

**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT**  
**FINAL TERM EXAMINATION**

**SET – C**

**23<sup>rd</sup> FEB. 2020**

**CLASS IX**

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

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)							
1	<p>All <b>‘Aryan’</b> women who deviated were paraded through the town with shaved heads, blackened faces and placards hanging around their necks announcing ‘I have sullied the honour of the nation’. Many received jail sentences and lost civic honour as well as their husbands and families for this ‘criminal offence’. <b>H-Pg: 68</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>The most infamous film was The Eternal Jew.</b> Orthodox Jews were stereotyped and marked. They were shown with flowing beards wearing kaftans and were referred to as vermin, rats and pests. Their movements were compared to those of rodents. <b>H-Pg: 68-69</b></p>	1							
2	<p>Appointed as the head of a ‘Military Revolutionary Committee’: <b>H-Pg:38</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b> (b) Leon Trotskii</p>	1							
3	<p>Study the picture and answer the question that follows :</p> <p>(c) Liberty</p>	1							
4	<p><u>The Maharaja of Sarguja</u> alone shot 1,157 tigers and 2,000 leopards up to 1957. <b>H-Pg:88</b></p>	1							
5	<p><b>Complete the following table with correct information:</b></p> <table><tr><td rowspan="2">Union Territories of India</td><td>Head Quarters of Lakshdweep</td><td>The National Capital Territory</td><td>Headquarters of Ladakh</td></tr><tr><td>Kavaratti</td><td>Delhi</td><td>Leh</td></tr></table>	Union Territories of India	Head Quarters of Lakshdweep	The National Capital Territory	Headquarters of Ladakh	Kavaratti	Delhi	Leh	1
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	Kavaratti	Delhi	Leh						
6	<p>Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming its boundary with Myanmar are collectively called as <b>(b) Purvachal</b></p>	1							
7	<p>The River that forms Dhuandhar waterfall and a picturesque gorge of marble rocks nearby Jabalpur: <b>a). Narmada</b></p>	1							
8	<p><b><u>Correct the following statement and rewrite :</u></b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b> <b>Jawaharlal Nehru</b> gave the speech to the Constituent Assembly at the stroke of midnight on 15 August 1947. <b>(D.P- Pg: 26)</b></p>	1							
9	<p><b><u>Study the Cartoon and answer the following questions: D.P- Pg:-66</u></b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b> This cartoon depicts a cabinet meeting chaired by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in early</p>	1							

	1970s, at the peak of her popularity. <b>OR</b> (b) Prime minister is powerful in cabinet meetings.	
10	<b>Fill in the Blanks:</b> <b>Ans:</b> Election held to fill the vacancy caused by death or resignation of a member of legislature is known as <b>By-Election. (D.P-Pg:38)</b> <b>OR</b> Party's nomination is often called <b>party 'ticket'. D.P-Pg: 42</b>	1
11	<b>Match the following</b> <b>Ans:</b> ii. A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2	1
12	Raw materials and money in hand are called working capital.	1
13	d)Haryana has traditionally succeeded in reducing the poverty with the help of high agricultural growth rates.	1
14	Hectare	1
15	a)Gujarat	1
16	Accessibility <b>OR</b> Indira Gandhi	1
17	d)World Bank's poverty line is \$1.90 per person per day for developing country and \$5.50 per person per day for developed countries.	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 <b>A</b> and <b>R</b> are true but <b>R</b> is not the correct explanation of <b>A</b> .	1
20	d)The 1995 World Food Summit	1
21	'The Constitution began with a Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen' <b>Ans:</b> 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. <b>(Assessed as whole answer) H-Pg: 11</b> <b>OR</b> 1. In 1804, <b>Napoleon Bonaparte</b> crowned himself Emperor of France. He set out to conquer neighbouring European countries, dispossessing dynasties and creating kingdoms where he placed members of his family. 2. Napoleon saw his role as a moderniser of Europe. He introduced many laws such as the protection of private property and a uniform system of weights and measures provided by the decimal system. Initially, many saw Napoleon as a liberator who would bring freedom for the people. 3. But soon the Napoleonic armies came to be viewed everywhere as an invading force. He was finally defeated at Waterloo in 1815. Many of his measures that carried the revolutionary ideas of liberty and modern laws to other parts of Europe had an impact on people long after Napoleon had left. <b>( H-Pg: 23)</b>	3
22	<b>Occupations were adopted by the forest dwellers:</b>	3


