

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SECOND PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION

SET –A

FEB. 2020

CLASS X

Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)								
1	When the Spinning Jenny was introduced women who survived on hand spinning began attacking the new machines.	1								
2	Treaty of Constantinople 1832 recognized Greece as an independent nation	1								
3	Abanindranath Tagore portrayed Bharat Mata as an ascetic figure; calm, composed divine and spiritual	1								
4	Author Istri Dharm Vichar : Ram Chaddha	1								
5	Complete the following table with correct information regarding Black soil : <table><tr><td>Other Name</td><td>Location</td><td>Deficient</td><td>Characteristic Feature</td></tr><tr><td>A. Regur or Black cotton soils</td><td>Maharashtra ,Saurashtra ,Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh</td><td>B. Phosphoric content</td><td>Develop cracks during Hot weather</td></tr></table>	Other Name	Location	Deficient	Characteristic Feature	A. Regur or Black cotton soils	Maharashtra ,Saurashtra ,Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh	B. Phosphoric content	Develop cracks during Hot weather	1
Other Name	Location	Deficient	Characteristic Feature							
A. Regur or Black cotton soils	Maharashtra ,Saurashtra ,Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh	B. Phosphoric content	Develop cracks during Hot weather							
6	d) Assam	1								
7	a) Stricter safety regulations and implementation of environmental laws are essential to prevent mining from becoming a “killer industry”.(1/2+1/2) OR b) The degrees of compression and the depth and time of burial.(1/2+1/2)	1								
8	Brussels presented a special problem: the Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.	1								
9	Why the Women’s Reservation Bill has not been passed in the Parliament.	1								
10	The fact that people are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of Democracy Or The most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is Accountable .to the citizens and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens	1								
11		1								
12	Primary sector.	1								
13	A. Majority of the credit needs of the poor households are met from informal sources.	1								

14	Public Distribution System	1
15	D. Foreign Trade	1
16	Infant mortality rate. OR Good health facilities	1
17	B. The investment made by government of the country is called foreign investment.	1
18	B. (ii)-(iv)-(iii)-(i)	1
19	Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
20	D. Both A and C	1
21	<p>Export trade network, controlled by Indian merchants, break down by 1750s</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The European companies gradually gained power – first securing a variety of concessions from local courts, then the monopoly rights to trade. • This resulted in a decline of the old ports of Surat and Hoogly through which local merchants had operated. • Exports from these ports fell dramatically, the credit that had financed the earlier trade began drying up, and the local bankers slowly went bankrupt. • Bombay and Calcutta grew as newports of trade controlled by European companies • While many of the old trading houses collapsed, those that wanted to survive had to now operate within a network shaped by European trading companies <p>[Any three . Any other relevant point]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Three reasons for the frequent clashes between Gomasthas and weavers in the villages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earlier supply merchants had very often lived within the weaving villages, and had a close relationship with the weavers, looking after their needs and helping them in times of crisis. • The new gomasthas were outsiders, with no long-term social link with the village. They acted arrogantly, marched into villages with sepoys and peons, and punished weavers for delays in supply – often beating and flogging them. • The weavers lost the space to bargain for prices and sell to different buyers: the price they received from the Company was miserably low and the loans they had accepted tied them to the Company. 	3
22	<p>German reformer Martin Luther use Print as a tool of reformation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. A printed copy of this was posted on a church door in Wittenberg. It challenged the Church to debate his ideas. • Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely. This lead to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. • Luther's translation of the New Testament sold 5,000 copies within a few weeks and a second edition appeared within three months. Deeply grateful to print, Luther said, 'Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.' 	3
23	23(1) : Who is a satyagrahi ?	3

