

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2022
SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS:IX

MARKING SCHEME

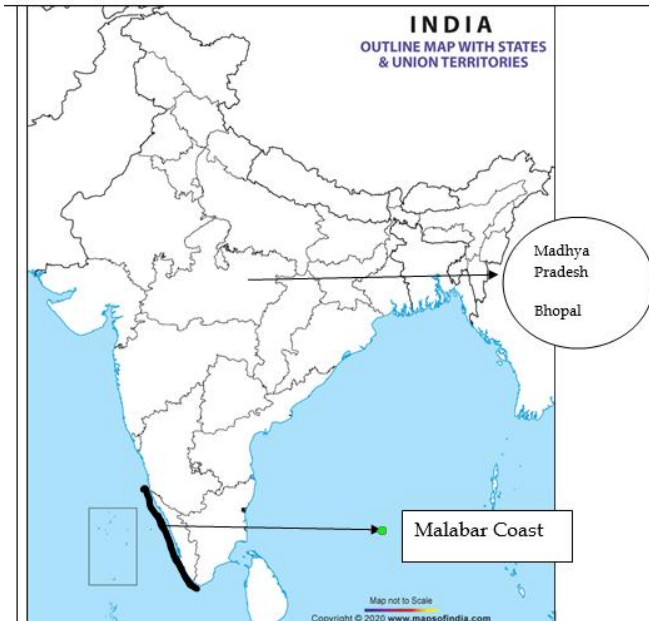
Max.Marks: 80

| | | SET | B |
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| QN. NO | VALUE POINTS | MARKS | |
| 1 | (b) 3.28 million sq.km | 1 | |
| 2 | (a) Russia | 1 | |
| 3 | 2933 km | 1 | |
| 4 | (c) Mausim | 1 | |
| 5 | Climate | 1 | |
| 6 | True | 1 | |
| 7 | (b) Act of becoming free | 1 | |
| 8 | Maximilian Robespierre. | 1 | |
| 9 | a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. | 1 | |
| 10 | a) Gram Sabha | 1 | |
| 11 | (b) Russian minority | 1 | |
| 12 | 26 January 1950. | 1 | |
| 13 | (c) Raw materials | 1 | |
| 14 | False | 1 | |
| 15 | (d) Transport | 1 | |
| 16 | Death rate | 1 | |

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| 17 | (c) Increase in national income | 1 |
| 18 | d) A is wrong but R is correct. | 1 |
| 19 | He introduced the following reforms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of private property • Uniform system of weights and measures provided by the decimal system. | 2 |
| 20 | Robert Owen and Louis Blanc were the two socialists who believed in the idea of cooperatives. | 2 |
| 21 | Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first to introduce modern farming methods in India. | 2 |
| 22 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radicals wanted a nation in which government was based on the majority of a country's population. Many supported women's suffragette movements. • Unlike liberals, they opposed the privileges of great landowners and wealthy factory owners. • They were not against the existence of private property but disliked concentration of property in the hands of a few. | 3 |
| 23 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaders keep changing in a democracy. This leads to instability. • Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality. • So many people have to be consulted in a democracy that it leads to delays. • Elected leaders do not know the best interest of the people. It leads to bad decisions. • Ordinary people don't know what is good for them; they should not decide anything.(Any Three) | 3 |
| 24 | <p>The various activities have been classified into three main sectors i.e., primary, secondary and tertiary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary sector includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, mining and quarrying. • Manufacturing is included in the secondary sector. • Tertiary: Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism, services, insurance, etc. are included in the tertiary sector. The activities in this sector result in the production of goods and services. These activities add value to the national income. | 3 |
| 25 | <p>Ans.:</p> <p>a. The Northern most limit for the apparent migration of the sun is 23°30'N (Tropic of Cancer).</p> <p>b. Ahmedabad and Kolkota are located within the tropics. They experience overhead sun once between the Equator and Tropic of Cancer and for the second time between the Tropic of Cancer and the equator.</p> <p>c. Delhi is located beyond the Tropic of Cancer. It never experiences the overhead sun</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>a. Longitudinal Extent: (1)</p> <p>b. Implications: Completely located in eastern hemisphere/82½°E Std. meridian extent of India/ 2 hrs time difference between Arunachal and Gujarat (any 2 points=2 marks)</p> | 3 |
| 26 | The Major Physiographic division of India are: | 5 |

