

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL TERM EXAMINATION-2018
SOCIAL SCIENCE
MARKING SCHEME

Sub. Code: 087

- 1 Ans: Both were not against to private property. 1
- 2 Ans: Means there was no equality between people and Nordic Aryans were at the top and thus there was a racial hierarchy. 1
- 3 Ans. Sri Lanka and Maldives 1
- 4 Ans:1. Large size of the people that makes impossible to sit together and take collective decision. 1
2. Citizens don't have time and desire or skills to take part in all the decision.
- 5 1.To distribute food grains in the deficit areas and poorer strata of the society at a price lower than the market price 1
2.It helps to solve the problem of shortage of food grains during adverse weather conditions or during the periods of calamity. (any one point)
- 6 When the existing human resource is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy is called human capital formation. 1
- 7 Ans: Method used to measure poverty based on the income or consumption levels. 1
- 8 **1.** Population increase from 23 million to 28 million in 1789 3
2. This led to increased demand for food but production was not in pace with demand.
3. So price of bread rose but not the salary. So the gap between rich and poor widened. This was a common situation during old regime.
- 9 **Captain Swing Movement** 3
1. Enclosure movement displaced common people from the common lands and deprived their customary rights.
2.Introduction of machinery reduced the demand for labour further deteriorated the poor people's living condition
3. Addition of people to the existing labour force due to the return of soldiers to the villages after the Napoleonic Wars.
4. So unemployed poor tramped from village to village and those with uncertain jobs lived in fear of a loss of their livelihood.

(Any three points)

Basis	Western Coastal Plains	Eastern Coastal Plains	3
i) 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.	
ii) Main divisions or different names	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.	

iii) Rivers	Narmada and Tapi	Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari and Kavari
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- 11 Ans. **Jodhpur** (½) and calculation (½) .
Jodhpur: Highest Temp of the month-Lowest Temp of the month: 33.9°C-14.9°C=19°C
Chennai: Highest Temp of the month-Lowest Temp of the month: 33.°C-24.5°C=8.5°C
 Ans. Chennai, **Jodhpur:** 13°4’N
 Ans. Chennai. 128.6 cm
- 12
 1. It generates a degree of trust and coordination
 2. Specifies how the government will be constituted
 3. It puts limits on the powers of the government
 4. It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society. (any three) 3
- 13
 1. Candidates and parties with a lot of money enjoy a big and unfair advantage over smaller parties and independents.
 2. Candidates with criminal connection secure party tickets
 3. Family domination
 4. Lack of choice (each point needs to be explained briefly) 3
- 14
 1. Rights are important to elect government, to express opinion, form parties
 2. Rights help to protect minorities from the oppression
 3. Rights needed to protect people from government misuse of power. (brief explanation of each point) 3
- 15
 1. Loss of fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilizers.
 2. Reduced water table due to excessive use of ground water.
 3. Once destroyed it is difficult to restore them. 3
- 16
 1. Provision made for universal access, retention and quality in elementary education with special emphasis on girls.
 2. Setting of schools like Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district.
 3. Increased spending on education in Budgets.
 4. SSA for quality elementary education
 5. Tenth Five year plan
 6. Mid Day meal. (any three points) 3
- 17
 1. India will be able to provide the minimum necessary in terms of only income to all people by the end of next decade.
 2. But target of providing many of the following aspects would be still a big challenge:
 1. Health care
 2. Education
 3. Job security
 4. Gender equality
 5. Dignity to poor (1+2=3) 3
- 18
 1. Tamil Nadu 94% fair price shops run by cooperatives.
 2. In Delhi Mother India.
 3. Amul - Gujarat.
 4. Academy of Development Science in setting up grain banks. (explain any three points) 3
- 19 Indian Farmers reluctant to grow opium- 5
 1. crop had to be grown on the best land

2. Many cultivators cultivated on leased land but rent charged was high.

3. Cultivation of opium was a difficult process.

4. Price that government paid was very low.

(explain each point – 2+1+1+1=5)

20 1.Nationalisation of industries and banks

5

2. Land was declared as social property and peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility.

3.banned use of old title

4. new uniform for the army and officials

5. trade unions kept under control

6. Bolshevik party became Russian Communist Party.

(Explanation on 5 point)

Or

First World War led to

1.Army lost badly in Germany and Austria leaving large casualties.7 million casualties by 1917

2.Destruction of crops and buildings to prevent the enemy from being able to live off the land led to over 3 million refugees in Russia.

