

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

SET –B

FINAL EXAMINATION

23rd FEB. 2020

CLASS IX

Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE (History & D. Politics)

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)								
1	<p>The concept of 'Lebensraum':</p> <p>Ans: Hitler's ideology related to the geopolitical concept of Lebensraum, or living space. H-Pg: 61</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Pastor Niemoeller, a resistance fighter, observed an absence of protest, an uncanny silence. H-Pg: 71</p>	1								
2	<p>Whites in Russia:</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>(a) Pro-Tsarist. H-Pg: 40</p>	1								
3	<p><u>Study the picture and answer the question that follows :</u></p> <p><u>Ans:</u></p> <p>(a) Liberty. H-Pg: 15</p>	1								
4	<p>Dutch followed the scorched earth policy in Java because:</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>When Japanese attacked the Java, the Dutch followed 'a scorched earth' policy, destroying sawmills, and burning huge piles of giant teak logs so that they would not fall into Japanese hands. H-Pg: 95</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Bugyal – Vast meadows in the high mountains. H-Pg: 99</p>	1								
5	<p>Complete the following table with correct information:</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>Latitudinal extent:</td><td>Longitudinal extent:</td><td>Standard Meridian of India</td></tr><tr><td>India Location</td><td>8°4'N and 37°6'N.</td><td>68°7'E and 97°25'E</td><td>82°30'E has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India</td></tr></table>		Latitudinal extent:	Longitudinal extent:	Standard Meridian of India	India Location	8°4'N and 37°6'N.	68°7'E and 97°25'E	82°30'E has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India	1
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6	<p>The western coastal strip, south of Goa is referred to as</p> <p>(b) Kannad</p>	1								
7	<p>Which river is popularly known as Dakshin Ganga?</p> <p>a) Godavari</p>	1								
8	<p>Correct the following statement and rewrite :</p>	1								

	At the midnight of 26 April 1994 , the new national flag of the Republic of South Africa was unfurled marking the newly born democracy in the world. D.P-Pg:20	
9	Study the Cartoon and answer the following questions: D.P- Pg:-66 Ans : (b) Prime minister is powerful in cabinet meetings. OR This cartoon depicts a cabinet meeting chaired by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in early 1970s, at the peak of her popularity.	1
10	Fill in the Blanks: Chaudhary Devi Lal, then an opposition leader, led a movement called ' Nyaya Yudh ' (Struggle for Justice) and formed a new party, Lok Dal. D.P-Pg:35 OR Party's nomination is often called party 'ticket' . D.P-Pg: 42	1
11	Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below : Ans: 1- A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3	1
12	Tools, machines, buildings can be used in production over many years, and are called fixed capital.	1
13	c)The economic groups which are most vulnerable to poverty are rural agriculture labour households and urban casual labour households.	1
14	Transport	1
15	a)Delhi	1
16	Food Corporation of India OR Famine	1
17	d)Poverty has resurfaced in some of the former socialist countries like USA.	1
18	d)Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana a)Rural Employment Generation Programme c)Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana b)Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana	1
19	b)Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A .	1
20	a)The National Food Security Act, 2013	1
21	Features of the society of Estates or the 'Old Regime' that existed before 1789. Ans: 1. Peasants made up about 90 per cent of the population. However, only a small number of them owned the land they cultivated. About 60 per cent of the land was owned by nobles, the Church and other richer members of the third estate. 2. The clergy and the nobility enjoyed certain privileges by birth. The most important of these was exemption from paying taxes to the state. The nobles further enjoyed feudal privileges. These included feudal dues, which they extracted from the peasants. 3. Peasants were obliged to render services to the land lord – to work in his house and fields – to serve in the army or to participate in building roads. 4. About 60 per cent of the land was owned by the Church and they were exempted from paying taxes to the state. The Church too extracted its share of taxes called tithes from the peasants. 5. All members of the third estate had to pay taxes to the state .These included a direct tax, called <i>taille</i> , and a number of indirect taxes which were levied on articles of everyday	3

