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SET A



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL EXAMINATION -MARKING SCHEME
SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE**

SECTION-A (1X20=20) <u>OBJECTIVE TYPES QUESTIONS</u>											
1.	Ans: A-4, B – 1, C – 2, D – 3			1							
2	Ans: c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay			1							
3	Ans : 1. It was time consuming. 2. Fragile 3. Not easily read (any one point)			1							
4	Ans: a It was appointed by Sir John Simon			1							
5	The Small occurrences of minerals in rocks are known as: (c)Veins			1							
6	Complete the following table with correct information: <table><tr><td rowspan="2">The Indian Postal Network</td><td>Mail Channel</td><td>First Class Mail</td><td>Second Class Mail</td></tr><tr><td>Rajdhani</td><td>Cards/ Envelops</td><td>Book packets/ Periodicals/ Registered newspapers</td></tr></table>			The Indian Postal Network	Mail Channel	First Class Mail	Second Class Mail	Rajdhani	Cards/ Envelops	Book packets/ Periodicals/ Registered newspapers	1
The Indian Postal Network	Mail Channel	First Class Mail	Second Class Mail								
	Rajdhani	Cards/ Envelops	Book packets/ Periodicals/ Registered newspapers								
7	Why is it necessary to conserve minerals? 1. Mineral resources are finite and non-renewable. 2. Rich mineral resources are our country’s extremely valuable but short-lived possessions. 3. Continued extraction of ores leads to increasing costs as mineral extraction \ comes from greater depths and along with decrease in quality. OR What is the implication of use of solar energy in India? It has the following implications: 1.It is expected that use of solar energy will be minimize the dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes. 2. More use of solar energy will contribute to environmental conservation. 3. It will also ensure adequate supply of manure in agriculture (Any Relevant Points)			1							
8	Ans: Constitution of Belgium was amended to reduce the power of the Central Government and to give these powers to the regional governments.			1							
9	Ans: Wage a struggle			1							
10	Ans: Caste Or			1							

	Feminist movement	
11	Ans: Indian National Congress Or Multi-party system	1
12	Primary Sector.	1
13	D. Organized sector is governed by various laws such as Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act etc.	1
14	Economic activities	1
15	(c) Commercial banks	1
16	Medium of exchange OR Extending loans.	1
17	A. There are various organizations which supervise the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector.	1
18	B. (iv) – (i) – (iii) – (ii)	1
19	(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A	1
20	C (Cheap labour and resources available)	1
	SECTION-B (3X8=24)	
21	<p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The colonial government had closed large forest areas, preventing people from entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuelwood and fruits. 2. This enraged the hill people. Not only were their livelihoods affected but they felt that their traditional rights were being denied. 3. When the government began forcing them to contribute begar for road building, the hill people revolted <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. 2. The government responded with brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorise people. 3. satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets, and do salaam (salute) to all sahibs; people were flogged and villages (around Gujranwala in Punjab, now in Pakistan) were bombed. 	3
22	<p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When Manchester industrialists began selling cloth in India, they put labels on the cloth bundles. The label was needed to make the place of manufacture and the name of the company familiar to the buyer. The label was also to be a mark of quality. When buyers saw 'MADE IN MANCHESTER' written in bold on the label, they were expected to feel confident about buying the cloth. 2. But labels did not only carry words and texts. They also carried images and were very often beautifully illustrated. Images of Indian gods and goddesses regularly appeared on these labels. It was as if the 	3