	<p><b>Ans :</b></p> <p>(i) The British government gave many large European trading firms the sole right to trade in the forest products of particular areas. Grazing and hunting by local people were restricted.</p> <p>(ii) In the process, many pastoralist and nomadic communities like the Korava, Karacha and Yerukula of the Madras Presidency lost their livelihoods. Some of them began to be called 'criminal tribes', and were forced to work instead in factories, mines and plantations, under government supervision.</p> <p>(iii) In Assam, both men and women from forest communities like Santhals and Oraons from Jharkhand, and Gonds from Chhattisgarh were recruited to work on tea plantations. Their wages were low and conditions of work were very bad. They could not return easily to their home villages from where they had been recruited.</p> <p><b>(H-Pg:89)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b><u>Pastoral nomadism in plateau areas: (Optional-H- Ch-5- Pg:100-101)</u></b></p>	
23	<p><b><u>Study the source and answer the questions that follows:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Child was given the flag at the <b>age of 3</b>. Recorded by <b><u>Robert Lay, head of the German Labour Front.</u></b> (<math>\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1</math>)</li> <li>The age boys have to enter 'Hitler Youth'</li> </ol> <p><b>Ans:</b> At the age of 18 (<math>\frac{1}{2}</math> marks)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They learn as they enter Hitler Youth service:</li> </ol> <p><b>Ans:</b> They learnt to worship war, glorify aggression and violence, condemn democracy, and hate Jews, communists, Gypsies and all those categorised as undesirable'. (<math>1\frac{1}{2}</math>) <b>(H-Pg:66)</b></p>	3
24	<p><b>Ans :</b></p> <p><b><u>Holding elections of any kind is not sufficient for democracy: (Examples can be of China or Mexico)</u></b></p> <p>(i) There must be real choice between political alternatives in elections. If people want to remove the existing rulers they can use this choice. Thus, in democracy there must be free and fair elections in which those currently in power may lose.</p> <p>(ii) China can be seen as example where elections are held regularly after every five years for country's parliament known as Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui or National People's Congress. The power to appoint the President of the country is in the hand of the National People's Congress.</p> <p>(iii) To contest in election a candidate requires the approval of the Chinese Communist Party. Only those who are members of the Chinese Communist Party or eight smaller parties allied to it were allowed to contest elections.</p> <p>(iv) The Communist Party always forms government.</p> <p><b><u>(Any three) (Any other relevant point including the example of Mexico and PRI) (D.P- Pg:5-6)</u></b></p>	3
25	<p><b><u>Any three challenges to the electoral system in India:</u></b></p> <p><b>Ans: (1x3=3)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Candidates and parties with a lot of money may not be sure of their victory but they do enjoy a big and unfair advantage over smaller parties and independents.</li> <li>In some parts of the country, candidates with criminal connection have been able to push others out of the electoral race and to secure a 'ticket' from major parties.</li> <li>Some families tend to dominate political parties; tickets are distributed to</li> </ol>	3