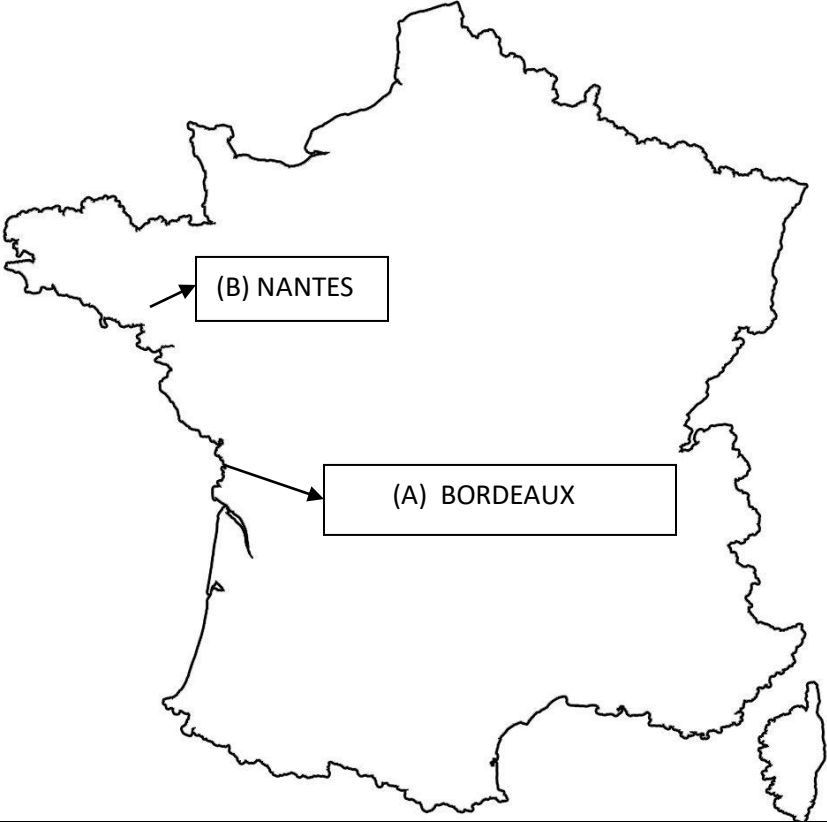
	<p>consumption like salt or tobacco. Thus the burden of taxes fell on the third estate alone. (Assessed as a whole answer; Each estate-1 mark) H- Pg: 4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>‘The Constitution began with a Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen’</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The Constitution began with a Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. Rights such as the right to life, freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, equality before law, were established as ‘natural and inalienable’ rights, that is, they belonged to each human being by birth and could not be taken away. It was the duty of the state to protect each citizen’s natural rights. (Assessed as whole answer) H-Pg: 11</p>	
22	<p>Various forest products used by people: With examples. (3x1=3)</p> <p>Ans :</p> <p>(i) In forest areas, people use various forest products such as roots, leaves, fruits, and tubers for various purposes. Fruits and tubers are nutritious to eat, especially during the monsoons before the harvest has come in. Herbs are used for medicine, wood for agricultural implements like yokes and ploughs, bamboo makes excellent fences and is also used to make baskets and umbrellas. A dried scooped-out gourd can be used as a portable water bottle.</p> <p>(ii) Almost everything is available in the forest is used. Leaves can be stitched together to make disposable plates and cups, the siadi or Bauhinia vahlii creeper can be used to make ropes, and the thorny bark of the semur or silk-cotton tree is used to grate vegetables. Oil pressed from the fruit of the mahua tree is used for cooking and to light lamps.</p> <p>(Assessed as whole answer) H-Pg: 75 & 88</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The features pastoral nomadism in mountain areas:</p> <p>Ans :</p> <p>(i) Pastoral nomads of mountains such as the Gujjar Bakarwals of Jammu and Kashmir, the Gaddi shepherds of Himachal Pradesh, Bhotiyas, Sherpas and Kinnauris are great herders of goat and sheep. They used to move annually between their summer and winter grazing grounds.</p> <p>(ii) In winter, when the high mountains were covered with snow, they lived with their herds in the low hills of the Himalaya. The dry scrub forests here provided pasture for their herds. By the end of April they began their northern march for their summer grazing grounds. They crossed the passes and entered the valley. With the onset of summer, the snow melted and the mountainsides were lush green. The variety of grasses that sprouted provided rich nutritious forage for the animal herds.</p> <p>(iii) By end September they were on the move again to journey downward, back to their winter base. All of them had to adjust to seasonal changes and make effective use of available pastures in different places. This continuous movement allowed the pastures to recover it and prevented their overuse. H-Pg: 99</p>	3x1=3
23	<p>Study the source and answer the questions that follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Child was given the flag at the age of 3. Recorded by Robert Lay, head of the German Labour Front. ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$) ‘Jungvolk’: Ans: Nazi youth groups for children <u>below 14</u> years of age. ($\frac{1}{2}$) They learn as they enter this service: ($1\frac{1}{2}$) <p>Ans: Hitler Youth – where they learnt to worship war, glorify aggression and violence, condemn democracy, and hate Jews, communists, Gypsies and all those categorised as ‘undesirable’. (H-Pg:66)</p>	$1 + \frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$ =3

