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Code Number 87/2



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FIRST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION
SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE**

MARKING SCHEME

CLASS: X

Sub. Code: 087

Time Allotted: 3 Hrs

11.12.2017

Max. Marks: 80

Q. No.		marks
1	To which country did the artist Frederic Sorrieu belong? Ans: France (H-3) OR To which country did Ngo Dinh Diem belong? Ans: Ngo Dinh Diem belonged to Vietnam. (H-44)	1
2	Name the first edition of religious text published in a vernacular language in India. Ans: The Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas. (H-170) OR Who wrote <i>Sultana's Dream</i> - a satirical fantasy in English? Ans: Rokeya Hossein (1880-1932) (H-194)	1
3		1
4	Give the party symbol of 'Telengana Rashtra Samati'? Ans: CAR (D.P.-82) Note: Telangana became the 29th State of India on 2nd June, 2014, after the reorganisation of the State of Andhra Pradesh. Map based on 19/01/2015	1
5	Highlight the inherent problem in double coincidence of wants. Ans: Barter System. OR Both parties have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. (E-39)	1
6	What is the basic function of foreign trade? Ans: Basic Function of Foreign Trade is to connect the market of different countries. (E-61)	1
7	Give an example of a catchy advertisement to attract consumers. Ans: Advertisements "Win a Gold Coin inside a pack". (E-84)	1
8	Describe any three conditions that led to the formation of the British Nation State. (3x1=3) Ans:	3

	<p>The formation of British Nation State</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones – such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. 2. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions. But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands. 3. The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged. 4. The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’ meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members. 5. Any other relevant points. <p>Any three points to be described. (H-22)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe any three efforts made by the French to suppress the movement inspired by Huynh Phu So.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The French tried to suppress the movement inspired by Huynh Phu So.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They declared him mad, called him the Mad Bonze. 2. They put him in a mental asylum. 3. The doctor who had to prove him insane became his follower; finally in 1941 even the French doctors declared that he was sane. 4. The French authorities exiled him to Laos and sent many of his followers to concentration camps. 5. Any other relevant points <p>Any three points to be described. (H-40)</p>	
9	<p>‘The lives of Rashsundari Debi and Kailashbashini Debi were influenced by the print culture in India’. How? Support your answer with suitable arguments. ($1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$)</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>In East Bengal, in the early nineteenth century, Rashsundari Debi, a young married girl in a very orthodox household, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen. Later, she wrote her autobiography Amar Jiban which was published in 1876. It was the first full-length autobiography published in the Bengali language.</p> <p>From the 1860s, a few Bengali women like Kailashbashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women – about how women were imprisoned at home, kept in ignorance, forced to do hard domestic labour and treated unjustly by the very people they served.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole) (H-172)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>‘Stories in prose were not new to India’. Support your answer with three examples. ($1 \times 3 = 3$)</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Banabhatta’s Kadambari, written in Sanskrit in the seventh century, is an early example. 2. The Panchatantra. 3. There was also a long tradition of prose tales of adventure and heroism in Persian and Urdu, known as ‘dastan’. (H)-187 	3
10		3
11		3

12	<p>“It is fairly common for people belonging to the same religion to feel that they do not belong to the same community.” Why? Explain with examples. (3x1=3)</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is fairly common for people belonging to the same religion to feel that they do not belong to the same community, because their caste or sect is very different. 2. It is also possible for people from different religions to have the same caste and feel close to each other. Rich and poor persons from the same family often do not keep close relations with each other for they feel they are very different. 3. Thus, we all have more than one identity and can belong to more than one social group. We have different identities in different contexts. <p>(To be assessed as a whole) (D.P-32)</p>	3
13	<p>Communalism can take various forms in politics.” Elucidate. (3x1=3)</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The most common expression of communalism is in everyday beliefs. These routinely involve religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one’s religion over other religions. This is so common that we often fail to notice it, even then we believe in it. 2. A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one’s own religious community. For those belonging to majority community, this takes the form of majoritarian dominance. For those belonging to the minority community, it can take the form of a desire to form a separate political unit. 3. Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena. 4. In electoral politics this often involves special appeal to the interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others. 5. Sometimes communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre. India and Pakistan suffered some of the worst communal riots at the time of the Partition. The post-Independence period has also seen large-scale communal violence. <p>(Any other relevant point) Any Three points to be explained. (D.P-47-48)</p>	3
14	<p>On the basis of which values will it be a fair expectation that democracy should produce a harmonious social life? Explain. (3x1=3)</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The values that are associated with democracy producing a harmonious social life are :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equality among all human beings. 2. Respect for individual freedom. 3. Democracies accommodate various social divisions. 4. Democracies reduce the possibility of tensions becoming explosive or violent. 5. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts. 6. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three values to be explained.) (DP-96)</p>	3
15	<p>Distinguish between sectors in terms of ownership. Explain with examples. ($1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$)</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Economic activities divided into sectors could be on the basis of who owns assets and is responsible for the delivery of services.</p> <p>In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. The purpose of the public sector is not just to earn profits. Governments raise money through taxes and other ways to meet expenses on the services rendered by it. (Welfare motive) Example- Railways.</p> <p>In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies. Railways or post office is an example of the public sector whereas companies like Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance Industries Limited</p>	3