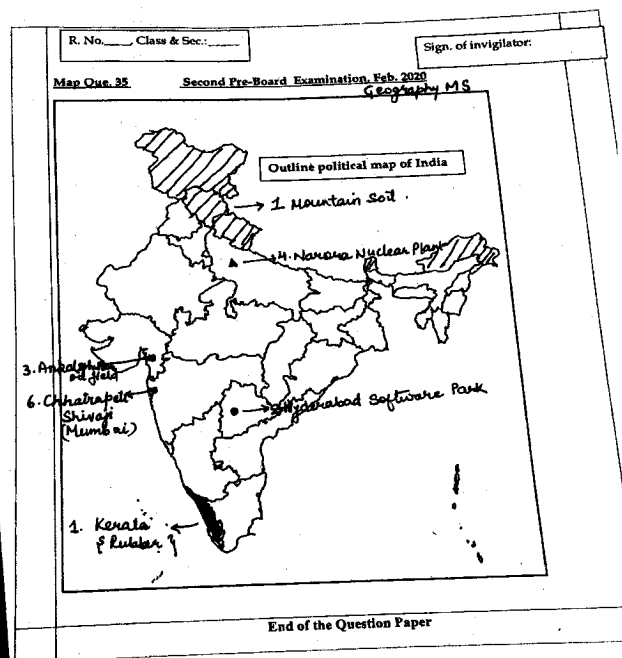
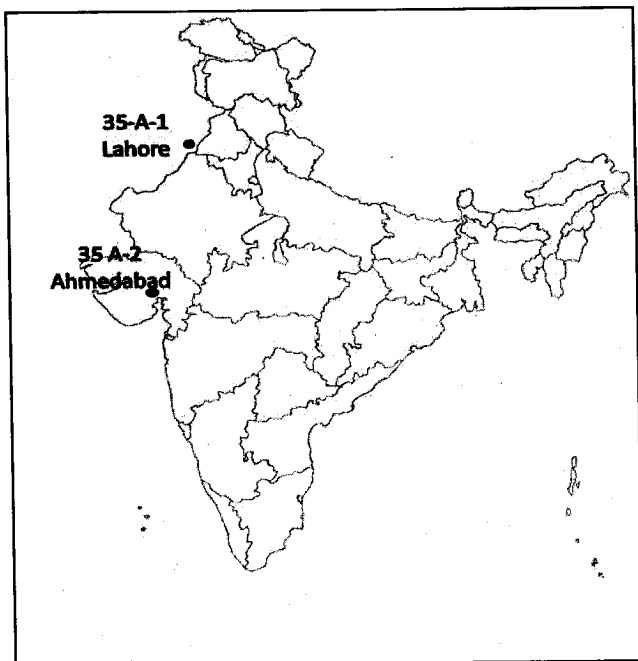


	<p>Ans: Satyagrahi wins the battle through non violence. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor</p> <p>Source C</p> <p>23(2) : Why did the Muslim leaders insist on the demand of separate electorates ?</p> <p>Ans: They demanded separate electorates because , they feared that the culture and identity of Muslims as minorities would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority.</p> <p>Source B</p> <p>23(3) : Why did Nehru speak about non violence to the Kisans of Oudh ?</p> <p>A: As the Oudh peasant movement spread in 1921, it grew violent , the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted, and grain hoards were taken over</p>	
24	<p>Suggest any three measures to reform political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -to regulate the internal affairs of political parties -to ensure a minimum one-third of tickets to women candidates. -state funding of elections. (any other relevant points) <p>(to be explained)</p>	3
25	<p>How does transparency in the process of decision making enhance the accountability of a democratic government</p> <p>*Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures. A citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency</p> <p>*The best expected outcome of democracy is to produce a government that follows procedures and is accountable to the people . Democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable , making the people a part of the decision making process</p> <p>*Regular, free and fair elections; open public debate on major policies and legislations; and citizens' right to information [RTI] are some of the mechanisms , which help people hold the govt accountable</p>	3
26	<p>Public sector undertakes activities that are basic in nature and of vital importance for a country's development and security.</p> <p>The aim of public sector is welfare of masses and therefore it provides all facilities at a reasonable rate.</p> <p>Through its investment in education and health, public sector improves quality of our lives.</p> <p>Government also needs to pay attention to aspects of human development such as provision of safe drinking water, housing facilities for poor, food and nutrition.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The agricultural (primary) is the largest employer in India. More than half of the population is engaged in this sector. Its share in the national GDP is very less because of the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The average land holdings are very low which results in low productivity per holder. (ii) Less use of modern technology and knowhow among the farmers to increase crop productivity. (iii) Absence of alternate income generating activities in rural areas give rise to disguised unemployment where efficient labour force is not used to its optimum. 	3
27	<p>(i) In recent years, technology in the areas of computers, telecommunication and</p>	3