24	<p><u>Followings are the arguments given by the critics against democracy :</u></p> <p>(i) Democracy causes political instability because Leaders are often changed.</p> <p>(ii) Democracy lacks morality because it is all about political competition and power play.</p> <p>(iii) Democracy can cause delays in decision making as there are many people who are needed to be consulted.</p> <p>(iv) Elected leaders do not know the best interest of the people. It leads to bad decisions.</p> <p>(v) Democracy leads to corruption as it is based on electoral competition.</p> <p>(vi) Ordinary people don't know what is good for them and they should not decide anything. (Any Three) D.P-Pg:10</p>	3
25	<p>Reserved Constituencies: (1+2=3)</p> <p>Ans :</p> <p><u>Reserved Constituencies:</u> Reserved constituencies are constituencies reserved for people who belong to the Scheduled Castes [SC] and Scheduled Tribes [ST]. In a SC reserved constituency only those candidates who belong to the Scheduled Castes are allowed to contest elections. In the same way from a constituency reserved for ST only those candidates who come from the Scheduled Tribes community can contest election. The reserved seats for SC and ST do not take away the legitimate share of any other social group because the numbers of reserved constituencies in India are proportion to their share in the total population. As present there are 84 seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and 47 for the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha. (Assessed as whole answer) (1 Mark)</p> <p><u>Need for reserved constituencies :</u> The Constitution makers had following worries :</p> <p>(i) In an open electoral competition, it may be possible that some weaker sections not allowed a good chance to get elected to the Lok Sabha and the state Legislative Assemblies.</p> <p>(ii) They may lack resources, education and contacts to contest and win elections against others.</p> <p>(iii) Influential and resourceful candidates may prevent them from winning elections. In that cam, our parliament and assemblies would not have representation of a significant section of our population.</p> <p>(iv) If this happens India would not be fully democratic and representative.</p> <p>That's why a special system of reserved constituencies for the weaker section has made in the country. (Any two points) D.P-Pg: 40</p>	1+2=3
26	<p>Unemployment is said to exist when people who are willing to work at the going wages cannot find jobs.</p> <p><u>Seasonal Unemployment:</u> Seasonal unemployment happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year. People who are dependent upon agriculture usually face such kind of problem.</p> <p><u>Disguised Unemployment:</u>In case of disguised unemployment people appear to be employed. But they work below to their potentiality. For Example: small farmers have agricultural plot where they find work. The work requires the service of five people but engages eight people.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sarva Siksha Abhiyan is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years by 2010. ✓ It is a time bound initiative of the central Government, in partnership with the states, the local Government and the community for achieving the goal of universalisation of elementary education. ✓ Bridge courses and back-to-school camps have been initiated to increase the enrollment in elementary education. ✓ Mid-day meal scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status. ✓ There is a provision made for retention and improve the quality of elementary education with a special emphasis on girls. 	3