	<p>relatives from these families.</p> <p>4. Very often elections offer little choice to ordinary citizens, for both the major parties are quite similar to each other both in policies and practice.</p> <p>5. Smaller parties and independent candidates suffer a huge disadvantage compared to bigger parties. <b>(D.P- Pg: 51) (Any three points) 1x3=3</b></p>																																																																													
26	<p>Unemployment has following effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resource. There is a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the youth. People do not have enough money to support their family.</li><li>✓ Unemployment tends to increase economic overload. The dependence of the unemployed on the working population increases.</li><li>✓ The quality of life of an individual as well as of society is adversely affected. When a family has to live on a bare subsistence level there is a general decline in its health status and rising withdrawal from the school system.</li><li>✓ Increase in unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy. It also wastes the resource, which could have been gainfully employed.</li><li>✓ If people cannot be used as a resource they naturally appear as a liability to the economy.</li></ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ The health of a person helps him to realize his potential and ability to fight illness.</li><li>✓ An unhealthy person may become a liability for his organization.</li><li>✓ Investment in human capital through health care yields just like in physical capital.</li><li>✓ Healthier people earn higher income and add to the economic growth of the country.</li></ul>	3																																																																												
27	<p>Following are the three ways in which poverty can be estimated in India-</p> <p>i)The calorie requirement depending upon the age , area and type of work is the way of estimating poverty.Average calorie requirement in India is 2400 per person per day in rural areas and 2100 per person per day in urban areas.</p> <p>ii) Monetary expenditure per capita needed is also a way of estimating poverty. In the year 2011-2012, the poverty line for a person was fixed at ₹816 per month for the rural areas and ₹1000 for the urban areas.</p> <p>iii) A uniform standard for poverty line is also used, which is given by International organisations like the World Bank. This is equivalent to \$1.90 per person per day.</p>	3																																																																												
28	<p><b>Climatic Data Analysis: Study the table and answer the questions given below:</b></p> <table border="1"><thead><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></thead><tbody><tr><td>Temperature (°C)</td><td rowspan="2">22°34' N</td><td rowspan="2">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>Kolkata Rainfall (cm)</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>Temperature (°C)</td><td rowspan="2">29° N</td><td rowspan="2">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>Delhi Rainfall (cm)</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></tbody></table> <p><b>1.Which station has higher range of temperature? Show calculation also.</b> Ans: <b>Delhi - 33.3°C -14.4°C = 18.9°C - High</b> Kolkata – 30.4°C – 19.6°C = 10.8°C- Low</p> <p><b>2.Which station is located closer to equator? Show its value of location?</b> Ans: Kolkata , Value is -- 22°34' N</p> <p><b>3.Which station receives higher annual rainfall and how much?</b> Ans: Kolkata 162.5cms</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p>	Stations	Latitude	Altitude (Metres)	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Rainfall	Temperature (°C)	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		Kolkata Rainfall (cm)	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	Temperature (°C)	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		Delhi Rainfall (cm)	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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	<p>Briefly describe the phenomenon of <b>October Heat</b>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The retreat of the monsoon is marked by clear skies and rise in temperature.</li> <li>2. While day temperatures are high, nights are cool and pleasant.</li> <li>3. The land is still moist Owing to the conditions of high temperature and humidity, the weather becomes rather oppressive during the day. This is commonly known as “October Heat”.</li> </ol>	
29	<p><b>What steps have been taken by the government to protect flora and fauna?</b></p> <p>To protect the flora and fauna of the county, the government has taken many steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Fourteen biosphere reserves have been set up in the country to protect flora and fauna. Four out of these, the Sunderbans in the West Bengal, Nanda Devi in Uttaranchal, the Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu and the Nilgiris (Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu) have been included in the world network of Biosphere reserves.</li> <li>(ii) Financial and technical assistance is provided to many Botanical Gardens by the government since 1992.</li> <li>(iii) Project Tiger, Project Rhino, Project Great Indian Bustard and many other eco developmental projects have been introduced.</li> <li>(iv) 89 National Parks, 49 Wildlife sanctuaries and Zoological gardens are set up to take care of (v) Natural heritage. All of us must realise the importance of the natural ecosystem for our own survival. It is possible if indiscriminate destruction of natural environment is put to an immediate end</li> </ol>	5
30	<p>There are three main processes of change of population : birth rates, death rates and migration. The natural increase of population is the difference between birth rates and death rates. Birth rate is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. It is a major component of growth because in India, birth rates have always been higher than death rates. Death rate is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year. The main cause of the rate of growth of the Indian population has been the rapid decline in death rates. Till 1980, high birth rates and declining death rates led to a large difference between birth rates and death rates resulting in higher rates of population growth. Since 1981, birth rates have also started declining gradually, resulting in a gradual decline in the rate of population growth. The third component of population growth is migration. Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories. Migration can be internal (within the country) or international (between the countries). Internal migration does not change the size of the population, but influences the distribution of population within the nation. Migration plays a very significant role in changing the composition and distribution of population. In India, most migrations have been from rural to urban areas because of the “push” factor in rural areas. The adverse conditions of poverty and unemployment in the rural areas and the “pull” of the city in terms of increased employment opportunities and better living conditions. Migration is an important determinant of population change. It changes not only the population size but also the population composition of urban and rural populations in terms of age and sex composition. In India, the rural-urban migration has resulted in a steady increase in the percentage of population in cities and towns. The urban population has increased from 17.29 per cent of the total population in 1951 to 31.80 per cent in 2011. There has been a significant increase in the number of ‘million plus cities’ from 35 to 53 in just one decade, i.e., 2001 to 2011.</p> <p><b>a) What are the different reasons for the natural increase in population. Explain (2)</b></p>	5

