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Code Number: 87/2/B



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

Marking Scheme

CLASS: X
07.01.2017

Sub. Code: 087

Time Allotted: 3 Hrs
Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Marks are indicated against each question.
- ii. The question paper has 28 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. Questions from serial number 1 to 7 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark.
- iv. Questions from serial number 8 to 18 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- v. Questions from serial number 19 to 25 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- vi. Question numbers 26 & 27 are map questions from History with 1 mark each.
- vii. Question number 28 is map question of 3 marks from Geography.
- viii. Q. Nos. 26, 27 and 28 (map based questions) one outline political map of India is provided. After completion the work, attach the map inside your answer book.
- ix. Questions at Serial Number - 20, 21, 24 & 25 have Internal Choice. Attempt any one option out of the given in each of these questions.

Q. No.		marks
1		1
2	<p>What is the requirement laid down by the Election Commission for a political party to be recognized as a 'State Party'?</p> <p>Ans: A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least two seats is recognised as a State party.</p>	1
3	<p>Which novelist in France described about the world of print and its impact in the following words: 'The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away'.</p> <p>Ans: Louise-Sebastien Mercier</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Which novel argued that 'The young are urged to cultivate the 'healthy habit' of reading the</p>	1

	newspapers' in India? Ans: Pariksha Guru	
4	What was the strong demand of the emerging middle classes in Europe during nineteenth century? Ans: Liberal Nationalism. OR Name the writer who wrote the book 'The History of the Loss of Vietnam.' Ans: Phan Boi Chau	1
5	Who supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans? Ans: RBI	1
6	Due to which reason the latest models of different items are available within our reach? Ans: Globalisation and Liberalisation.	1
7	If you are not interested to buy a brush with tooth-paste but shopkeeper denied to sell tooth-paste only. In this case which consumer right is being violated by the seller? Ans: Right to Choose	1
8		3
9		3
10	How did oral culture enter print and how was the printed material transmitted orally? Explain with suitable examples. ($1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$) Ans: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Books could be read only by the literate, and the rates of literacy in most European countries were very low till the twentieth century. In order to persuade the common people to welcome the printed book, even those who did not read the publishers used to read printed books being read out. So printers began publishing popular ballads and folk tales, and such books would be profusely illustrated with pictures. These were then sung and recited at gatherings in villages and in taverns in towns. Thus Oral culture thus entered print and printed material was orally transmitted. The line that separated the oral and reading cultures became blurred. And the hearing public and reading public became intermingled. OR Briefly give an account of writings of Devaki Nandan Khatri. Ans: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The writings of Devaki Nandan Khatri created a novel-reading public in Hindi. His best-seller, Chandrakanta – a romance with dazzling elements of fantasy – is believed to have contributed immensely in popularising the Hindi language and the Nagari script among the educated classes of those times. Although it was apparently written purely for the 'pleasure of reading', this novel also gives some interesting insights into the fears and desires of its reading public. 	3
11	"Culture had played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during eighteenth and nineteenth centuries." Support the statement with examples. Ans: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Romanticism 	3