27	<p>Historical reason- British administration and their economic policies. Low level of economic development under the British colonial administration perpetuated poverty in India. The policies of the British ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged development of industries like textiles. This resulted in less job opportunities and low growth rate of income.</p> <p>Green Revolution and Industrial Revolution-The effects of green revolution were limited to some parts of India. The industries, both in the public and private sector did not provide enough jobs to absorb all the job seekers. Unable to find proper jobs in the cities, many people started working as rickshaw pullers, vendors, construction workers etc. With irregular small incomes ,these people could not afford expensive housing and thus started to live in slums in cities.</p> <p>Huge income inequalities- Huge income inequality is due to unequal distribution of land and other resources. Major policy initiatives like land reforms which aimed at redistribution of assets in rural areas have not been implemented properly and effectively by most of the states.</p> <p>Socio-cultural and economic factors-This is also another factor for the poverty in India. In order to fulfil social obligations and observe religious ceremonies, people spend a lot of money. Small farmers need money to buy agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers etc. Unable to repay because of poverty, they become victims of indebtedness. So high level of indebtedness is both the cause and effect of poverty.</p>	3																																																																																
28	<p>Climatic Data Analysis: Study the table and answer the questions given below:</p> <table><tr><th>Stations</th><th>Latitude</th><th>Altitude (Metres)</th><th>Jan</th><th>Feb.</th><th>Mar.</th><th>Apr.</th><th>May.</th><th>Jun.</th><th>Jul.</th><th>Aug.</th><th>Sep.</th><th>Oct.</th><th>Nov.</th><th>Dec.</th><th>Annual Rainfall</th></tr><tr><td>Temperature (°C) Kolkata Rainfall (cm)</td><td>22°34' N</td><td>6</td><td>19.6</td><td>22.0</td><td>27.1</td><td>30.1</td><td>30.4</td><td>29.9</td><td>28.9</td><td>28.7</td><td>28.9</td><td>27.6</td><td>23.4</td><td>19.7</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Temperature (°C) Delhi Rainfall (cm)</td><td>29° N</td><td>219</td><td>14.4</td><td>16.7</td><td>23.3</td><td>30.0</td><td>33.3</td><td>33.3</td><td>30.0</td><td>29.4</td><td>28.9</td><td>25.6</td><td>19.4</td><td>15.6</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1.2</td><td>2.8</td><td>3.4</td><td>5.1</td><td>13.4</td><td>29.0</td><td>33.1</td><td>33.4</td><td>25.3</td><td>12.7</td><td>2.7</td><td>0.4</td><td>162.5</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2.5</td><td>1.5</td><td>1.3</td><td>1.0</td><td>1.8</td><td>7.4</td><td>19.3</td><td>17.8</td><td>11.9</td><td>1.3</td><td>0.2</td><td>1.0</td><td>67.0</td></tr></table> <p>1. Which station has higher range of temperature? Show calculation also. Ans: Delhi -33.3°C -14.4°C = 18.9°C - High Kolkata: 30.4°C – 19.6°C =10.8°C - Low</p> <p>2. Which station is located closer to equator? Show its value of location? Ans: Kolkata , Value is -- 22°34' N</p> <p>3. Which station receives higher annual rainfall and how much? Ans: Kolkata 162.5cms</p> <p>(OR) Give example to show that the monsoons are known for their uncertainties and vagaries.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The alternation of dry and wet spells varies 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. Hence, it sometimes disturbs the farming schedule of millions of farmers all over the country.	Stations	Latitude	Altitude (Metres)	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Rainfall	Temperature (°C) Kolkata Rainfall (cm)	22°34' N	6	19.6	22.0	27.1	30.1	30.4	29.9	28.9	28.7	28.9	27.6	23.4	19.7		Temperature (°C) Delhi Rainfall (cm)	29° N	219	14.4	16.7	23.3	30.0	33.3	33.3	30.0	29.4	28.9	25.6	19.4	15.6					1.2	2.8	3.4	5.1	13.4	29.0	33.1	33.4	25.3	12.7	2.7	0.4	162.5				2.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.8	7.4	19.3	17.8	11.9	1.3	0.2	1.0	67.0	3
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29	<p>Describe the vegetation found in the mountainous areas.</p> <p>1) <u>The wet temperate type</u> of forests are found between a height of 1000 and 2000 metres.</p> <p>2) <u>Evergreen broad-leaf trees</u> such as oaks and chestnuts predominate. Between 1500 and 3000 metres, temperate forests containing coniferous trees like pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce and cedar, are found.</p> <p>3) At higher elevations, <u>temperate grasslands</u> are common.</p> <p>4) <u>Alpine vegetation</u> is present , generally at more than 3,600 metres above sea-level. Silver fir, junipers, pines and birches are the common trees of these forests.</p>	5																																																																																

