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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	(b) 15,200 km	1
2	(a) 23°30'N	1
3	Drass	1
4	(c) Continentality	1
5	Weather	1
6	False	1
7	c) Personification of law	1
8	Maximilian Robespierre.	1
9	a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
10	a) Saudi Arabia	1
11	(b) Russian minority	1
12	26 November 1949	1
13	(c) Raw materials	1
14	True	1
15	(d) Transport	1
16	Self-consumption.	1
17	(c) Increase in national income	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. 	2
20	Robert Owen and Louis Blanc were the two socialists who believed in the idea of cooperatives.	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"> 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"> 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> <ul 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. Ahmedabad and Kolkata-but not Delhi</p> <p>Ans.:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Northern most limit for the apparent migration of the sun is 23°30'N (Tropic of Cancer). 2. Ahmedabad and Kolkata 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. 3. Delhi is located beyond the Tropic of Cancer. It never experiences the overhead sun. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Longitudinal Extent: (1) 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) 	3																								
26	<p>a)</p> <p>The Major Physiographic division of India are: (2+3)</p> <p>(i) The Himalayan Mountain (ii) The Northern Plains of India</p> <p>(iii) The Peninsular Plateau (iv) The Indian Desert</p> <p>(v) The coastal plains (vi) The Islands</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="180 1087 1393 1430"> <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" data-bbox="180 1541 1393 1971"> <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</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> </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	a)The northern part is referred to as the Northern Circar. b)The southern part is known as the Coromandal Coast.	5
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		as the Malabar coast.		
	iv) Width	They are narrow.	They are broad.	
	v) Rivers	Narmada and Tapi	Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari and Kavari	
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 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. According to this Order, the President can dismiss the national or provincial assemblies. • 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 			5

	<p>their rulers and hold them accountable. The government is run according to some basic rules.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) 	
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>32.1</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 35.1 Marseilles (1)
35.2 Geography (2)

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