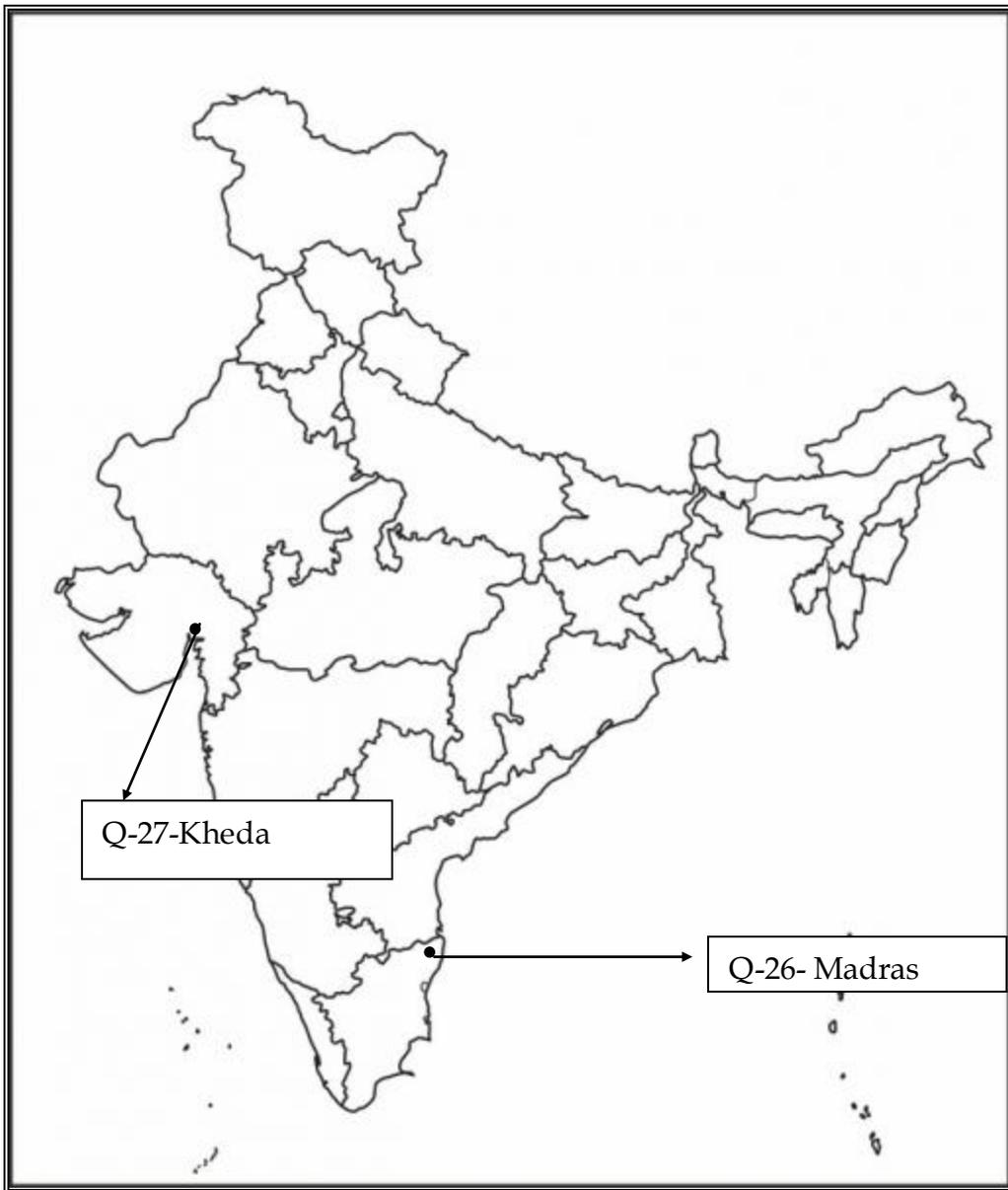
	(RIL) are privately owned. Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits (E-33-34)	
16	<p>“Banks are efficient medium of exchange.” Support the statement with arguments. Ans:</p> <p>Banks are efficient medium of exchange:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demand deposits share the essential features of money. 2. The facility of cheque against demand deposit makes it possible to directly settle payment without use of cash. 3. Demand deposits are accepted widely as a means of payment. <p>Any other point. (Any three points to be explained) (E-41) (3x1=3)</p>	3
17	<p>“In a matter of years, Indian markets have been transformed with wide ranging choice of goods.” Support the statement with examples. (3x1=3) Ans:</p> <p>Indian markets have been transformed with wide ranging choice of goods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The latest models of digital camera, mobile phones and television made by the leading manufacturers of the worlds have flooded the Indian market. 2. Every season new models of automobiles can be seen on the Indian roads. 3. Indians are buying cars produced by nearly all the top companies. 4. A similar explosion of brands can be seen for many other goods, from shirts to television to processed juices. 5. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained.) (E-55)</p>	3
18	<p>Give the logo of each item given below. (1+1+1=3)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If you are to purchase spices for food from the market, which logo will you like to see to be sure of quality? Ans: AGMARK (E-85) 2. Which logo will you like to see on gold jewellery to be sure of its quality? Ans: Hall mark (E-85) 3. Suppose you want to purchase a Television from market, then which logo of quality should have been marked on the Television? Ans: To purchase an Television from market , ISI logo of quality will be checked (E-85) 	3
19	<p>“Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiment by the last quarter of the 19th century in Europe.” Analyse the statement with examples. Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During the last quarter of 19th century, nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant of each other and ever ready to go to war. The major European powers, in turn, manipulated the nationalist aspirations of the subject peoples in Europe to further their own imperialist aims. 2. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans. The Balkans was a region comprising of the modern states of Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo. Most of the people of this region belonged to Slav race. 3. A large part of this region was under the control of Ottoman Empire. They struggled to regain their independence. 4. As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity, and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict. 5. Matters became more complicated when the big powers like Russia, Germany, England and Austria-Hungary interfered in the rivalry and took part of it. This led to the series of wars in the region and finally the First World War. 6. Any other relevant point. 	5

