



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FIRST PERIODIC ASSESSMENT
SOCIAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE: 087)



CLASS: IX

MAX.MARKS: 20

Marking Scheme

1.	(d) Mirabeau	1
2	A tax levied by the church, comprising one-tenth of the agricultural produce	1
3	ZANU-PF	1
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its party meetings. Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for the PRI. Sometimes the polling booths were shifted from one place to another in the last minute.(Any one) 	1
5	(a) Fixed amount of land	1
6	Multiple Cropping and Modern Farming are the two methods to increase the agricultural production.	1
7	c) Manipur	1
8	Indira point. It is submerged under the sea water since 2004 due to the Tsunami. ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$)	1
9	Latitudinal extent: $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$. (1 mark) <u>Implications:</u> (Any two points=2 marks) 1. India lies completely in the northern hemisphere. 2. Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} N$) divides India in two halves 3. There is a difference in the duration of day and night time-5 hours in J & K and 45 minutes in Kanyakumari.	3
10	John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau and Montesquieu are the great philosophers whose ideas paved the way for the French Revolution.(Any two) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In his Two Treatises of Government, Locke sought to refute the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch. Rousseau carried the idea forward, proposing a form of government based on a social contract between people and their representatives. In The Spirit of the Laws, Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.(Any two) 	1+2=3
11	If you want to call an elected government truly democratic what conditions it should apply to the functioning of government after the election? ANS: 1] A democratic government cannot do whatever it likes, simply because it has won an election. It has to respect some basic rules. 2] In particular it has to respect some guarantees to the minorities. Every major decision has to go through a series of consultations. 3] Every office bearer has certain rights and responsibilities assigned by the constitution and the law. Each of these is accountable not only to the people but also to other independent officials.	3

12	<p>The aim of production is to produce the goods and services that we want.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first requirement is land, and other natural resources such as water, forests, and minerals. • The second requirement is labour, i.e. People who will do the work. • The third requirement is physical capital, i.e. the variety of inputs required at every stage during production. It is divided into two such as fixed capital and working capital. • We need knowledge and enterprise to be able to put together land, labour and physical capital and produce an output either to use yourself or to sell in the market called human capital.(Any two) 	3
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