	<p>The natural increase of population is the difference between birth rates and death rates. Birth rate is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. It is a major component of growth because in India, birth rates have always been higher than death rates. Death rate is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year. The main cause of the rate of growth of the Indian population has been the rapid decline in death rates. Till 1980, high birth rates and declining death rates led to a large difference between birth rates and death rates resulting in higher rates of population growth</p> <p><b>b) Why do people migrate from rural to urban areas?</b></p> <p>The adverse conditions of poverty and unemployment in the rural areas and the “pull” of the city in terms of increased employment opportunities and better living conditions. Migration is an important determinant of population change. It changes not only the population size but also the population composition of urban and rural populations in terms of age and sex composition. In India, the rural-urban migration has resulted in a steady increase in the percentage of population in cities and towns. The urban population has increased from 17.29 per cent of the total population in 1951 to 31.80 per cent in 2011. There has been a significant increase in the number of ‘million plus cities’ from 35 to 53 in just one decade, i.e., 2001 to 2011.</p> <p><b>c) Name the two types of Migration?</b> Internal Migration and International Migration</p>	
31	<p><b><u>The changes made by the Bolsheviks after the October revolution:</u></b></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 budeonovka 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><b>(Any 5 points) 1x5=5 H-Pg: 39</b></p>	5
32	<p><b>Ans:</b></p> <p><b><u>Secularism</u></b> : Secularism means that the state is concerned only with relations among human beings, and not with the relation between human beings and God.</p> <p><b><u>The important features of a secular state are :</u></b></p> <p>(i) A secular state does not establish any one religion as official religion. Indian secularism follows an attitude of a principled and equal distance from all religions. In dealing with all religions, a state has to be neutral and impartial.</p>	5

	<p>(ii) A secular state does not grant any privilege or favour on any particular religion. Also it does not punish or discriminate against people on the basis of religion they follow.</p> <p>(iii) The government cannot force any person to pay any taxes for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious institution.</p> <p>(iv) Government cannot issue any religious instruction in the educational institutions. In educational institutions managed by private bodies no person shall be forced to take part in any religious instruction or to attend any religious worship. <b>(1+4=5) (D.P-Pg: 84)</b></p>	
33	<p><b><u>Independence of the judiciary means</u></b> that it is not under the control of the legislature or the executive. The judges do not act on the direction of the government or according to the wishes of the party in power.</p> <p><b><u>Following arguments can be given in support of the independence of the Indian judiciary:</u></b></p> <p>(i) The judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister and in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In practice it now means that the senior judges of the Supreme Court select the new judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. There is very little scope for interference by the political executive.</p> <p>(ii) Once a person is appointed as judge of the Supreme Court or the High Court it is nearly impossible to remove him or her from that position. It is as difficult as removing the President of India. A judge can be removed only by an impeachment motion passed separately by two-thirds members of the two Houses of the Parliament.</p> <p>(iii) The powers and the independence of the Indian judiciary allow it to declare invalid any law of the legislature or the actions of the executive, whether at the Union level or at the state level, if they find such a law or action is against the Constitution. Thus, they can determine the Constitutional validity of any legislation or action of the executive in the country, when it is challenged before them. This is known as the judicial review.</p> <p>(iv) The powers and the independence of the Indian judiciary allow it to act as the guardian of the Fundamental Rights.</p> <p>(v) The courts intervene to prevent the misuse of the government's power to make decisions. They check malpractices on the part of public officials.</p> <p>The judiciary enjoys a high level of confidence among the people.</p> <p><b>(1+4=5) (D.P-Pg 69-70)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>The powers of the Parliament. <b>D.P-Pg:61-62</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>2. 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>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.</li> <li>4. 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>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</li> </ol>	5

	matter.	
34	<p>The food procured by the FCI is distributed through government regulated ration shops among the poorer section of the society. This is called the Public Distribution System(PDS).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Ration shops are now present in most localities , villages , towns and cities.</li> <li>✓ There are 5.5 lakh ration shops all over the country.</li> <li>✓ Ration shops also known as Fair Price Shops keep stock of foodgrains, sugar, kerosene , oil for cooking.</li> <li>✓ These items are sold to people at a price lower than the market price.</li> <li>✓ Any family with a ration card can buy a stipulated amount of these items every month from the nearby ration shop.</li> </ul> <p>(Any 4 points)</p>	5
35		1+1
<p>35 A: History Map Work: Outline Map of France  35 B: Geography Map Work: Outline Map of India  1.The Smallest State in India  2. Kanchenjunga Mountain Peak,  3. Chilika lake  4.The most populous state of India  5.The central stretch of the coastal plain  6. A State with highest density of population in 2011.</p>		