	<p align="center">(To be assessed as a whole) (H-26)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>“US entry into the Vietnam war from 1965 to 1972 marked a new phase that proved costly to the Vietnamese as well as the Americans.” Analyse the statement.</p> <p>Ans: U.S entry into the Vietnam war proved costly to the Vietnamese as well as the Americans : Both the sides faced high casualties; many died and wounded .Compulsory recruitment of the people in the armed services. Minorities and working class families suffered. Thousands of US troops arrived equipped with heavy weapons and tanks and backed by the most powerful bombers of the time .Many became disillusioned with what the US was doing and writers such as Mary McCarthy and actors like Jane Fonda even visited North Vietnam and praised their heroic defense of the country. The widespread questioning of government policy strengthened moves to negotiate an end to the war.</p> <p align="center">(To be assessed as a whole) (H-45,46)</p>	
20	<p>“Gandhiji’s idea of Satyagraha emphasized the Power of truth and the need to search for truth.” In light of this statement, assess the contribution of Gandhiji towards Satyagraha.</p> <p>Ans: <u>Contribution of Gandhiji towards Satyagraha :</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The idea of satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. ii. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non violence. This could be done by appealing to the consciousness of the oppressor. iii. People including the oppressors had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence. iv. By this struggle truth was bound to ultimately triumph. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of non violence could unite all Indians. v. Based on the above principle Gandhiji started non cooperation movement and later civil disobedience movement. vi. (To be assessed as a whole) (H-55) <p align="center">OR</p> <p>“Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of ‘Swaraj’.” Justify the statement in light of Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930s.</p> <p>Ans: <u>Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of Swaraj:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Untouchables who from around the 1930s had begun to call themselves dalit or oppressed. Many dalit leaders began organising themselves, demanding reserved seats in educational institutions, and a separate electorate that would choose dalit members for legislative councils. ii. Political empowerment, they believed, would resolve the problems of their social disabilities. iii. Dalit participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement was therefore limited, particularly in the Maharashtra and Nagpur region where their organisation was quite strong. <p><u>Dr. B.R.Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for dalits:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> iv. The Poona Pact of 1932 gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate. v. The dalit movement, however, continued to be apprehensive of the Congress led national movement. Some of the Muslim political organisations in India were also lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement. 	5

