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

CLASS: IX Max.Marks: 40

	MARKING SCHEME		
SET	QN .N O	VALUE POINTS	MAR KS SPLI T UP
		What are Western Cyclonic Disturbances? State its one impact on India's climateCyclonic depression originate over the Mediterranean Sea (1) -Rainfall in the northern plains/snowfall in the Himalayas (1)	
		State any four main ways that have caused major threat to nature.  Ans.  Hunting by greedy hunters for commercial purposes/ pollution due to chemical and industrial waste/ acid deposits/introduction of alien species/ reckless cutting of the forests to bring land under cultivation and habitation.	
С	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
С	4	<ol> <li>Radicals wanted a nation in which government was based on the majority of a country's population. Many supported women's suffragette movements.</li> <li>Unlike liberals, they opposed the privileges of great landowners and wealthy factory owners.</li> <li>They were not against the existence of private property but disliked concentration of property in the hands of a few.</li> <li>(Any two points)</li> </ol>	2
С	5	<ul> <li>The poverty line is estimated periodically by conducting sample surveys.</li> <li>These surveys are carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).</li> </ul>	2
С	6	<ul> <li>In Punjab, there has been a reduction in the level of poverty on account of high agricultural growth rate.</li> <li>In Andhra Pradesh, the public distribution of food grains could have contributed to the improvement in food availability and thereby reducing the poverty.</li> <li>There has been a decline in poverty in Kerala because it has focused more on human resource development.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>The Act assures 100 days employment every year to every rural household.</li> <li>It also aimed at sustainable development to address the cause of draught, deforestation and soil erosion.</li> <li>One-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women.</li> </ul>	3

С	7	<ul> <li>The scheme provided employment to 220 crores person days of employment to 4.78 crore households.</li> <li>The share of SC, ST, Women person days in the scheme are 23 per cent, 17 per cent and 53 per cent respectively.</li> <li>The average wage has increased from 65 in 2006-07 to 132 in 2013-14. (Any three points)</li> <li>One was proportional representation. This made achieving a majority by any one party a near impossible task, leading to a rule by coalitions.</li> <li>Another defect was Article 48, which gave the President the powers to impose</li> </ul>	3
		<ul> <li>emergency, suspend civil rights and rule by decree.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
С	8	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Parliaments control all the money that governments have. In most countries the public money is spent only when the Parliament sanctions it.(Budget)</li> <li>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)</li> </ul>	3
С	9	<ul> <li>The Prime Minister has wide ranging powers. He chairs Cabinet meetings. He coordinates the work of different Departments. His decisions are final in case disagreements arise between Departments.</li> <li>He exercises general supervision of different ministries. All ministers work under his leadership.</li> <li>The Prime Minister distributes and redistributes work to the ministers.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>As political parties have come to play a major role in politics, the Prime Minister controls the Cabinet and Parliament through the party.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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 servants.</li> <li>/Government Servants. They remain in office even when the ruling party changes.</li> </ul>	5

С	10	The proportion of people in developing countries living in extreme economic poverty— defined	5
	10	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  account of the second of the se	
		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.	
		<ul> <li>In Sub-Saharan Africa, poverty in fact rose from 54 per cent in 1990 to 41 percent in</li> </ul>	
		2013.	
		• In Latin America, the ratio of poverty has also declined from 16% in 1990 to 5.4 per cent	
		in 2013.	
		<ul> <li>Poverty has also resurfaced in some of the former socialist countries like Russia.</li> </ul>	
		OR	
		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.	
		<ul> <li>Social factors like caste system, religious faiths and beliefs also kept certain sections of</li> </ul>	5
		people in society in poverty.	
		<ul> <li>High growth rate of population led to a very low per capita income in the country.</li> </ul>	
С	11	<ul> <li>Huge income inequalities due to unequal distribution of land and other resources.</li> <li>1.</li> </ul>	1
	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.	1
		• Russian armies lost badly in Germany and Austria between 1914 and 1916. There were	1
		over 7 million casualties by 1917.	2
		As they retreated, the Russian army destroyed crops and buildings to prevent the enemy from	2
		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	
	1.0	to fight such a war.	
C	12	Name the most widespread forest of India [1]	
		2] These forests are divided in to two types. Give the: a) Names of the two types and b) the basis	
		on which these forests have been divided. [1+1]	
		1] Name most widespread forests: Tropical Deciduous Forests (1)	
		2] These forests are divided in to two. Name them and identify the basis of such division. [2]	
		Ans: Moist and Dry deciduous (1). On the basis is the availability of water/ rainfall (2)	
		3] Why a large part of tropical deciduous forests has been cleared? Give one reason.	
1 1		Ans. For cultivation/grazing (1)	ı
		Ans. For cultivation/grazing (1)	
С	13:	FRANCE	1