	<p>internet has been changed rapidly.</p> <p>(ii) Telecommunication facilities including telegraph, telephone, mobile phone, fax are used to contact one another around the world and to get information instantly and to communicate from remote areas.</p> <p>(iii) Computers and internet have enabled people to obtain and share information on any subject.</p>	
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India's food security policy has a primary objective to ensure availability of food grains to the common people at an affordable price. It has enabled the poor to have access to food. The focus of the policy is on growth in agriculture production and on fixing the support price for procurement of wheat and rice, to maintain their stocks. Food Corporation of India (FCI) is responsible for procuring and stocking food grains. <p>OR</p> <p>Maize is a crop which is used both as food and fodder. It is a kharif crop which requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C and grows well in old alluvial soil. In some states like Bihar maize is grown in rabi season also.(1+1+1)</p>	3
29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road transportation in India faces a number of problems. Keeping in view the volume of traffic and passengers, the road network is inadequate. About half of the roads are unmetalled and this limits their usage during the rainy season. The National Highways are inadequate too. Moreover, the roadways are highly congested in cities Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow. However, in recent years fast development of road network has taken place in different parts of the country 	5
30	<p>30.a It is largely, because of the relative advantages this region has for the development of this industry. These include, low cost of iron ore, high grade raw materials in proximity, cheap labour and vast growth potential in the home market (2)</p> <p>30.b (a) High costs and limited availability of coking coal (b) Lower productivity of labour (c) Irregular supply of energy and (d) Poor infrastructure. (2)</p> <p>30.c Liberalisation and Foreign Direct Investment (1/2+1/2)</p>	5
31	<p>How did the plantation workers in Assam understand and react to the notion of Swaraj ?what was its consequence ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages. They never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up. 	5
32	<p>Explain the concept of secularism . Why did the makers of our Constitution choose the model of a secular state.?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being a secular state, India does not have an official religion . Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, that of Islam in Pakistan and that of Christianity in England, our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any. The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion. 	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the same time, the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it bans untouchability • Communalism was and continues to be one of the major challenges to democracy in our country. The makers of our Constitution were aware of this challenge. That is why they chose the model of a secular state 	
33	<p>Features of federalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government. • Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own JURISDICTION in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration. • The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. So the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed. • The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government. • Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers. • Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy. • The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity (Any five) <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Define India as a holding together federation and give a brief account of three fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India , being a holding together federation, divides its power between the constituent States and the national government . In this system, the central government tends to be more powerful than the States. • Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers. <p>The Constitution clearly provided a threefold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union List It includes subjects of national importance such as defense of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List. • State List It contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List. • Concurrent List It includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail. 	5

	<p>'Residuary' subjects include subjects that do not fall in any of the three lists. subjects like computer software that came up after the constitution was made are included in this. According to our constitution, the Union Government has the power to legislate on these subjects</p>	
34	<p>35 A-1 Lahore ●</p> <p>People deposit the surplus or extra money in the banks. The banks keep the money safe and provide interest on it. The deposit can be drawn at any time on demand by the depositors. That is why they are called demand deposits.</p> <p>The benefits of deposits with the banks are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They can be encashed by issuing cheques in the name of the person to whom the payment is to be made. They make it possible to directly settle payments without the use of cash. <p>Since demand drafts/cheques are widely accepted as a means of payment along with currency, they constitute money in the modern economy.</p>	5
35 (A)	<p>Map Work:</p> <p>Label and locate the following with suitable symbols</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1929 The place where Gandhi organised a satyagraha movement for the cotton mill workers <p>Geography Map:</p> <p>Locate and label <u>ANY FOUR</u> of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Largest Rubber Producing state. Hyderabad –Software Techno Park Ankaleshwar Oil field Narora Nuclear power plant An area having mountain soil. Chhatrapati Shivaji International airport 	2



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SECOND PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION

