

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT SECOND TERM EXAMINATION SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE-087)

CLASS: IX Max.Marks: 40

MARKING SCHEME				
SET	Q N N	VALUE POINTS	MARKS SPLIT UP	
	O	What is Continentality? Why does it happen, elaborate the factor? (1+1)		
		Ans. 1) This condition very hot during summers and very cold during winters. 2) Distance from the sea: increases, its moderating influence decreases/ people experience extreme weather conditions.		
		Explain any two measures that have been adopted by the government to conserve flora and fauna? Ans. Eighteen biosphere reserves /Financial and technical assistance/Project: Tiger, elephant etc./ 103 National Parks, 535 Wildlife sanctuaries and Zoological gardens. Any two points=2 marks		
A	3	I. They can choose who will make laws for them. II. They can choose who will form the government and take major decisions. III. They can choose the party whose policies will guide the government and law making.(Any two points)	2	
A	4	 Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions. They were against discrimination in favour of one religion or another. Liberals also opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against governments. They argued for a representative, elected parliamentary government, subject to laws interpreted by a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials. They were not democrats. They did not believe in universal adult franchise, that is, the right of every citizen to vote. They felt men of property mainly should have the vote. They also did not want the vote for women. (Any two points) 	2	
A	5	 The poverty line is estimated periodically by conducting sample surveys. These surveys are carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). 	1+1=2	
A	6	 The Act assures 100 days employment every year to every rural household. It also aimed at sustainable development to address the cause of draught, deforestation and soil erosion. One-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women. The scheme provided employment to 220 crores person days of 	3	

			employment to 4.78 crore households.	
		•	The share of SC, ST, Women person days in the scheme are 23 per cent, 17 per	
			cent and 53 per cent respectively.	
		•	The average wage has increased from 65 in 2006-07 to 132 in 2013-14. (Any three	
			points)	
			OR	
		•	Poverty means hunger and lack of shelter.	3
		•	It also is a situation in which parents are not able to send their children to school	
			or a situation where sick people cannot afford treatment.	
		•	Poverty also means lack of clean water and sanitation facilities. It also means lack	
			of a regular job at a minimum decent level.	
		•	It also means living with a sense of helplessness. It means poor people exploited in	
			aspects of their daily life.	
			(Any three points)	
A	7	•	One was proportional representation. This made achieving a majority by any one party a near impossible task, leading to a rule by coalitions.	3
		•	Another defect was Article 48, which gave the President the powers to impose	
		-	emergency, suspend civil rights and rule by decree.	
		•	Within its short life, the Weimar Republic saw twenty different cabinets lasting on	
			an average 239 days, and a liberal use of Article 48. People lost confidence in the	
			democratic parliamentary system, as Republic was unable to solve the economic	
			and political crisis.	
A	8	•	Any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the Houses. But if there is a	3
			difference between the two Houses, the final decision is taken in a joint session in	
			which members of both the Houses sit together. Because of the larger number of	
			members, the view of the Lok Sabha is likely to prevail in such a meeting.	
		•	Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters. Once the Lok Sabha passes	
			the budget of the government or any other money related law, the Rajya Sabha	
			cannot reject it. The Rajya Sabha can only delay it by 14 days or suggest changes	
			in it. The Lok Sabha may or may not accept these changes.	
		•	The Lok Sabha controls the Council of Ministers. Only a person who enjoys the	
			support of the majority of the members in the Lok Sabha is appointed as the Prime	
			Minister. If the majority of the Lok Sabha members say they have 'no confidence'	
			in the Council of Ministers, all ministers including the Prime Minister, have to quit.	
			The Rajya Sabha does not have this power.	
A	9	•	The Prime Minister has wide ranging powers. He chairs Cabinet meetings. He	5
			coordinates the work of different Departments. His decisions are final in case	
			disagreements arise between Departments.	
		•	He exercises general supervision of different ministries. All ministers work under	
			his leadership.	
		•	The Prime Minister distributes and redistributes work to the ministers.	
		•	The powers of the Prime Ministers in all parliamentary democracies of the world	
			have increased so much in recent decades that parliamentary democracies are	
			sometimes seen as Prime Ministerial form of government.	
		•	As political parties have come to play a major role in politics, the Prime Minister controls the Cabinet and Parliament through the party.	
			OR	
		•	Council of Ministers is the official name for the body that includes all the	
1	1 1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
			Ministers. It usually has 60 to 80 Ministers of different ranks.	

		 State Ministers. Some of the State Ministers have independent Charges and others work as assistant Ministers to Cabinet Ministers. Cabinet Ministers are usually top-level leaders of the ruling party or parties who are in charge of the major ministries. Usually the Cabinet Ministers meet to take decisions in the name of the Council of Ministers. Cabinet is thus the inner ring of the Council of Ministers. It comprises about 20 ministers. Ministers of State with independent charge are usually in-charge of smaller Ministries. They participate in the Cabinet meetings only when specially invited. Ministers of State are attached to and required to assist Cabinet Ministers. 	1+4=5
A	1 0	 While determining the poverty line in India, a minimum level of food requirement, clothing, footwear, fuel and light, educational and medical requirement etc. are determined for subsistence. These physical quantities are multiplied by their prices in rupees. Present formula for food requirement while estimating the poverty line is based on the desired calorie requirement. Food items such as cereals, pulses, vegetable, milk, oil, sugar etc. together provide these needed calories. The accepted average calorie requirement in India is 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas. The monetary expenditure per capita needed for buying these calorie requirements in terms of food grains etc is revised periodically taking in to consideration the rise in prices. OR The proportion of people in developing countries living in extreme economic poverty—defined by the World Bank as living on less than \$1.9 per day has fallen from 35 per cent in 1990 to 10.68 per cent in 2013. Poverty declined substantially in China and Southeast Asian countries as a result of rapid economic growth and massive investments in human resource development. In the countries of South Asia (India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Bhutan) the decline has also from 54 to 15 per cent. Despite decline in the percentage of the poor, the number of poor has declined significantly from 44 percent in 1990 to 17 per cent in 2013. Because of different poverty line definition, poverty in India is also shown higher than the national estimates. In Sub-Saharan Africa, poverty in fact rose from 54 per cent in 1990 to 41 percent in 2013. In Latin America, the ratio of poverty has also declined from 16% in 1990 to 5.4 per cent in 2013. Poverty has also resurfaced in some of the former socialist countries like Russia. 	5
A	1 1	1. Muslim reformers were known as Jadidists. 2. The year 1904 was a bad year for Russian workers because the prices of essential goods rose so quickly that real wages declined by 20 percent. 3. I. The Tsar dismissed the first Duma within 75 days and the re-elected second Duma within three months. II .He did not want any questioning of his authority or any reduction in his power. III. He changed the voting laws and packed the third Duma with conservative politicians. Liberals and revolutionaries were kept out.(Any two points)	1 1 2
A	1 2	1] Identify this most widespread forest of India [1] Ans: Tropical deciduous forest 2] These forests are divided in to two. Name them and identify the basis of such division.	

		[2] Ans: Moist and Dry . The basis is the availability of rainfall/availability of water 3] Which type of this forest found on the wind ward slopes of the Western Ghats [1] Ans: Tropical evergreen forest	
A	1	FRANCE	1
	3		
	1		