	5) At higher altitudes, mosses and lichens form part of <u>tundra vegetation</u> .	
30	<p>a) Classify occupations in different categories (2) Occupations are, generally, classified as primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary activities include agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying, etc. Secondary activities include manufacturing industry, building and construction work, etc. Tertiary activities include transport, communications, commerce, administration and other services.</p> <p>b) What is the percentage of population engaged in different occupations in India. The proportion of people working in different activities varies in developed and developing countries. Developed nations have a high proportion of people in secondary, and tertiary activities. Developing countries tend to have a higher proportion of their workforce engaged in primary activities. In India, about 64 per cent of the population is engaged only in agriculture. The proportion of population dependent on secondary and tertiary sectors is about 13 and 20 per cent respectively. There has been an occupational shift in favour of secondary and tertiary sectors because of growing process of industrialisation and urbanisation in recent times</p> <p>c) What is meant by Occupational Structure? (1) The distribution of the population according to different types of occupation is referred to as the occupational structure</p>	5
31	<p>The changes made by the Bolsheviks after the October revolution:</p> <p>(a) Most industry and banks were nationalised in November 1917. This meant that the government took over ownership and management.</p> <p>(b) Land was declared social property and peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility.</p> <p>(c) In cities, Bolsheviks enforced the partition of large houses according to family requirements.</p> <p>(d) They banned the use of the old titles of aristocracy.</p> <p>(e) New uniforms were designed for the army and officials following a clothing competition organized in 1918. The Soviet hat or budenovka was also chosen during competition.</p> <p>(f) The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)</p> <p>(g) In March 1918 despite opposition by their political allies, the Bolsheviks made peace with Germany— at Brest Litovsk.</p> <p>(h) The All Russian Congress of Soviets became the Parliament of the country. Lenin thought the All Russian Congress of Soviets was more democratic than an assembly elected in uncertain conditions.</p> <p>(i) Russia became a one-party state. Secret police (Cheka)</p> <p>(j) Trade unions were kept under party control.</p> <p>(Any 5 points) 1x5=5 H-Pg: 39</p>	1x5=5
32	<p>The provisions included in the Right against Exploitation: D.P-Pg:85</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The Constitution mentions three specific evils and declares these illegal. First, the Constitution prohibits ‘traffic’ in human beings’.</p> <p>Second, our Constitution also prohibits forced labour or <i>begar</i> in any form.</p> <p>Finally, the Constitution also prohibits child labour.</p> <p>(Explain each points in detail) (1+2+2=5)</p>	1+2+2=5
33	<p>Ans :</p> <p>All those functionaries are collectively known as the executive who take day-to-day decisions at different levels of any government but do not exercise supreme power on behalf of the people. They are called executive because they are in charge of the ‘execution’ of the policies of the government. That’s why, when we talk about ‘the government’ we usually mean the executive. In any democratic country, there are two categories make up the executive. (1 mark)</p> <p>(i) Political executives: they are elected by the people for a specific period. Political leaders who</p>	1+2+2=5

	<p>take the big decisions fall in this category.</p> <p>(ii) Permanent executive: they are appointed on a long-term basis. This is also called the civil services. Persons working in civil services are called civil servants. They remain in office even when the ruling party changes. These officers work under political executive and assist them in carrying out the day-to-day administration. Political executive is made to be more powerful than Permanent executive in all democratic countries. In a democracy the will of the people is supreme. The minister is an elected representative of the people and thus empowered to exercise the will of the people on their behalf. They are finally answerable to the people for all the consequences of their decision. That is why the minister takes all the final decisions. The minister decides the overall framework and objectives in which decisions on policy should be made. The minister is not, and is not expected to be, an expert in the matters of her ministry. The minister takes the advice of experts on all technical matters. (2+2=4) D.P-Pg:64</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The powers of the Parliament. D.P-Pg:61-62</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parliament is the final authority for making laws in any country. This task of law making or legislation is so crucial that these assemblies are called legislatures. 2. Parliaments all over the world can make new laws, change existing laws, or abolish existing laws and make new ones in their place. 3. 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. 4. Parliaments control all the money that governments have. In most countries the public money is spent only when the Parliament sanctions it.(Budget) 5. 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. 	
34	<p>Buffer stock is the stock of food grains namely wheat and rice procured by the government through Food Corporation of India (FCI).</p> <p>The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production. The farmers are paid a pre- announced price for their crops. This is called Minimum Support Price. The MSP declared by the government every year provides incentive to the farmers to increase the production of the crops.</p> <p>The buffer stock is created by the Government to distribute food grains in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata of society at a price lower than the market price also known as 'Issue Price'</p> <p>This also helps solve the problem of shortage of food grains during adverse weather conditions and during the period of calamity.</p>	5

35	<div>35 A: History Map Work: Outline Map of France</div>  <p>The image shows an outline map of France. Two locations are marked with arrows pointing to boxes containing their names: (B) NANTES is located on the west coast, and (A) BORDEAUX is located on the southwest coast.</p>	1+1
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35	<div>35 A: History Map Work: Outline Map of France 35 B: Geography Map Work: Outline Map of India A State situated on the Extreme West 2. Mount K2 3. Pulicat Lake 4. Largest State 5. Konkan Coast 6. Lowest Sex Ratio</div>
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