SET –B

FEB. 2020

CLASS X

Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE

Q.NO	Answers	Marks (with split up)								
1	Seth Hukumchand was a Marwari businessman who set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917	1								
2	A. Giuseppe Mazzini	1								
3	A. Abanindranath Tagore portrayed Bharat Mata as an ascetic figure; calm, composed divine and spiritual	1								
4	Ans: Jyotiba Phule	1								
5	Complete the following table with correct information regarding Laterite soil : <table><tr><th>Soil</th><th>Location</th><th>Deficient</th><th>Characteristic Feature</th></tr><tr><td>Laterite</td><td>A. Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, and the hilly areas of Odisha and Assam</td><td>Humus content</td><td>B. Intense leaching, low humus content.</td></tr></table>	Soil	Location	Deficient	Characteristic Feature	Laterite	A. Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, and the hilly areas of Odisha and Assam	Humus content	B. Intense leaching, low humus content.	1
Soil	Location	Deficient	Characteristic Feature							
Laterite	A. Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, and the hilly areas of Odisha and Assam	Humus content	B. Intense leaching, low humus content.							
6	Ans d) Assam	1								
7	a) The degrees of compression and the depth and time of burial. (1/2+1/2) OR b) Geologists define mineral as a <u>homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure</u>	1								
8	Correct the following statement and rewrite While prudential reasons stress that power sharing will bring out better outcomes, moral reasons emphasise the very act of power sharing as valuable.	1								
9	Why the Women's Reservation Bill has not been passed in the Parliament.	1								
10	Democracy remains democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in Majority .at some point of time Or A citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making in democracy , which is know as Transparency	1								
11	A) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4- B	1								
12	Manufacturing, construction of industries..	1								
13	Both parties have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities are known as double coincidence of wants.	1								
14	Average Income/Per capita income.	1								
15	Globalisation	1								
16	BMI = 33.16	1								

	OR Literacy rate	
17	B. The investment made by government of the country is called foreign investment.	1
18	B. (ii)-(iv)-(iii)-(i)	1
19	Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
20	D. Both A and C	1
21	<p>Who was a jobber? How did he control the lives of workers?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The jobber was an old and trusted worker. • He got people from his village, ensured them jobs, helped them settle in the city and provided them money in times of crisis. • The jobber therefore became a person with some authority and power. He began demanding money and gifts for his favour and controlling the lives of workers. <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>How did the handloom cloth production expand ,during the 20th century , in spite of the challenges posed by the cheap machine made threads?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was partly because of technological changes. Handicrafts people adopt new technology if that helps them improve production without excessively pushing up costs. • By the second decade of the twentieth century we find weavers using looms with a fly shuttle. 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 <p>[Any other relevant point]Or</p> <p>Explain with three suitable examples that the pre-modern world changed with the discovery of new sea routes to America</p>	3
22	<p>Fears of Hindu and Muslim Conservatives on educating women ;rebel women defy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed and Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading Urdu romances. • Rebel women defied such prohibition. A girl in a conservative Muslim family of north India who secretly learnt to read and write in Urdu. Her family wanted her to read only the Arabic Quran which she did not understand. So she insisted on learning to read a language that was her own. • 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 	3
23	<p>Source A 23(1) : Who is a satyagrahi ? Ans: Satyagrahi wins the battle through non violence. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor</p> <p>Source C 23(2) : Why did the Muslim leaders insist on the demand of separate electorates ? Ans: They demanded separate electorates because , they feared that the culture and</p>	3

	<p>identity of Muslims as minorities would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority.</p> <p>Source B</p> <p>23(3) : Why did Nehru speak about non violence to the Kisans of Oudh ?</p> <p>A: As the Oudh peasant movement spread in 1921, it grew violent , the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted, and grain hoards were taken over</p>	
24	<p>Three challenges political parties</p> <p>A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government</p> <p>Lack of internal democracy</p> <p>Dynastic succession</p> <p>Growing role of money and muscle power</p> <p>Lack of meaningful choice</p> <p>[any three / to be explained]</p>	3
25	<p>How accommodative should be the concept of <i>majority</i> in democratic system ?</p> <p>*Democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. Majority and minority opinions are not permanent.</p> <p>*It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons and groups may and can form a majority .</p> <p>*Democracy remains democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time. The concept of Majority should be accommodative in democratic system that no one is barred from being in majority on the basis of birth [Any other relevant point]</p>	3
26	<p>Public sector undertakes activities that are basic in nature and of vital importance for a country's development and security.</p> <p>The aim of public sector is welfare of masses and therefore it provides all facilities at a reasonable rate.</p> <p>Through its investment in education and health, public sector improves quality of our lives.</p> <p>Government also needs to pay attention to aspects of human development such as provision of safe drinking water, housing facilities for poor, food and nutrition.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The agricultural (primary) is the largest employer in India. More than half of the population is engaged in this sector. Its share in the national GDP is very less because of the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The average land holdings are very low which results in low productivity per holder. (ii) Less use of modern technology and knowhow among the farmers to increase crop productivity. (iii) Absence of alternate income generating activities in rural areas give rise to disguised unemployment where efficient labour force is not used to its optimum. 	3
27	<p>The benefits enjoyed by a local company in joint collaboration with an MNC are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) An MNC can provide money for additional investments like buying new machines for faster production. (ii) An MNC might bring with it the latest technology for production. 	3