	<p>association with gods gave divine approval to the goods being sold. The imprinted image of Krishna or Saraswati was also intended to make the manufacture from a foreign land appear somewhat familiar to Indian people.</p> <p>3. By the late nineteenth century, manufacturers were printing calendars to popularise their products. In these calendars, once again, we see the figures of gods being used to sell new products.</p> <p>4. Like the images of gods, figures of important personages, of emperors and nawabs, adorned advertisement and calendars. The message very often seemed to say: if you respect the royal figure, then respect this product; when the product was being used by kings, or produced under royal command, its quality could not be questioned. (any three points)</p>	
23	<p>Ans:</p> <p>a. The male domination that paved way for poor educational level of women.</p> <p>b. Every religion respects women and gives an equal right to education. Education will not lead people to astray.</p>	3
24.	<p>Describe the institutional reforms introduced by the government of India in the interest of the farmers.</p> <p>The institutional reforms introduced by the government of India in the interest of farmers are as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collectivisation and consolidation of land holdings and abolition of zamindari system. 2. Provision for crop insurance against droughts, floods, cyclone, fire and diseases. 3. Establishment of grameen banks and cooperative societies to give loans to the farmers at low rate of interest. 4. Announcement of minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen. 5. Introduction of schemes like Kissan Credit Card (KCC) and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) for the benefit of the farmers. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Agriculture and industry are complementary to each other.” Justify the statement.</p> <p>Agriculture and industry are complementary to each other in the following ways.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agro-based industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. 2. Industry has contributed to agriculture by using the implements like irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines tools, sprinkles and drip irrigation systems. 3. Thus, development and competitiveness, and manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculturalists in increasing their productivity, but also made production process very efficient. 4. In the present day world of globalisation, industry needs to be more Efficient and competitive. 5. Today we are not only self-sufficient in agriculture but our farmers are able to compete with other farmers in the world. Today, we are able to produce goods for international market. 	3
25	<p>Major Test of Indian Federalism –Language Policy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitution does not give status of national language to any one language. 2. Constitution recognizes Hindi and other 21 schedule languages. 3. States too have their own official languages <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant points, 3 points=3 marks)</p>	3
26	<p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR in most families: women do all work inside the home such as cooking, cleaning, washing clothes, tailoring, looking after children, etc., and men do all the work outside the home. 2. The women work is not valued and does not get recognition. 	3

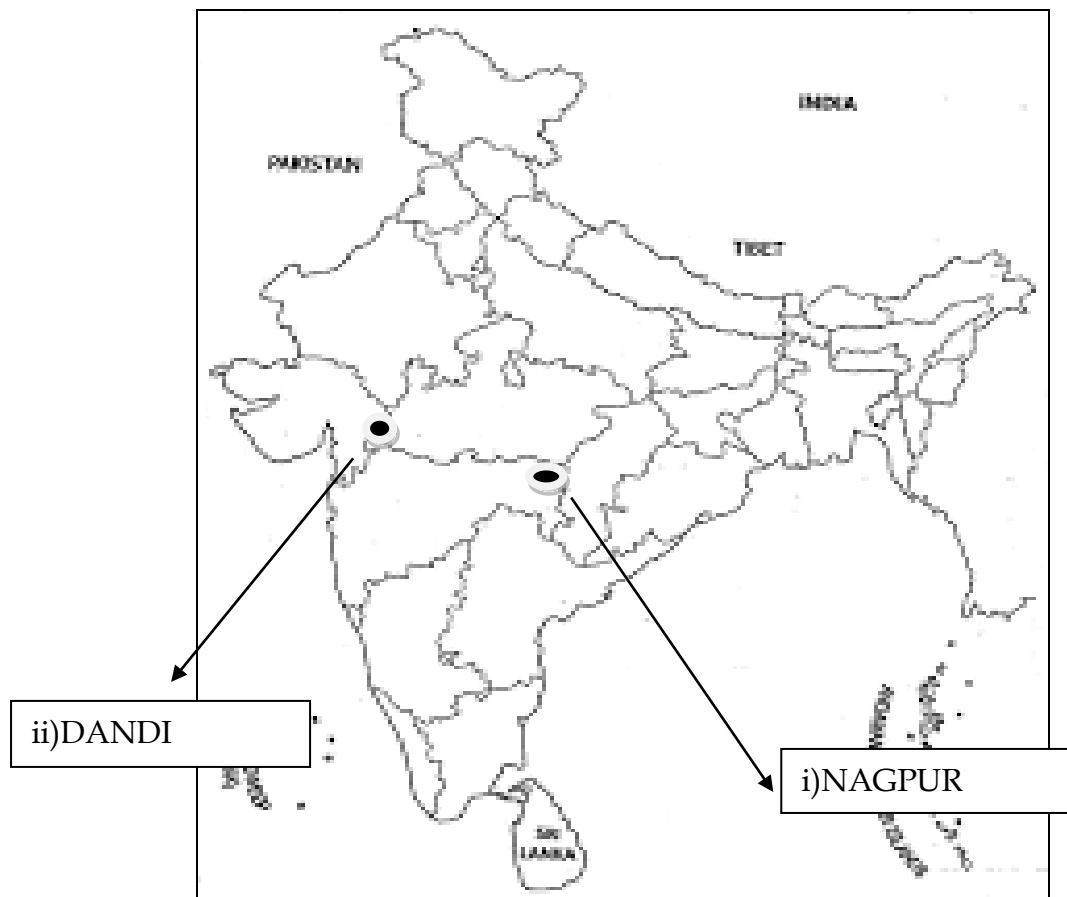
	<p>3. Although women constitute half of the humanity, their role in public life, especially politics, is minimal in most societies. Only men were allowed to participate in public affairs, vote and contest for public offices.</p> <p>(Any other points like low literacy rate, low sex ratio, low political representation, low wage payment)</p>	
27	<p>(i)The SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral.</p> <p>(ii)They can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rate.</p> <p>(iii)It helps women to become financially self-reliant.</p> <p>(iv)The regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Credit refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.</p> <p>The terms of credit are interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement and the mode of payment together comprise what is called the terms of credit.</p>	1+1+1
28	<p>(i) Under this act, all those who able to and are in need of work are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.</p> <p>(ii) If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.</p> <p>(iii)The type of work that would in future help to increase production from land will be given preference under the Act.</p>	1+1+1
	SECTION-C (5X6=30)	
29	<p>Ans:</p> <p>1. Poor peasants and vagrants moved to the cities in large numbers in search of jobs, waiting for work. As you will know, when there is plenty of labour, wages are low. So industrialists had no problem of labour shortage or high wage costs. They did not want to introduce machines that got rid of human labour and required large capital investment</p> <p>2. In many industries the demand for labour was seasonal. Example- Gas works and breweries were especially busy through the cold months. So they needed more workers to meet their peak demand. In all such industries where production fluctuated with the season, industrialists usually preferred hand labour, employing workers for the season.</p> <p>3. A range of products could be produced only with hand labour. the demand in the market was often for goods with intricate designs and specific shapes</p> <p>4. In Victorian Britain, the upper classes – the aristocrats and the bourgeoisie – preferred things produced by hand. Handmade products came to symbolise refinement and class. They were better finished, individually produced, and carefully designed</p> <p>(Any relevant points)</p>	5
30.	<p>Read the Extract and answer the questions that follows</p> <p>30.1- Name the factors that are contributing to India's Socio-economic progress.</p> <p>Railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema and Internet, etc. have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways.</p> <p>30.2-How is transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other?</p> <p>With the development in Science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide. 2. Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport. 3. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system.</p> <p>30.3- Why is the efficient means of transport pre-requisites for fast development?</p> <p>Why is the efficient means of transport pre-requisites for fast development?</p> <p>The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Therefore, efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development.</p>	5