	<p>vi. After the decline of the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat movement, a large section of Muslims felt alienated from the Congress. When the Civil Disobedience Movement started large sections of Muslims could not respond to the call for a united struggle.</p> <p>vii. Many Muslim leaders and intellectuals expressed their concern about the status of Muslims as a minority within India. They feared that the culture and identity of minorities would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(To be assessed as a whole) (H-67, 68)</p>	
21		5
22		5
23	<p>Which kind of government is dominant in the contemporary world? Mention all the issues involved in the challenge of ‘deepening of democracy’. (1+4=5)</p> <p>Ans: <u>Kind of government dominant in the contemporary world :</u> Democracy is the kind of government which is dominant in the contemporary world. (1 Mark)</p> <p><u>Challenges of deepening of democracy/issues involved in :</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Deepening of democracy involves strengthening of the institutions and practice of democracy. ii. The ordinary people have different expectations from democracy in different societies. Therefore this challenge has different meanings in different parts of the world. iii. It wants more of people’s participation. iv. It controls and wants to bring down the control of rich people in making of the governmental decision. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any other relevant point. • Any four issues to be mentioned. (1x4=4) (D.P.-102) 	5
24	<p>Distinguish between an ‘alliance or a front’ and a ‘coalition’. Justify the following statement with arguments, “No party system is ideal for all countries and all situations.” (2+3=5)</p> <p>Ans: ALLAINANCE- When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for contesting elections and winning power; it is called alliance or front. The government is then formed by various parties coming together in a coalition. (2marks)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Party system is not something any country can choose. It evolves over a long time, depending on the nature of society, its social and regional divisions, its history of politics and its system of elections. 2. These cannot be changed very quickly. Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances. 3. For example, if India has evolved a multiparty system, it is because the social and geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties. No system is ideal for all countries and all situations. (D.P-77) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is the basic function of political parties? “Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties”. Examine the statement. (1+4=5)</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basically, political parties fill political offices and exercise political power. (1 Mark) (D.P.-73) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In order to perform the functions like contest elections and perform political practices we need political parties. 2. Every candidate in the elections will be independent. So no one will be able to make any 	5

	<p>promises to the people about any major policy changes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The government may be formed, but its utility will remain ever uncertain. 4. Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country will be run. <p>(Any other relevant point) (D.P-74)</p>	
25	<p>Analyse the importance of multinational companies in the globalisation process. (1x5=5)</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Importance of Multinational Companies in the Globalisation process :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MNCs have helped in connecting different countries of the world. 2. They produce more goods and services which help in connecting the countries. 3. Being economically affluent they are able to make investments in various countries. 4. They are also technically advanced promoting globalization. 5. They offer higher income, better jobs and better education. 6. More goods are available globally at a cheaper rate and a good quality. 7. They provide greater opportunity of choices. 8. Any other relevant point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any five points to be explained (E-56,57) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe the contribution of technology in promoting the process of globalisation. (5x1=5)</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Improvement in technology:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Past fifty years have seen several improvements in transportation technology. 2. This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distance possible at former costs. 3. In recent times technology in the areas of telecommunication, computers and internet has been changing rapidly. 4. Technology has facilitated the satellite communication devices. 5. Telecommunication facilities are used to contact one another around the world. 6. Internet also allows us to send instant electronic mail (e-mail) talk (voice mail) across the world at negligible costs. 7. Technology has facilitated the satellite communication devices. 8. Any other relevant point. 9. Any five points to be explained. (Explain with the example of Container Service and Publication of magazine using IT) (E-62,63) 	5
26	<p>Locate and label the place in the given outline political map of India: The place where the Indian National Congress session decided to boycott Simon Commission in 1927.</p>	1
27	<p>Locate and label the place in the given outline political map of India: The place where Mahatma Gandhi organized Satyagraha for peasant's agitation.</p>	1
28		3

OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA



Q 26:--Madras-----

Q 27:---Kheda-----

Q 28:-----

