

CLASSI X	INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT THIRD PERIODIC TEST	SOCIAL SCIENCE
	SET –C	
QP.NO.	MARKING SCHEME / VALUE POINTS	SPLIT UP OF MARKS
1.	<u>Endemic or indigenous species</u> : The virgin vegetation, which are purely Indian are known as endemic or indigenous species.	1
2.	<u>Virgin Vegetation</u> : vegetation which has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time. This is termed as a virgin vegetation.	1
3.	The new enclosures were different from the old. Unlike the sixteenth-century enclosures that promoted sheep farming, the land being enclosed in the late eighteenth century was for grain production due to increased population.	1
4.	The battle of Plassey was fought in the year 1757.	1
5.	The Second Backward Classes Commission (Mandal Commission) was headed by B.P. Mandal. It was implemented in the year 1990.	1
6.	A body of persons having authority to initiate major policies, make decisions and implement them on the basis of the Constitution and laws of the country.	1
7.	Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)	1
8.	Social exclusion is a process through which individuals or groups are excluded from facilities, benefits and opportunities that others (their “betters”) enjoy.	1
9.	<p>1. The crop had to be grown on the best land, on fields that lay near villages and were well manured. On this land peasants usually produced pulses. If they planted opium on this land, then pulses could not be grown there, or they would have to be grown on inferior land where harvests were poorer and uncertain.</p> <p>2. Many cultivators owned no land. To cultivate, they had to pay rent and lease land from landlords. And the rent charged on good lands near villages was very high.</p> <p>3. The cultivation of opium was a difficult process. The plant was delicate, and cultivators had to spend long hours nurturing it. This meant that they did not have enough time to care for other crops.</p> <p>4. The price the government paid to the cultivators for the opium they produced was very low. It was unprofitable for cultivators to grow opium at that price.</p>	3
10.	<p><u>Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha because of the following reasons:</u></p> <p>1. Any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the Houses. But if there is a difference between the two Houses, the final decision is taken in a joint session in which members of both the Houses sit together. Because of the larger number of members, the view of the Lok Sabha is likely to prevail in such a meeting.</p> <p>2. Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters. Once the Lok Sabha passes the budget of the government or any other money related law, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it. The Rajya Sabha can only delay it by 14 days or suggest changes in it. The Lok Sabha may or may not accept these changes.</p>	3

	<p>3. The Lok Sabha controls the Council of Ministers. Only a person who enjoys the support of the majority of the members in the Lok Sabha is appointed as the Prime Minister. If the majority of the Lok Sabha members say they have 'no confidence' in the Council of Ministers, all ministers including the Prime Minister, have to quit. The Rajya Sabha does not have this power.</p>	
11.	<p>1. The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. Recent estimates show that in 20 states and union territories, the poverty ratio is less than the national average. On the other hand, poverty is still a serious problem in Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. Along with rural poverty urban poverty is also high in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>2. In comparison, there has been a significant decline in poverty in Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal.</p> <p>3. States like Punjab and Haryana have traditionally succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of high agricultural growth rates. Kerala has focused more on human resource development.</p> <p>4. In West Bengal, land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty. In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu public distribution of food grains could have been responsible for the improvement.</p>	3
12.	<p><u>Land:</u></p> <p>1) The nature of land influences the type of vegetation.</p> <p>2) The fertile level is generally devoted to agriculture.</p> <p>3) The undulating and rough terrains are areas where grassland and woodlands develop and give shelter to a variety of wild life.</p> <p><u>Soil :</u></p> <p>1) The sandy soils of the desert support cactus and thorny bushes.</p> <p>2) Wet, marshy, deltaic soils support mangroves and deltaic vegetation.</p> <p>3) The hill slopes with some depth of soil have conical trees.</p>	3