	<p>(iii) The local companies after setting up production jointly with MNCs have access to international market.</p> <p>(iv) They can now invest in newer technology and production methods and raise their production.</p> <p>(Any three points)</p>	
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These subsidies have now reached unsustainable levels and have also led to large scale inefficiencies in the use of these scarce inputs. • Excessive and imprudent use of fertilizers and water has led to waterlogging, salinity and depletion of essential micronutrients in the soil. • The high MSP, subsidies in input and committed FCI purchases have distorted the cropping pattern. • Wheat and paddy crops are being grown more for the MSP they get. Punjab and Haryana are foremost examples. • This has also created a serious imbalance in inter-crop parities. <p>OR</p> <p>b) Jute is known as the golden fibre. Jute grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year. High temperature is required during the time of growth</p> <p>(1+1+1)</p>	3
	SECTION-C (5X6=30)	5
29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programs and policies • All India Radio (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of programs in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country. • Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. It broadcasts a variety of programs from entertainment, educational to sports, etc. for people of different age groups. • India publishes a large number of newspapers and periodicals annually. They are of different types depending upon their periodicity. • India is the largest producer of feature films in the world. It produces short films; video feature films and video short films. 	5
30	<p>30.a Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand. (2)</p> <p>30.b Challenges faced by the industry include stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes and from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand. (2)</p> <p>30.c National Jute Policy ,2005 (1)</p>	
31	<p>Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement and enter into a pact with Irwin in 1931?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British got worried by the developments of Civil Disobedience Movement and started the arrest of various top Congress leaders. This led to violent clashes in many parts of the country. • When Abdul Ghaffar Khan was arrested from Peshawar, angry crowd demonstrated in the streets facing armoured cars and police firing many were killed. • The arrest of Gandhiji led to the attacks on police force, municipal buildings and law courts by industrial workers in Sholapur. • Colonial government got frightened and responded with the policy of brutal repression. • At many places, Satyagrahis were attacked, women and children were beaten and about one lakh people were arrested. It was under these circumstances, Gandhiji called off the Civil Disobedience Movement , signed Gandhi-Irwin 	5

	Pact and consented to participate in 2 nd Round Table Conference	
32	<p>Communalism: Communalism takes various forms in politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community and the beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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 	5
33	<p>Describe the local government structure up to the block level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural local government is popularly known by the name Panchayati raj. Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a gram Panchayat. • This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called Panch, and a president or Sarpanch. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village. It is the decision-making body for the entire village • The Panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram sabha. All the voters in the village are its members. • It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of the Gram Panchayat and to review the performance of the gram Panchayat. • A few gram Panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a Panchayat Samiti or block or Mandal. The members of this representative body are elected by all the Panchayat members in that area <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Federations are contrasted with unitary governments"- Substantiate the statement, referring to any five features of federalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government. • Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own JURISDICTION in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration. • The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. So the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed. • The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government. • Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers. • Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure 	5

	<p>its financial autonomy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity(Any five) 	
34	<p>Banks play an important role in developing the economy of India by taking the following steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Banks accept deposits from the people and keep money in the safe custody to be used by the depositors in future. Banks also increase the savings of the depositors by paying interest on the money deposited. Banks mediate between people who have surplus and those who need money. They provide loan facilities to the people to increase their production and income. Banks give loans at a very low rate of interest at flexible terms and conditions. Special provisions are made through banks for the upliftment of agriculture and industry like waiving of loans of farmers 	5
35(A)	<p>Map Work: Label and locate the following with suitable symbols</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1929 The place where Gandhi organised satyagraha movement for the cotton mill workers <div data-bbox="474 1048 1232 1843" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Map Work Map Work: (A) History Map: Label and locate the following on the outline political map of India: a) b) Geography Map:</p>	2

