	Why are forests affected by wars? or Give reasons to explain why the Massai community lost their grazing lands or Describe the triangular trade Ans: 1. Tea was most popular drink in England, which was exported to England from China in return of precious metals.	<b>3</b>

	<p>2. To prevent the loss of precious metals, the British after the Battle of Plessey found a product to substitute the metals. That was Opium which was grown in Bengal and smuggled to China for tea.</p> <p>3. So India became a supplier of Opium and opium was smuggled to China and from China Tea flowed to England.</p>	
12	<p>“China conducts election but it is not a democratic country”. Explain</p> <p>1. Election is held after every five years but only same party i.e., Communist Party wins.</p> <p>2. National People’s Congress appoints the President of the country. NPC has elected members and also has elected members by the army.</p> <p>3. Any party or candidate needs approval of Communist party before contesting. Government is always formed by Communist Party.</p>	3
13	<p>It is good to have electoral competition. Why?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>1. It provides incentives to political parties and leaders.</p> <p>2. This makes leaders to raise the issue that people want and thus tries to get more popularity and win election.</p> <p>3. Though they are interested to capture power, the electoral competition motivates and forces them to serve people better. If not chance of losing election is more.</p>	3
14	<p>Why is Lok Sabha powerful than Rajya Sabha?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>1. It controls Government</p> <p>2. It controls money matters of the Government</p> <p>3. It wins when there is any dispute over any bill as it has more members than Rajya Sabha ( a brief explanation for each)</p>	3
15	<p>How is labour, a factor of production arranged for cultivation in village Palampur?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>1. Small farmers along with their families cultivate their own fields. Thus, they provide the labour required for farming themselves.</p> <p>2. Medium and large farmers hire farm labourers to work on their fields. (2+1=3)</p>	3
16	<p>Give any two examples that show that the investment in human capital helps for the country’s development.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>1. India’s Green Revolution is a dramatic example of how the input of greater knowledge in the form of improved production technologies can rapidly increase the productivity of scarce land resources.</p> <p>2. India’s IT revolution is a striking instance of how the importance of human capital has come to acquire a higher position than that of material plant and machinery. (1 ½ + 1 ½)</p>	3
17	<p>How does economic development help to reduce poverty?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>1. There is strong link between economic development and reduction of poverty. This is well understood from the fact that the poverty has been reduced from 45% in 1950s to about 26% in 2001.</p> <p>2. Economic growth widens opportunities and provides the resources needed to invest human development.</p> <p>3. The economic development thus helps people to send their children to schools in the hope of getting better economic returns from investing in education.</p>	3
18	<p>Define Vulnerability to poverty. Mention vulnerable sections in India.</p>	3

	<p>Ans: It is a measure which describes the greater probability of certain communities becoming or remaining poor in the coming years. Examples: widows, Physically handicapped, backward communities like ST and SC, rural agricultural labour households, urban casual labour households.(2+1=3)</p>	
19	<p>How did forest rules cause hardships to villagers? or 'Under colonial rule, the life of Pastoralists changed dramatically'. Explain or "After 1930s the white settlers realised that they had to respect the ecological conditions of each region". Explain Ans: 1. Persistent drought during 1930s. 2. ordinary dust storms became black blizzards. 3. This was due reckless uprooting of grass cover for expansion of agriculture. 4. It destroyed machines, crops and many animals were died. 5. So the American dream of a land of plenty had turned into a nightmare.</p>	5
20	<p>Economic policies of Weimar Republic and that of Adolf Hitler were totally different. Mention the differences. Or What were the problems faced by Weimar Republic? Ans: Ans: <b>Weimar Republic:</b> 1. It did not do anything to recover lost coal rich areas like Ruhr valley. 2. It had to pay huge amount as war indemnity ,which it couldnot. 3. to solve the crisis it printed more German Marks led to hyperinflation 4. did not solve unemployment 5. depended more on US loans and when US market collapsed it failed miserably <b>Adolf Hitler:</b> 1. Conquered lost areas. 2. Initiated national highway project to generate employment. 3. Started automobile sectors. 4. He did not depend on outside loan. (3+2=5) Or 1. loss of faith due to signing Treaty of Versailles ( 1 mark) 2. Non acceptance of democracy, a fragile idea.(1 mark) 3. rise of radicalism (1 mark) 4. Economic crisis.(1 mark) 5. Fragile government(1 mark) (each points need to be explained)</p>	5
23	<p>What makes India's election democratic? Ans: 1. Independent Election Commission.( brief explanation-2marks) 2. Popular participation – voters turn out, voting by backward communities in India is more, people feels that their vote makes a difference, and participation in election related activities is increasing ( brief explanation – 2 marks) 3. acceptance of election result ( 1 mark) ( any relevant points)</p>	5
24	<p>"The President of India enjoys enormous powers but exercises them in consultation of Council of Ministers". Explain Or What are the powers of Judiciary? Why is it considered as an Independent organ?</p>	5

	<p>Ans:</p> <p><b>Powers of President:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All laws and policies are issued in his or her name</li> <li>2. President appoints Judges , election commissioners, ambassadors etc</li> <li>3. International agreements and treaties are made in presidents name</li> <li>4. President exercises all his powers on the advice of council of ministers.</li> <li>5. President can ask the council of ministers to reconsider its advice. But final decision lies with the council of ministers. ( any other relevant points)</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p><b>Powers of Judiciary</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Settles disputes between       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. citizens of the country</li> <li>b. citizens and the government</li> <li>c. between two or more government</li> <li>d. between government and the state level ( 4 marks)</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Judiciary is Independent as it is not interfered by the legislature or executive. Judges are removed only through impeachment process in the parliament which needs 2/3 majority in both the houses of parliament separately. ( 1 mark)</p>	
25	<p>What is Poverty Line? How is Poverty Line estimated?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>Explain the causes of poverty</p> <p>Ans: Poverty Line</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A common method to measure poverty based on the income or consumption level. In India Poverty Line was Rs 816 for a person for a month in Rural and Rs 1000 in Urban areas.</li> <li>2. To determine poverty line firstly a minimum level of food requirement, clothing, fuel, education etc are determined.</li> <li>3. Then the prices of these aspects are multiplied.</li> <li>4. NSSO does this task in India. The formula for food requirement for estimating poverty line is based on the desired calorie requirement which differs from rural to that of urban areas.</li> <li>5. The poverty line is revised periodically taking in to consideration the rise in the prices.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p><b>Casues of poverty</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The British rule ( brief explanation- 1)</li> <li>2. The failure of green revolution and Industrialisation to create jobs ( brief explanation -2)</li> <li>3. Unequal distribution of land. (1 marks)</li> <li>4. socio-economic cause ( brief explanation- 2 marks)</li> </ol>	5
26	<p><b>On the Given outline of world map locate and label the following item A).</b></p> <p>POLAND, a territory under German expansion.</p>	2
27	<p><b>On the same outline of world map identify and label the following item</b></p> <p><b>B) an allied power during Second World War</b></p> <p><b>Ans: Italy</b></p>	