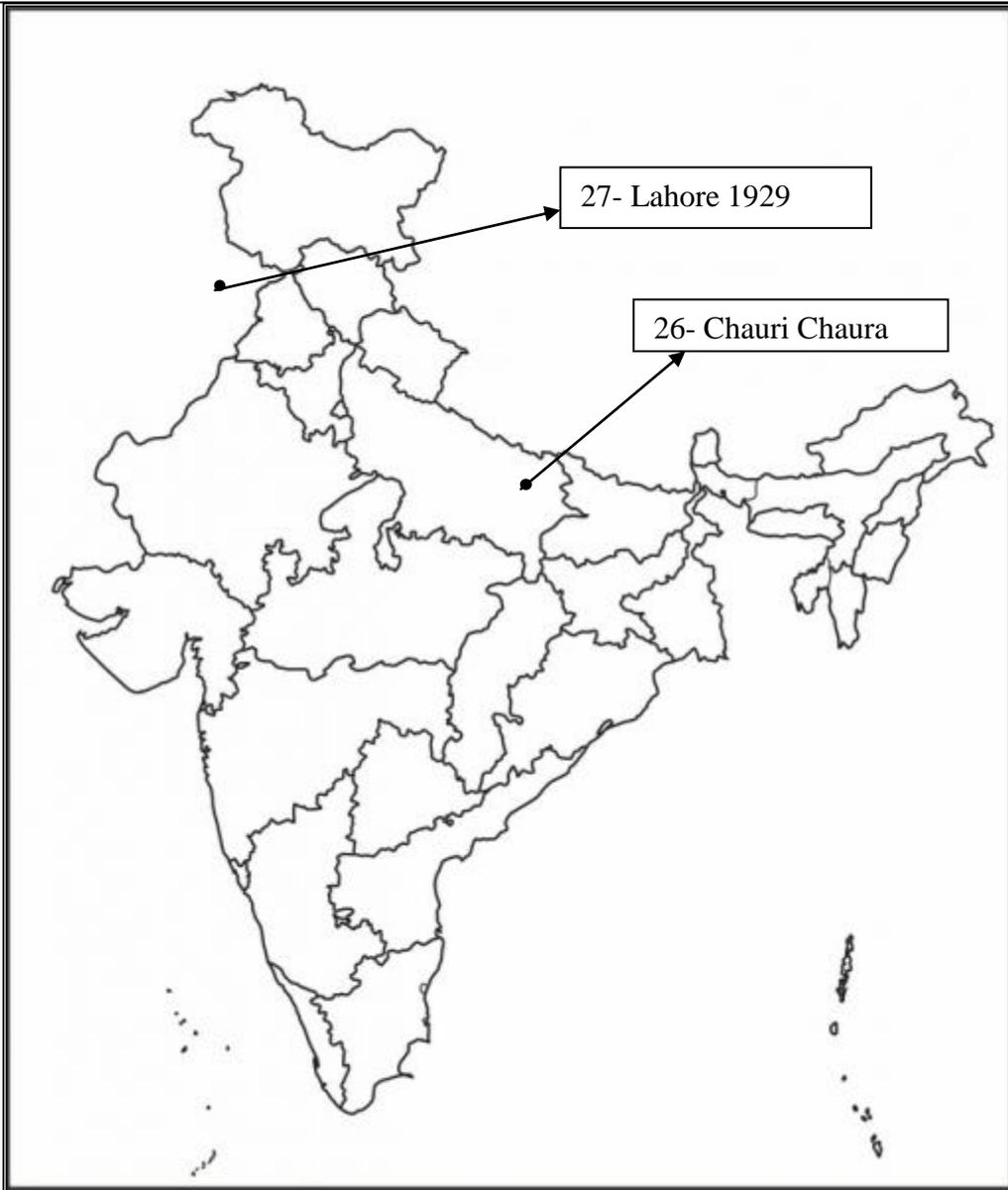
	<p>2. Johann Gottfried Herder was a German philosopher of 19th century. He claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people-das <i>volk</i>. Folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances popularized the spirit of nation. So collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation building.</p> <p>3. Karol Kurpinski</p> <p>4. Polonaise and mazurka</p> <p>5. Polish Language.</p> <p>6. Grimm Brothers (Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“French tried to solve educational problems in Vietnam in different ways.” Support the statement with examples.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>1. The need to use the French language as the medium of instruction.</p> <p>2. School textbooks glorified the French and justified colonial rule. Explain each points.</p>	
12	<p>Explain the meaning of following terms: What is Infant Mortality Rate? Suggest two measures to keep the IMR low. (1+2=3)</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>1. Infant Mortality Rate (or IMR) indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 100 live children born in that particular year. (1 Mark)</p> <p>Two measures:</p> <p>2. Better health and Education. (1+1=2)</p>	3
13	<p>What precautions do you suggest for consumer to take while purchasing medicines from the market?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>1. When we buy medicines, on the packets, you might find ‘directions for proper use’ and information relating to side effects and risks associated with usage of that medicine.</p> <p>2. MRP.</p> <p>3. Date of Manufacturing and expiry.</p>	3
14	<p>Why do the rural borrowers depend on the informal sector of credit? What steps can be taken to encourage them to take loans from the formal sources? Explain any two.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>1. Lack of formal banks/ no need of collaterals/ Terms of Credit (Any one)</p> <p>2. More banks</p> <p>3. Cheap and affordable credit. (Explain points) (Any other relevant points)</p>	3
15	<p>Describe the major problems created by the globalization for a large number of small producers and workers.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>1. Small producers: Compete or perish.</p> <p>2. Competition and Uncertain Employment. (Explain with examples in detail).</p>	3
16	<p>Mention any three provisions of the Act which was passed in Sri Lanka in 1956 to establish Sinhala supremacy. (3x1=3)</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>1. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.</p> <p>2. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.</p> <p>3. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.</p>	3
17	<p>“Some people conclude that politics and social divisions should not be allowed to mix.” Support this idea with two arguments. (1^{1/2}+1^{1/2}=3)</p> <p>Ans:</p>	3