Locate and label ANY FOUR of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India:

1. Largest Rubber Producing state.
2. Hyderabad –Software Techno Park
3. Ankaleshwar Oil field
4. Narora Nuclear power plant
5. An area having mountain soil.
6. Chhatrapati Shivaji International airport

R. No.____, Class & Sec.:_____

Sign. of invigilator:

Map Que. 35

Second Pre-Board Examination, Feb.

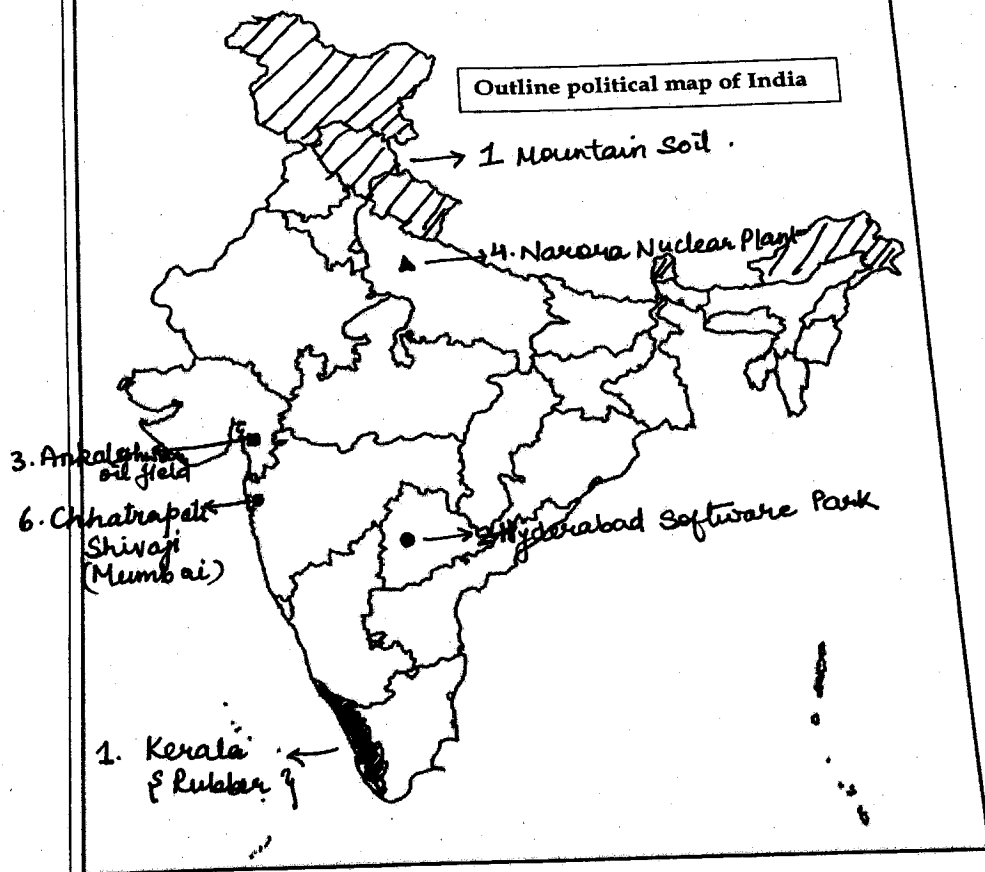
R. No. _____, Class & Sec.: _____

Sign. of invigilator: _____

Map Que. 35

Second Pre-Board Examination, Feb. 2020

Geography MS



End of the Question Paper

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SECOND PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION

