INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER 2019

SET -B

CLASS IX

Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE (80 Marks)

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks
1	d) 14th July 1789	1
2	b) Roget de L' Isle	1
3	b) Treaty of Versailles	1
4	d) 15,200 km	1
5	b) Rajasthan	1
6	b) Orographic	1
7	b) PRI	1
8	a) General Pervez Musharraf	1
9	c) Farm labourers	1
10	a) Modern farming	1
11	<u>Tithe</u> is a tax levied by the church, comprising one-tenth of the agricultural produce.	1
12	For Lok Sabha elections, our country is divided into <u>543</u> constituencies.	1
13	The quality of population depends upon the literacy rate, health of a person indicated by life expectancy and Skill formation acquired by the people of the country	1
14	The land between two rivers is called Doab	1
15	Chaudhary Devi Lal - a) Leader of Lok Dal Party	1
16	France became a Constitutional Monarchy - b) 1791	1
17	Is Trellis	1
18	True	1
19	True	1
20	TRUE	1
21	Any three points with explanations & philosophers names and their contributions to be	3
	mentioned – 3 Marks	
	 The ideas envisaging a society based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all were put forward by philosophers such as 	
	John Locke – Two Treatises of Government	
	Jean Jacques Rousseau - Social Contract	
	Montesquieu - The Spirit of the Laws	
	• The ideas of these philosophers were discussed intensively in salons and coffee-houses	
	and spread among people through books and newspapers. These were frequently read	
	aloud in groups for the benefit of those who could not read and write.	
	The news that Louis XVI planned to impose further taxes to be able to meet the	
	expenses of the state generated anger and protest against the system of privileges.	
22	Any three challenges faced by the Weimar Republic.	3
	Any three points – 3 Marks	

financially crippled by being forced to pay compensation.

The Weimar republic carried the burden of war guilt and national humiliation and was

- Due to the role of Weimar Republic in signing the Treaty of Versailles the people did not receive it well.
- Weimar Republic was highly unstable. Twenty cabinets changed in an average 239 days.
- Weimar Republic could not solve the problems that arose out of the economic crisis such as unemployment and price inflation.
- Political radicalism was another problem faced by the Republic. The Communists and Socialists and later Nazis had become a threat to the Weimar Republic. Those who supported the Weimar Republic, mainly Socialists, Catholics and Democrats, became easy targets of attack in the conservative nationalist circles. They were mockingly called the 'November criminals.'

23 Any three features of Democracy with brief explanations – 3 Marks

- In a democracy the final decision-making power must rest with those elected by the people.
- A democracy must be based on a free and fair election where those currently in power have a fair chance of losing.
- In a democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.
- A democratic government rules within the limits set by constitutional laws and citizens' rights.
- 24 Any three factors contributed to the making of the Indian Constitution.

Any three points with brief explanations -3 Marks

- Motilal Nehru Report 1928
- Karachi Congress Session 1931
- The Government of India Act, 1935
- Influence of Other Countries

26

27

A majority of women have meagre education and low skill formation. Women are paid low compared to men.

Most women work where job security is not there and legal protection is meagre.

Employment in this sector is characterised by irregular and low income.

There is an absence of basic facilities like maternity leave, childcare and other social security systems.[any other appropriate point]

"Sarva Siksha Abhiyan is a time-bound initiative of the Central government, in partnership with the States, the local government and the community

Bridge courses and back-to school camps have been initiated to increase the enrolment in elementary education.

Mid-day meal scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status

- A sub-continent is a part of the continent having similar characteristics of the continent and is separated by Relief features such as river or a mountain.
- India's contacts with the world had continued for ages, but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts.

3

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3

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• The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passage to the orient travellers while the oceans restricted such interactions for a long time.

HIMALAYAN RIVERS	PENINSULAR RIVERS
a) Originate from	Originate from Peninsular
Himalayas	India
b) Longer courses	Shorter courses
c) More erosion	Less erosion
d) Any valid point	Any valid point

29 Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

28

Basis	Lakshadweep islands	Andaman and Nicobar Island
a) Location	They are located in the	They are located in the Bay of
	Arabian Sea near the	Bengal far away from the coast.
	coast.	
b) Origin	This island group is	This island group is an elevated
	composed of small coral	portion of submarine mountains.
	islands.	
c) Size	They are smaller in size.	They are bigger in size.
d) Number	They are less in number.	They are numerous and scattered.
(less / more)		
e) Capital	Kavaratti	Port Blair

Any five effects of the 'Great Economic Depression' (1929-1932) in USA and Germany: Any Five points with brief explanations – 5 Marks

• The Wall Street Exchange crashed in 1929, and thus began the Great Economic Depression from 1929-1932.

- Over the next three years, the national income of US fell by half, factories shut down, exports fell and farmers were badly hit by the lack of demand for their products. The effects of recession in the US economy were felt worldwide.
- The German economy was worst hit by this economic crisis. German investments and industrial recovery were largely dependent on loans from the US. This support was stopped due to the depression.
- The number of unemployed in Germany touched six million. As jobs disappeared, the youth took to criminal activities.
- People lost confidence in the democratic system (Weimar Republic) which offered no solution to the economic crisis.

31 <u>Definition:</u> (1 Mark)

1+4=5

3

5

5

Constitution is a supreme law of a country, containing fundamental rules governing the politics and society in a country.

We need a constitution due to the following reasons:

(Any four Points – 4 Marks)

- It generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary
- for different kind of people to live together;
- It specifies how the government will be constituted, who will have power to take which

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decisions; It lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us what the rights of the citizens are; and It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society. Any five Minimum conditions required for a democratic election:

5

5

5

- Any Five points with brief explanations -5 Marks

32

33

34

- Everyone should be able to choose. This means that everyone should have one vote and every vote should have equal value.
- There should be something to choose from. Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections and should offer some real choice to the voters.
- The choice should be offered at regular intervals. Elections must be held regularly after every few years.
- The candidate preferred by the people should get elected.
- Elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner where people can choose as they really wish.
 - Large and medium farmers sell the surplus farm products. A part of the earnings is saved and kept for buying capital for the next season.
 - Thus, they are able to arrange for the capital for farming from their own savings.
 - Small farmers have to borrow money from large farmers of the village or money lenders or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation.
 - Farmers need capitals as they don't have surplus of their own. .
 - The rate of interest on such loans is very high. They are put to great distress to repay the loan
- Multiple cropping Multiple cropping is to grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year.
- During the rainy season (kharif) farmers grow jowar and bajra. These plants are used as cattle feed. It is followed by cultivation of potato between October and December
- In the winter season (rabi), fields are sown with wheat. From the wheat produced, farmers keep enough wheat for the family's consumption and sell the surplus wheat at the market
- A part of the land area is also devoted to sugarcane which is harvested once every year. Sugarcane, in its raw form, or as jaggery, is sold to traders
- 35 A A. Axis Powers: Germany or Italy or Japan - Any one country (Correct answer ½ mark + correct location ½ mark=1) History

B. Allied Powers: UK or France or Former USSR or USA

(Correct answer ½ mark + correct location ½ mark=1)

C. Poland – Correct location – 1 mark

3