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At first sight, it would appear that the combination of politics and social divisions is very dangerous and explosive. 2. Democracy involves competition among various political parties. Their competition tends to divide any society. 3. If they start competing in terms of some existing social divisions, it can make social divisions into political divisions and lead to conflict, violence or even disintegration of a country. This has happened in many countries. 4. Example: Unionist and Nationalist Parties in Ireland, Yugoslavia was divided into six independent states. (Note: Please add the example for full answer text) 	
18	<p>Suggest a few broad guidelines that should be kept in mind while devising ways and means for political reforms in India. Explain any three guidelines.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reforms through Legal Ways:- Law has an important role to play in political reform. But legal-constitutional changes by themselves cannot overcome challenges to democracy. Example: LBW 2. Any legal change must carefully look at what results it will have on politics. Sometimes the results may be counter-productive. For example, many states have banned people who have more than two children from contesting Panchayat elections. This has resulted in denial of democratic opportunity to many poor and women, which was not intended. 3. The best laws are those, which empower people to carry out democratic reforms. '<u>The Right to Information Act</u>' is a good example of a law that empowers the people to find out what is happening in government and act as watchdogs of democracy. Such a law helps to control corruption and supplements the existing laws that banned corruption and imposed strict penalties. 	3
19	<p>How had Non-cooperation Movement spread in cities? Explain.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Middle Class people participated. (2 Marks) 2. Role of Justice Party (1Mark) 3. How it died out in towns. (2 Marks) (Explain each points in points) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How did the 'First World War' create new economic and political situations in India? Explain with examples.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes: customs duties were raised and income tax introduced. 2. Through the war years prices increased and economic hardship of the people. 3. Villages were called upon to supply soldiers, and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger. 4. Then in 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food. This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic. 5. According to the census of 1921, 12 to 13 million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic. 	5
20	<p>'Mass production became an important feature of the US economy and industrial production started by late nineteenth century'. Who was responsible for this change? Explain briefly about his contributions towards US economy. (1+4=5)</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A well-known pioneer of mass production was the car manufacturer Henry Ford. (1Mark) 2. He adapted the assembly line of a Chicago slaughterhouse (in which slaughtered animals were picked apart by butchers as they came down a conveyor belt) to his new car plant in Detroit. (2 Marks) 3. He realised that the 'assembly line' method would allow a faster and cheaper way of 	5