SET –C

FEB. 2020

CLASS X

Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)								
1	Seth Hukumchand was a Marwari businessman who set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917	1								
2	A. Giuseppe Mazzini	1								
3	A. Abanindranath Tagore portrayed Bharat Mata as an ascetic figure; calm, composed divine and spiritual	1								
4	Author of Istri Dharm Vichar : Ram Chaddha	1								
5	Complete the following table with correct information regarding Black soil : <table><tr><th>Other Name</th><th>Location</th><th>Deficient</th><th>Characteristic Feature</th></tr><tr><td>A. Regur /black cotton soil</td><td>Maharashtra ,Saurashtra ,Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh</td><td>B.Phosphoric content</td><td>Develop cracks during Hot weather</td></tr></table>	Other Name	Location	Deficient	Characteristic Feature	A. Regur /black cotton soil	Maharashtra ,Saurashtra ,Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh	B.Phosphoric content	Develop cracks during Hot weather	1
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6	b) Copper	1								
7	a) Stricter safety regulations and implementation of environmental laws are essential to prevent mining from becoming a “killer industry”.(1/2+1/2) OR b) Geologists define mineral as a “homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure.”	1								
8	Correct the following statement and rewrite Brussels presented a special problem: the Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.	1								
9	This cartoon offers an understanding of, Why the Women’s Reservation Bill has not been passed in the Parliament.	1								
10	A citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making in democracy , which is known as Transparency Or The fact that people are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of Democracy	1								
11	1-C,2-D, 3-B, 4-A	1								
12	Primary sector.	1								
13	A.Majority of the credit needs of the poor households are met from informal sources.	1								
14	Sri Lanka	1								
15	D. Foreign Trade	1								

16	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. OR Good health facilities	1
17	B. The investment made by government of the country is called foreign investment.	1
18	B. (ii)-(iv)-(iii)-(i)	1
19	Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
20	D. Both A and C	1
21	<p>Jobber: he controls the lives of workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The jobber was an old and trusted worker. • He got people from his village, ensured them jobs, helped them settle in the city and provided them money in times of crisis. • The jobber therefore became a person with some authority and power. He began demanding money and gifts for his favour and controlling the lives of workers. <p>OR</p> <p>Reasons for frequent clashes btwn Gomasthas and weavers in the villages?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earlier supply merchants had very often lived within the weaving villages, and had a close relationship with the weavers, looking after their needs and helping them in times of crisis. • The new gomasthas were outsiders, with no long-term social link with the village. They acted arrogantly, marched into villages with sepoys and peons, and punished weavers for delays in supply – often beating and flogging them. • The weavers lost the space to bargain for prices and sell to different buyers: the price they received from the Company was miserably low and the loans they had accepted tied them to the Company 	3
22	<p>The fears of Hindu and Muslim Conservatives on educating women : rebel women defy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed and Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading Urdu romances. • Rebel women defied such prohibition. A girl in a conservative Muslim family of north India who secretly learnt to read and write in Urdu. Her family wanted her to read only the Arabic Quran which she did not understand. So she insisted on learning to read a language that was her own. • 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 . 	3
23	<p>23(1) : Who is a satyagrahi ?</p> <p>Ans: Satyagrahi wins the battle through non violence. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor</p> <p>Source C</p> <p>23(2) : Why did the Muslim leaders insist on the demand of separate electorates ?</p> <p>Ans: They demanded separate electorates because , they feared that the culture and identity of Muslims as minorities would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority.</p>	3

	Source B 23(3) : Why did Nehru speak about non violence to the Kisans of Oudh ? A: As the Oudh peasant movement spread in 1921, it grew violent , the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted, and grain hoards were taken over											
24	Any three meaures to reform political parties -to regulate the internal affairs of political parties -to ensure a minimum one-third of tickets to women candidates. -state funding of elections. (any other relevant points) (to be explained)	3										
25	Concept of <i>majority</i> accommodative in democratic system *Democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. Majority and minority opinions are not permanent. *It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons and groups may and can form a majority . *Democracy remains democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time. The concept of Majority should be accommodative in democratic system that no one is barred from being in majority on the basis of birth []Any other relevant point	3										
26	Not all goods and services that are produced and sold need to be counted. We count only final goods and services and not intermediate goods. This is because intermediates goods are used up in the production of final goods and services. Thus the value of final goods and services already includes the value of intermediate goods. If we include the value of intermediate goods separately, it will lead to double counting. <div style="text-align: center;">OR</div> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Public Sector</th><th>Private Sector</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>This sector aims at increasing the facilities for public welfare.</td><td>This sector aims at earning maximum profits.</td></tr><tr><td>The government own most of the assets and provides all the services.</td><td>The ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies</td></tr><tr><td>The decision regarding production and distribution are taken by the government</td><td>The decisions regarding production and distribution are taken by owners or manager of the company.</td></tr><tr><td>Example. Indian Railway, Post office</td><td>TISCO and Reliance Industries Limited.</td></tr></tbody></table>	Public Sector	Private Sector	This sector aims at increasing the facilities for public welfare.	This sector aims at earning maximum profits.	The government own most of the assets and provides all the services.	The ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies	The decision regarding production and distribution are taken by the government	The decisions regarding production and distribution are taken by owners or manager of the company.	Example. Indian Railway, Post office	TISCO and Reliance Industries Limited.	3
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27	(i) In recent years, technology in the areas of computers, telecommunication and internet has been changed rapidly. (ii) Telecommunication facilities including telegraph, telephone, mobile phone, fax are used to contact one another around the world and to get information instantly and to communicate from remote areas. (iii) Computers and internet have enabled people to obtain and share information on any subject.	3										
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) India's food security policy has a primary objective to ensure availability of food grains to the common people at an affordable price.	3										

