Roll Number				SET	B

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

CLASS: IX   Max.Marks: 40

		MARKING SCHEME	
SET	QN.NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS SPLIT UP
B	1	How is India's Monsoon known for its uncertainties? Ans: 1. The alternation of dry and wet spells vary in intensity, frequency and duration. 2. While it causes heavy floods in one part, it may be responsible for droughts in the other. 3. It is often irregular in its arrival and its retreat Any two points=2 marks	
B	2	Characteristics of Vegetation in the desert Trees are scattered/long roots penetrating deep into the soil in order to get moisture/stems are succulent to conserve water/ Leaves are mostly thick and small to minimise evaporation Any two points=2 marks	
B	3	According to the Model Code of Conduct ,no party can; I. Use any place of worship for election propaganda. II. Use government vehicles, aircraft and officials for elections. III. Once elections are announced ministers shall not lay foundation stones of any projects, take any big policy decisions or make any promises of providing public facilities. **(Any two points)**	2
B	4	1. Radicals wanted a nation in which government was based on the majority of a country's population. Many supported women's suffragette movements. 2. Unlike liberals, they opposed the privileges of great landowners and wealthy factory owners. 3. They were not against the existence of private property but disliked concentration of property in the hands of a few. **(Any two points)**	2
B	5	**Social Groups:** Social groups which are most vulnerable to poverty are scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households. **Economic Groups:** Among the economic group, the most vulnerable groups are the rural agricultural labour households and the urban casual labour households.	2
B	6	No, We do not think that present methodology of poverty estimation is appropriate. • It takes into consideration income and consumption level only. • According to social scientists, poverty should be looked through social indicators such as lack of general resistance due to continuous malnutrition, lack of access	3

		to health care, lack of job opportunities, lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation etc. • Poverty should also be viewed on the basis of social exclusion and vulnerability. **OR** • In Punjab, there has been a reduction in the level of poverty on account of high agricultural growth rate. • In Andhra Pradesh, the public distribution of food grains could have contributed to the improvement in food availability and thereby reducing the poverty. • There has been a decline in poverty in Kerala because it has focused more on human resource development.	3
B	7	• The German economy was worst hit by this economic crisis. German investments and industrial recovery was 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.	3
B	8	• Parliament is the final authority for making laws in any country. Parliaments all over the world can make new laws, change existing laws, or abolish existing laws and make new ones in their place. • Parliaments all over the world exercise some control over those who run the government. In some countries like India this control is direct and full. Those who run the government can take decisions only so long as they enjoy support of the Parliament. • Parliaments control all the money that governments have. In most countries the public money is spent only when the Parliament sanctions it.(Budget) • Parliament is the highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues and national policy in any country. Parliament can seek information about any matter.**(Any three points)**	3
B	9	1. All governmental activities take place in the name of the President. All laws and major policy decisions of the government are issued in her name. 2. A bill passed by the Parliament becomes a law only after the President gives assent to it. 3. All major appointments are made in the name of the President. These include the appointment of the Prime Minister of India, the Chief Justice of India, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts of the states, the Governors of the states, the Election Commissioners, Ambassadors to other countries, etc. 4. All international treaties and agreements are made in the name of the President. 5. The President is the Supreme Commander of the defense forces of India. **OR** At different levels of any government we find functionaries who take day-to-day decisions but do not exercise supreme power on behalf of the people. All those functionaries are collectively known as the executive. **Political Executive:** In a democratic country, two categories make up the executive. One that is elected by the people for a specific period is called the political executive. Political leaders who take the major decisions fall in this category. **Permanent Executive:** In the second category, people are appointed on a long-term basis. This is called the permanent executive or civil services. Persons working in civil services are called civil	5 1+2+2=5

		servants. /Government Servants. They remain in office even when the ruling party changes	
B	10	There are a number of causes responsible for the widespread poverty in India. Some of them are: • Low level of economic development under the British rule in India. • Decline of Indian handicrafts industry, which led to unemployment and poverty which were responsible for the low rate of income growth. • Social factors like caste system, religious faiths and beliefs also kept certain sections of people in society in poverty. • High growth rate of population led to a very low per capita income in the country. • Huge income inequalities due to unequal distribution of land and other resources. **OR** **1.Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA 2005):** It aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas. 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. **2.Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana (PMRY):** This scheme was started in 1993. The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns. They are helped in setting up small business and industries. **3.PradhanMantri Gramodaya Yozana (PMGY):** It was launched in 2000, additional central assistance is given to states for basic services such as primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water and rural electrification. **4.Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP):** It was launched in 1995. The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns. A target for creating 25 lakh new jobs has been set for the programme under the Tenth Five Year plan. **5.Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):** It was launched in 1999. The programme aims at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organising them into self-help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.	5 5
B	11	1. • As the war continued, though, the Tsar refused to consult the main parties in the Duma. • The Tsarina Alexandra's German origins and poor advisers, especially a monk called Rasputin, made the autocracy unpopular**.(Any one point)** 2. The elected consultative parliament of Russia was known as Duma. 3. • Russian armies lost badly in Germany and Austria between 1914 and 1916.There were over 7 million casualties by 1917. • As they retreated, the Russian army destroyed crops and buildings to prevent the enemy from being able to live off the land. The destruction of crops and buildings led to over 3 million refugees in Russia. The situation discredited the government and the Tsar. Soldiers did not wish to fight such a war.	1 1 2
B	12	1] Identify the natural vegetation spread over the region receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm. [1]	

		Ans: Tropical deciduous forest 2] Why tropical deciduous forest shed their leaves. [2] Ans: Why : To conserve water (1) 3] Two areas [1+1] Ans: Areas: Foot hills of Himalayas/NE States/ Jharkhand/Chhatisgarh/E Slopes of Western Ghats (any two=1 mark)	
B	13	FRANCE 	1

INDIA
OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES
& UNION TERRITORIES

Sariska

Chilika Lake

Pulicat lake

Map not to Scale
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