3. Industry cut off from the suppliers of industrial goods by German control of the Baltic Sea

4. Railway lines began to break down.

5. Labour shortage and small workshops were shut down.

5. Large supplies of grains were sent to feed the army and for the people in the cities, bread and flour became scarce. This led to riots at bread shops were common.

21 A) Reason: 1. Region is warm and wet throughout the year. Or 2. No definite time to shed leaves

5

B) **Facts:**

a) Rainfall: Above 200 cms

b) Height of the trees : Up to 60 mts.

c) Trees: : ebony, mahogany, rosewood, rubber and Cinchona.

d) Areas : the Western Ghats and the island groups of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar, upper parts of Assam and Tamil Nadu coast

OR

A) **Reasons:** (Any 2 point)

1) The main causes for this major threat to nature are hunting by greedy hunters for commercial purposes.

2) Pollution due to chemical and industrial waste, acid deposits introduction of alien species and

3)Reckless cutting of the forests to bring land under cultivation and

4) Inhabitation, are also responsible for the imbalance.

B) **Steps taken by the government:** (Any 3 points)

(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.

(ii) Financial and technical assistance is provided to many Botanical Gardens by the government since 1992.

(iii) Project Tiger, Project Rhino, Project Great Indian Bustard and many other eco developmental projects have been introduced.

(iv) 89 National Parks, 490 Wildlife sanctuaries and Zoological gardens are set up to take care of 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

- 22 A) Migration: Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories or one place to another. (1) 5
 B) Migration can be internal (within the country) or international (between the countries). (1)
 C) Pull and Push factors of rural-urban population:
'push' factor in the rural areas: Reasons: (1/2+1/2)
 i) Adverse conditions of poverty ii) Unemployment
'pull' factors of the city: Reasons ((1/2+1/2)
 i) increased employment opportunities ii) better living conditions
 D) Result of rural-urban migration: Increase in population in urban/cities areas. (1)
- 23 Executive: All those functionaries which are responsible for execution of policies of the government. 5
 a) Political and Non Political Executive:
 Political Executive is elected by the people
 Political Executive has final say on decision making
 Political Executive is non -permanent (5 years)

 Non Political Executive is appointed on a long term basis
 Non Political Executive assists the Political Executive
 Non political Executive is permanent

 b) Cabinet and Council of Ministers :
 Cabinet ministers are top level leaders of ruling party.
 Cabinet takes decisions in the name of Council of Ministers

 Council of Ministers is the larger body that includes all ministers. It has usually 60 to 80 ministers of various ranks like that of Cabinet Ministers and other ministers -like Ministers of State with Independent charge and Ministers of State
- 24 Right to Freedom: 5
 Constitution ensures to all its citizens various freedoms with some constraints. They are
 1. Freedom of speech and expression
 2. Assemble in a peaceful manner
 3. Form association and unions
 4. Move freely throughout the country
 5. Reside in any part of the country
 6. Practice any profession, trade or business (a brief explanation to be given)
 Or
 Right against Exploitation

 The constitution of India write down certain provisions to prevent exploitation
 Constituion declares some evil practices as illegal
 1. Prohibits traffic in human beings
 2. Prohibits forced labour or beggar
 3. Prohibits child labour (a brief explanation to be given)
- 25 1. Food security means availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all people at all 5
 times.
 2. Availability of food
 3. Accessibility
 4. Affordability of food (explain)
- 26 Turkey 1
 27 England 1