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has enabled the poor to have access to food. The focus of the policy is on growth in agriculture production and on fixing the support price for procurement of wheat and rice, to maintain their stocks. Food Corporation of India (FCI) is responsible for procuring and stocking food grains OR <p>b) Jute is known as the golden fibre. Jute grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year. High temperature is required during the time of growth(1+1+1)</p>	
	SECTION-C (5X6=30)	5
29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road transportation in India faces a number of problems. Keeping in view the volume of traffic and passengers, the road network is inadequate. About half of the roads are unmetalled and this limits their usage during the rainy season. The National Highways are inadequate too. Moreover, the roadways are highly congested in cities Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow. However, in recent years fast development of road network has taken place in different parts of the country 	5
30	<p>30.a It is largely, because of the relative advantages this region has for the development of this industry. These include, low cost of iron ore, high grade raw materials in proximity, cheap labour and vast growth potential in the home market (2)</p> <p>30.b (a) High costs and limited availability of coking coal (b) Lower productivity of labour (c) Irregular supply of energy and (d) Poor infrastructure. (2)</p> <p>30.c Liberalisation and Foreign Direct Investment (1)</p>	
31	<p>How did the plantation workers in Assam understand and react to the notion of Swaraj ?what was its consequence ?</p> <p>Ans :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages. They never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up. 	5
32	<p>What is communalism? How does Communalism take various forms in politics?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community and the beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions 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. 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. 	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 	
33	<p>Describe the local government structure up to the block level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural local government is popularly known by the name Panchayati raj. Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a gram Panchayat. This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called Panch, and a president or Sarpanch. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village. It is the decision-making body for the entire village The Panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram sabha. All the voters in the village are its members. It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of the Gram Panchayat and to review the performance of the gram Panchayat. A few gram Panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a Panchayat Samiti or block or Mandal. The members of this representative body are elected by all the Panchayat members in that area. <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Define India as a holding together federation and give a brief account of the threefold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India, being a holding together federation, divides its power between the constituent States and the national government. In this system, the central government tends to be more powerful than the States. Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers. <p>The Constitution clearly provided a threefold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Union List It includes subjects of national importance such as defense of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List. State List It contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List. Concurrent List It includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will 	<p>5</p> <p>2+3</p>

	prevail. 'Residuary' subjects include subjects that do not fall in any of the three lists. subjects like computer software that came up after the constitution was made are included in this . According to our constitution, the Union Government has the power to legislate on these subjects	
34	People deposit the surplus or extra money in the banks. The banks keep the money safe and provide interest on it. The deposit can be drawn at any time on demand by the depositors. That is why they are called demand deposits. The benefits of deposits with the banks are: (i) They can be encashed by issuing cheques in the name of the person to whom the payment is to be made. (ii) They make it possible to directly settle payments without the use of cash. Since demand drafts/cheques are widely accepted as a means of payment along with currency, they constitute money in the modern economy	5
35(A)	Map Work Label and locate the following with suitable symbols 1) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1929 2) The place where Gandhi organised a satyagraha movement for the cotton mill workers.	2

