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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2022
SOCIAL SCIENCE**

CLASS:IX

MARKING SCHEME

Max. Marks: 80

QN. NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS
1	(a) 23°30'N	1
2	(b) Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar	1
3	Drass	1
4	iii) Near the sea	1
5	Weather	1
6	False (Ans: decreases)	1
7	c) Personification of law	1
8	Sans-culottes	1
9	a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
10	a) Saudi Arabia	1
11	d) Representative democracy.	1
12	26 November 1949	1
13	d) Machines	1
14	True	1
15	c) Hectare	1
16	Self-consumption.	1
17	d)Fishing	1

18	d) A is wrong but R is correct.	1
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It vested the power to make laws in the hands of National Assembly, It limited the powers of the monarch. Now powers were decentralised and assigned to different institutions like Legislative, Executive and Judiciary. 	2
20	Germany, Austria and Turkey were the countries that were part of Central Powers.	2
21	<p>There are different types of crops grown in the village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the rainy season (kharif,) farmers grow jowar and bajra. These plants are used as cattle feed. It is followed by cultivation of potato between October and December. In the winter season (rabi), fields are sown with wheat. A part of the land area is also devoted to sugarcane which is harvested once every year.(Any Two) 	2
22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions. 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. However, 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 three) 	3
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government. Democracy improves the quality of decision-making. Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts. Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens. It is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes.(Any Three) 	3
24	<p>The following the measures have been taken by the government to improve literacy conditions in India</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas: Government has started to establish Navodaya Vidyalayas in each district. Vocational streams have been developed to equip large number of high school students with occupations related to knowledge and skills. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan: It is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all the children of age group 6-14 years. It is an 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. Mid-day Meal Scheme: It is a programme aimed to encourage attendance and retention of children in schools and improve their nutritional status.(Any Three) 	3
25	<p>Ans.: a. The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and West Asia.</p> <p>b.The Trans Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the west and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India.</p>	

	<p>c. The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with the West Asia, Africa, and Europe from the western coast and with southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>a) Latitudinal Extent of India: 8°4'N and 37°6'N (1 marks) b) Implications: Completely located in northern hemisphere / Tropic of Cancer passes through India / Duration of day and night difference between Kanyakumari and J & K. (Any 2=2 marks)</p>																																					
26	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Basis</th><th>Western Ghats</th><th>Eastern Ghats</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) Location</td><td>Mark the western edge of the Deccan Plateau, located parallel to the western coast.</td><td>Mark the eastern edge of the Deccan Plateau, located parallel to the eastern coast.</td></tr> <tr> <td>2) Altitude</td><td>Average elevation is 900-1600 metres.</td><td>Average elevation is 600 metres.</td></tr> <tr> <td>3) Continuity</td><td>They are continuous and can be crossed through passes.</td><td>They are discontinuous.</td></tr> <tr> <td>4) Highest peaks</td><td>Anai Mudi and Doda Betta are the highest peak.</td><td>Mahendragiri is the highest peak.</td></tr> <tr> <td>5) Local names</td><td>Nilgiri, Cardamom, Anaimalai.</td><td>Shevaroy Hills and Javadi Hills.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Basis</th><th>Lakshadweep islands</th><th>Andaman and Nicobar Island</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) Location</td><td>They are located in the Arabian Sea near the coast.</td><td>They are located in the Bay of Bengal far away from the coast.</td></tr> <tr> <td>2) Origin</td><td>This island group is composed of small coral islands.</td><td>This island group is an elevated portion of submarine mountains.</td></tr> <tr> <td>3) Size</td><td>They are smaller in size.</td><td>They are bigger in size.</td></tr> <tr> <td>4) Number (less / more)</td><td>They are less in number.</td><td>They are numerous and scattered.</td></tr> <tr> <td>5) Capital</td><td>Kavaratti</td><td>Port Blair</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Basis	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats	1) Location	Mark the western edge of the Deccan Plateau, located parallel to the western coast.	Mark the eastern edge of the Deccan Plateau, located parallel to the eastern coast.	2) Altitude	Average elevation is 900-1600 metres.	Average elevation is 600 metres.	3) Continuity	They are continuous and can be crossed through passes.	They are discontinuous.	4) Highest peaks	Anai Mudi and Doda Betta are the highest peak.	Mahendragiri is the highest peak.	5) Local names	Nilgiri, Cardamom, Anaimalai.	Shevaroy Hills and Javadi Hills.	Basis	Lakshadweep islands	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1) Location	They are located in the Arabian Sea near the coast.	They are located in the Bay of Bengal far away from the coast.	2) Origin	This island group is composed of small coral islands.	This island group is an elevated portion of submarine mountains.	3) Size	They are smaller in size.	They are bigger in size.	4) Number (less / more)	They are less in number.	They are numerous and scattered.	5) Capital	Kavaratti	Port Blair	
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27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Jacobin government in France was based on extreme measures. The period from 1793-1794 is referred to as the reign of terror. Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment. All those he saw as being 'enemies' of the republic—nobles and clergy, members of other political parties, even members of his own party who did not agree with his methods—were arrested, imprisoned and guillotined. This led to chaos and resentment among the people. The Jacobin government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wage and prices. Meat and bread were rationed. Peasants were forced to transport their grain to the cities and sell it at prices fixed by the government. This led to a feeling of resentment against the Jacobins. Peasants began opposing them. Robespierre's government ordered shut down of churches and converting church 	5																																				