| | <p>(i) The Himalayan Mountain (ii) The Northern Plains of India (iii) The Peninsular Plateau (iv) The Indian Desert (v) The coastal plains (vi) The Islands</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Basis</th><th>Relief of Himalayan Region</th><th>Relief of Peninsular Plateau</th></tr> <tr> <td>Location</td><td>Himalayas are young fold and loftiest mountains of the world comprising of several parallel ranges.</td><td>It is a high tableland made up of old crystalline igneous and metamorphic rocks.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Formation</td><td>They are forms due to folding of sedimentary rock strata in the bed of the Tethys Sea</td><td>The Peninsular Plateau was born by breaking up of the Gondwana land</td></tr> <tr> <td>Example</td><td>Mt.Everest , Mt.K2 etc</td><td>Anaimudi and Mahendergiri.</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Basis</th><th>Western Coastal Plains</th><th>Eastern Coastal Plains</th></tr> <tr> <td>i) Extension</td><td>They extend from Gujarat to Kerala.</td><td>They extend from West Bengal to Tamilnadu.</td></tr> <tr> <td>ii) Location</td><td>They are located in between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea</td><td>They are located in between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.</td></tr> <tr> <td>iii) Main divisions</td><td>The northern part of the coast called the Konkan (Mumbai to Goa). The central stretch is called the Kannad Plain The southern stretch is referred to as the Malabar coast.</td><td>a)The northern part is referred to as the Northern Circar. b)The southern part is known as the Coromandal Coast.</td></tr> <tr> <td>iv) Width</td><td>They are narrow.</td><td>They are broad.</td></tr> <tr> <td>v) Rivers</td><td>Narmada and Tapi</td><td>Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari and Kavari</td></tr> </table> | Basis | Relief of Himalayan Region | Relief of Peninsular Plateau | Location | Himalayas are young fold and loftiest mountains of the world comprising of several parallel ranges. | It is a high tableland made up of old crystalline igneous and metamorphic rocks. | Formation | They are forms due to folding of sedimentary rock strata in the bed of the Tethys Sea | The Peninsular Plateau was born by breaking up of the Gondwana land | Example | Mt.Everest , Mt.K2 etc | Anaimudi and Mahendergiri. | Basis | Western Coastal Plains | Eastern Coastal Plains | i) Extension | They extend from Gujarat to Kerala. | They extend from West Bengal to Tamilnadu. | ii) Location | They are located in between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea | They are located in between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. | iii) Main divisions | The northern part of the coast called the Konkan (Mumbai to Goa). The central stretch is called the Kannad Plain The southern stretch is referred to as the Malabar coast. | a)The northern part is referred to as the Northern Circar. b)The southern part is known as the Coromandal Coast. | iv) Width | They are narrow. | They are broad. | v) Rivers | Narmada and Tapi | Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari and Kavari | |
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| 27 | <p>In the early years, the revolutionary government did introduce laws that helped to improve the lives of women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Together with the creation of state schools, schooling was made compulsory for all girls. • Their fathers could no longer force them into marriage against their will. • Marriage was made into a contract entered freely and registered under civil law. • Divorce was made legal and could be applied for by both women and men. • Women could now train for jobs, could become artists or run small businesses. | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | <p>The Institutional Revolutionary Party in Mexico never lose any election till 2000 because of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Until 2000, every election was won by Institutional Revolutionary Party in Mexico. Opposition parties did contest elections, but never managed to win. • All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its party meetings. Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for the PRI. • Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to criticise them. • Sometimes, the polling booths were shifted from one place to another in the last | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | <p>minute, which made it difficult for people to cast their votes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PRI spent a large sum of money in the campaign for its candidates. | |
| 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. Fraternity: All the citizens of India have been assured about the dignity of individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.(Any Four) | <p>1+4=5</p> <p>1+4=5</p> |
| 30 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Green Revolution in the late 1960s introduced the Indian farmer to cultivation of wheat and rice using High Yielding Varieties (HYVs) of seeds. Compared to the traditional seeds, the HYV seeds promised to produce much greater amounts of grain on a single plant. As a result, the same piece of land would now produce far larger quantities of food grains than was possible earlier. HYV seeds, however, needed plenty of water and also chemical fertilizers and pesticides to produce best results. Higher yields were possible only from a combination of HYV seeds, irrigation, chemical fertilisers, pesticides, etc. Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out the modern farming method in India. The farmers in these regions set up tube wells for irrigation, and made use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides in farming. Some of them bought farm-machinery like tractors and threshers, which made | 5 |

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| | ploughing and harvesting faster. They were rewarded with high yields of wheat. | |
| 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>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> | 4 |
| 35 | <p>35.1 Marseilles (1)</p> <p>35.2 Geography (2)</p>  <p>The map shows the outline of India with its states and union territories. A circle is drawn around Madhya Pradesh, with an arrow pointing to Bhopal. A box is drawn around the Malabar Coast on the southwest coast of India, with an arrow pointing to it. The map is titled 'INDIA OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES & UNION TERRITORIES' and includes a copyright notice 'Copyright © 2020 www.mapsofindia.com'.</p> | 3 |