	<p>producing vehicles. The assembly line forced workers to repeat a single task mechanically and continuously – such as fitting a particular part to the car – at a pace dictated by the conveyor belt. (2 Marks)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>‘In the twentieth century, handloom cloth production expanded steadily almost trebling between 1900 and 1940’. Explain how did it happen? (5)</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Handicrafts production actually expanded in the twentieth century. This is true even in the case of the handloom sector that we have discussed. While cheap machine-made thread wiped out the spinning industry in the nineteenth century, the weavers survived, despite problems. In the twentieth century, handloom cloth production expanded steadily: almost trebling between 1900 and 1940. (1 Mark) 2. Handicrafts people adopt new technology if that helps them improve production without excessively pushing up costs. So, by the second decade of the twentieth century we find weavers using looms with a fly shuttle. 3. This increased productivity per worker, speeded up production and reduced labour demand. By 1941, over 35 per cent of handlooms in India were fitted with fly shuttles: in regions like Travancore, Madras, Mysore, Cochin, Bengal the proportion was 70 to 80 per cent. There were several other small innovations that helped weavers improve their productivity and compete with the mill sector. (2+2=4) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“Bombay films have contributed in a big way to produce an image of the city as a blend of dream and reality, of slums and star bungalows”. Justify. (5x1=5)</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Many Bombay films deal with the arrival in the city of new migrants, and their encounters with the real pressures of daily life. Example: CID and Gust house. 2. Harishchandra Sakharam Bhatwadekar shot a scene of a wrestling match in Bombay’s Hanging Gardens and it became India’s first movie in 1896. 3. Dadasaheb Phalke made Raja Harishchandra (1913). After that, there was no turning back. 4. By 1925, Bombay had become India’s film capital, producing films for a national audience. The amount of money invested in about 50 Indian films in 1947 was Rs 756 million. By 1987, the film industry employed 520,000 people. 5. Most of the people in the film industry were themselves migrants who came from cities like Lahore, Calcutta, and Madras and contributed to the national character of the industry. Those who came from Lahore, then in Punjab, were especially important for the development of the Hindi film industry. 6. Many famous writers, like Ismat Chughtai and Saadat Hasan Manto, were associated with Hindi cinema. 	
21		5
22		5
23	<p>What is Gross Domestic Product (GDP)? How do we count the various goods and services for calculating Gross Domestic Product? Explain with examples. (1+4=5)</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. (1 Marks) 	5

	<p>2. In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry. This Ministry, with the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, collects information relating to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP.(1 Mark)</p> <p>3. While calculating G D P, not every good or service that is produces and sold needs to be taken. It makes sense only to include the final goods and services.</p> <p>4. This is because the value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final goods. If we count the value of the intermediate goods, then we would be counting the value of the same things a number of times. (2 Mark)</p> <p>5. Example: Biscuit making. (1 Mark)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Distinguish between primary sector and secondary sector by stating four points of distinction with examples. (5x1=5)</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. Minerals and ores are also natural products. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector. 2. It forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make. Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry, this sector is also called agriculture and related sector. 3. The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. 4. For example, using cotton fiber from the plant, we spin yarn and weave cloth. Using sugarcane as a raw material, we make sugar or <i>gur</i>. 5. Since this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries that came up, it is also called as industrial sector. 	
24	<p>What is vote bank'? State any four reasons to say that caste alone does not determine the election results in India. (1+4=5)</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When people say that a caste is a 'vote bank' of one party, it usually means that a large proportion of the voters from that caste vote for that party. (1 Mark) 2. No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste. So, every candidate and party needs to win the confidence of more than one caste and community to win elections. 3. Many political parties may put up candidates from the same caste (if that caste is believed to dominate the electorate in a particular constituency). Some voters have more than one candidate from their caste while many voters have no candidate from their caste. 4. The ruling party and the sitting MP or MLA frequently lose elections in our country. That could not have happened if all castes and communities were frozen in their political preferences. (Including the first point altogether 4 marks) 	5
25	<p>“A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic project.” Justify the statement.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expectations from democracy also function as the criteria for judging any democratic country. The most important feature of democracy is that its examination never gets over. 2. As people get some benefits of democracy, they ask for more and want to make democracy even better. 3. The fact that people are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of democracy: it shows that people have developed awareness and the ability to expect and to look critically at power holders and the high and the mighty. 	5

	<p>4. A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of the democratic project: it transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.</p> <p>5. Most individuals today believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the government is run and to their own self-interest.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“Democracies are not appearing to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.” Analyse the statement.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives. Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena on an equal footing, we find growing economic inequalities. 2. A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Not only that, their share in the total income of the country has been increasing. Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. 3. Their incomes have been declining. Sometimes they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health. 4. The poor constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party will like to lose their votes. Yet democratically elected governments do not appear to be as keen to address the question of poverty as you would expect them to. 5. The situation is much worse in some other countries. In Bangladesh, more than half of its population lives in poverty. People in several poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries even for food supplies. 	
26	<p>Locate and label the place in the given outline political map of India: The place where Mahatma Gandhi called off Non Cooperation Movement in 1922.</p>	1
27	<p>Locate and label the place in the given outline political map of India: The place where the Indian National Congress session demanded ‘Poorna Swarj’ in 1929.</p>	1
<u>OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA</u>		



Q 26: Chauri Chaura-

Q 27: Lahore 1929

Q 28:-----

End of the Question Paper