	<p>buildings into barrack or offices. Thus the clergy turned against the Jacobin regime and hastened its fall.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robespierre pursued his policies so relentlessly that even his supporters turned against him.(Any five points) 	
28	<p>The following steps were taken by Musharraf in Pakistan to empower himself:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in October 1999. He overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the ‘Chief Executive’ of the country. • Later, he changed his designation to President and in 2002, held a referendum in the country that granted him a five-year extension. • In 2002, he issued a ‘Legal Framework Order’ that amended the Constitution of Pakistan. <p>According to this Order, the President can dismiss the national or provincial assemblies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The power to take final decision rested with army officials and with General Musharraf. • The work of the civilian cabinet was supervised by a National Security Council which was dominated by military officers. 	5
29	<p>Apartheid was the name of a system of racial discrimination unique to South Africa. The white Europeans imposed this system on South Africa. The system of apartheid divided the people and labelled them according to their skin colour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks. They were forbidden from living in white areas. • They could work in white areas only if they had a permit. Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools and colleges, libraries, cinema halls, theatres, beaches, swimming pools, public toilets, were all separate for the whites and blacks. This was called segregation. • They could not even visit the churches where the whites worshipped. • Blacks could not form associations or protest against the terrible treatment. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Constitution begins with a short statement of its basic values. This is called the Preamble to the Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sovereign: It means people have supreme right to make decisions on internal as well as external matters. No external power can dictate the government of India. • Secular: It means citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion, but there is no official religion. Government treats all religious beliefs and practices with equal respect. • Socialist: Wealth is generated socially and should be shared equally by society. Government should regulate the ownership of land and industry to reduce socio-economic inequalities. • Democratic: A form of government where people enjoy equal political rights, elect their rulers and hold them accountable. The government is run according to some basic rules. • Republic: The head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary position. • Justice: Every citizen of India will have social, economic and political justice. • Liberty: Every citizen will have the liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship. • Equality: Every citizen will be provided with the equality of status and opportunity. 	<p>1+4=5</p> <p>1+4=5</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fraternity: All the citizens of India have been assured about the dignity of individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.(Any Four) 	
30	<p>Unemployment is said to exist when people who are willing to work at the going wages cannot find jobs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disguised Unemployment: In case of disguised unemployment people appear to be employed. They have agricultural plot where they find work. This usually happens among family members engaged in agricultural activity. The work requires the service of five people but engages eight people. Three people are extra. These three people also work in the same plot as the others. • Seasonal unemployment: Seasonal unemployment happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year. People dependent upon agriculture usually face such kind of problem. There are certain busy seasons when sowing, harvesting, weeding and threshing is done. Certain months do not provide much work to the people dependent on agriculture. • Educated unemployment: Educated unemployment has become a common phenomenon in urban areas. Many youths with matriculation, graduation and post-graduation degrees are not able to find job. 	2+3=5
31	<p>31.1 When four members of the Assembly of Russian Workers, which had been formed in 1904, were dismissed at the Putilov Iron Works, there was a call for industrial action. Over the next few days over 110,000 workers in St Petersburg went on strike demanding a reduction in the working day to eight hours, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions.(2)</p> <p>31.2 The workers were moving towards the Winter Palace because it was the official residence of the Russian ruler Tsar Nicholas II.(1)</p> <p>31.3 The immediate outcome of 1905 Revolution was the creation of an elected consultative Parliament or Duma.(1)</p>	4
32	<p>32.1 Every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent Assembly has been recorded and preserved. These are called 'Constituent Assembly Debates'.(2)</p> <p>32.2 The Constituent Assembly had 299 members.(1)</p> <p>32.3 Dr Rajendra Prasad was the President of Constituent Assembly.(1)</p>	4
33	<p>33.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools, machines, buildings can be used in production over many years, and are called fixed capital. • Raw materials and money in hand are called working capital. Unlike tools, machines and buildings, these are used up in production.(2) <p>33.2 The aim of production is to produce the goods and services that we want.(1)</p> <p>33.3 Land, Labour, Physical Capital and Human Capital.(Any Two) (1)</p>	4
34	<p>34.1 Reasons: Fertile soils/favourable climate/abundant water. (any 2 points=2 marks)</p> <p>34.2. Doab: Land between two rivers? (1)</p> <p>34.3 River systems of India: Ganga/Indus/Brahmaputra. (1)</p>	
35	<p>35.1 Marseilles (1)</p>	

35.2

