INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION

SET –B

SEPTEMBER 2019

CLASS X

Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks
1	a) Opposition to monarchy and support to democratic republics.	1
2	(b) Opposition to unhindered movement of goods, people and capital in member states.	1
3	(c) Rabindranath Tagore	1
4	Personal well is an example of: b) Individual resources	1
5	Soils are found in western Rajasthan : d) Arid soils	1
6	Crop grown during the 'kharif agricultural season': b) Rice	1
7	(b) US	1
8	(c) Police	1
9	Per capita income	1
10	Punjab	1
11	Karol Kurpinski, celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk	1/2+1/2=
	dances like the <u>polonaise and mazurka</u> into nationalist symbols. $(1/2+1/2=1)$	1
12	The parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power.	1
13	Primary Sector	1
14	Pulses: Crop rotation to restore the fertility of crops	1
15		1
	A B	
	1 USA b Bi-Party	
16		1
	A B	
	1 'La-Talia' a Italy	
17	Small occurrences of minerals : Veins	1
18	Coal is an example of non-conventional source of energy: False	1
19	False- all final goods and services	1

20	Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens. True	1
21	Balkans:	3
21	Ans:	
	 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. A large part of this region was under the control of Ottoman Empire. They struggled to 	
	regain their independence.	
	3. As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity, and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.	
	4. 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.	
	(Assessed as a whole answer) (H-26)	
22	Economic hardships:	3x1
	Ans:	
	(i) Increase in population all over Europe	
	(ii) More job seekers than employment	
	(iii)Rural population migrated to urban areas, overcrowded slums	
	(iv) Any other relevant point to be described. (H-15)	
23	 Need of Power Sharing: Firstly, power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. Second, deeper reason why power sharing is good for democracies. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system. (Assessed as a whole answer) (D.P-6) (1¹/₂+1¹/₂=3) 	(1 ¹ / ₂ +1 ¹ / ₂ =3)
24	Caste can take various forms in politics:	3x1
	 i. When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster necessary support to win elections. When governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it. ii. Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentimentto muster support. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives. 	
	iii. Universal adult franchise and the principle of one-person-one-vote compelled political leaders to gear up to the task of mobilising and securing political support. It also brought new consciousness among the people of castes that were hitherto treated as inferior and low.	

	(Assessed as whole answer) D.P- 52-53	
25	Money cannot buy all the goods and services that a person may need to live well. Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use, for example normally money cannot buy pollution free environment or ensure that a person gets unadulterated medicines. Money may also not be able to protect individual from diseases, unless the whole community takes preventive steps.	3
26	IMR indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year. Literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.	3
27	Resource planning is a complex process because it involves different stages: Ans. It involves the following steps: (3 pts=3 marks) a) Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country: It involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources. b) Evolving a planning structure: Endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resources development plans. c) Matching resource development plans with: Overall national development plans.	3
28	Why petroleum refineries are called 'nodal industry'? Give an account of distribution of petroleum of two regions/states in India. I) Nodal Industry: Raw materials for chemical, synthetic textile industry etc (1mark) II) Petroleum distribution: (Any two points=2 marks) Petroleum is found in the following areas: A) Mumbai High: India's 63 percent of petroleum production comes from Mumbai High. B) Gujarat Region; It produces about 18 percent of India's petroleum. Ankleshwar is the most important field of Gujarat. Assam Region: Assam is the oldest oil producing state of India. It produces 16 percent of India's petroleum. Digboi, Naharkatiya and Moran-Hugrijan are the important oil fields of India.	3
29	Name the second most important cereal crop of India and state its agricultural season also. Give its climate and rainfall requirements. Also mention the two most important states where this crop is grown in India. A) 2 nd most important cereal crop: Wheat (1 mark) B) Agricultural season: Rabi (1 mark) C) Geographical conditions: Climate: cool growing season and a bright sunshine at the time of Ripening. Rainfall: 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall (2 marks) D) 2 Most important states: Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and parts of Madhya Pradesh. (Any two states = 1 mark)	5
30	 I - Figures and Images II - Indian Folklore III - Icons and Symbols IV - Reinterpretation of History 	5
	(Explain each sub topic in detail with examples.) H-71-72	

	ii. <u>The basic idea</u> behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.	
	iii. Local government bodies exist for urban areas:	
	Municipalities are set up in towns. Big cities are constituted into municipal corporations.	
	 Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies 	
	consisting of people's representatives.	
	Municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality. In a municipal	
	corporation such an officer is called the mayor.	
	(1+1+3) D.P 24-25	
32	<u>Secularism means</u> when a country has no official religion of its own and gives respect to all the religion to profess, practice and conscience.	1+4=5
	Features:	
	i. There is no official religion for the Indian state.	
	ii. The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice	
	and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.	
	iii. The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.	
	iv. 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.	
	v. Any other relevant point. (D.P 48-49) (1+4=5)	
33	(i) Construction of dams and canals can lead to a lot of employment generation within the agricultural sector itself reducing the problem of unemployment.	5
	(ii) If local banks give credits at reasonable rate to the small and marginal farmers, they will be able	
	to buy necessary inputs for their crops in time	
	(iii) Promote and locate industries in rural and semi- rural areas	
	(iv) Tourism can also be very helpful in reducing unemployment	
	(v) Opening a cold storage will give an opportunity to the farmers to store their produce.	
	(vi) Near forest areas we can start honey collection centers where farmers can come and sell wild honey.	
34	It is a sector which has small and scattered units largely outside the control of the government.	5
	(i) There are no rules and regulations followed.	
	(ii) Jobs are low paid and often not regular	
	(iii) No medical benefit is given. Other facilities like provident fund, gratuity or sick leave are not give.	
	(iv) Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without reason.	
	(v) No provision of overtime is there and no paid holidays or leave is given.	
35	Map Work	3
	Map same as Set-A	