31.	Why does the textile industry occupy a unique position in the Indian economy? 1) It contributes significantly to industrial production (14%). 2) Contributes to employment generation (35 million persons- directly- the second largest after agriculture) 3) Source of foreign exchange earnings. (About 24.6%) 4) It contributes 4% towards GDP. 5) It is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e. from raw material to the highest value added products	5
32	Ans: 1. Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections. 2. They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money. 3. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party. 4. In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections. 5. Democrats all over the world are worried about the increasing role of rich people and big companies in democratic politics	5
33	Ans: 1. Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual 2. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. Democracies throughout the world have recognised this, at least in principle. 3. Take the case of dignity of women. Most societies across the world were historically male dominated societies. Long struggles by women have created some sensitivity today that respect to and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society. That does not mean that women are actually always treated with respect. But once the principle is recognised, it becomes easier for women to wage a struggle against what is now unacceptable legally and morally. 4. The same is true of caste inequalities. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity 5. Perhaps it is the recognition that makes ordinary citizens value their democratic rights. (any relevant points) Or 1. Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures. 2. So, a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out. She has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency. 3. Therefore, when we are trying to find out the outcomes of democracy, it is right to expect democracy to produce a government that follows procedures and is accountable to the people. 4. We can also expect that the democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable and mechanisms for citizens to take part in decision making whenever they think fit. 5. The accountability of democracy can be assessed by looking at the following practices and institutions: regular, free and fair elections; open public debate on major policies and legislations; and citizens' right to information about the government and its functioning.	5
34	(i) Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all and also ensure that the benefits of globalization are shared better. (ii) The government policies must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful but all the people in the country. (iii) The government can ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get	5

	<p>their rights.</p> <p>(iv) The government can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete.</p> <p>(v) It can negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules.</p> <p>(vi) The government can also align with other developing countries to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.</p>	
	SECTION D- MAP WORK (2+4=6)	
35 (A)	<p>Map Work:</p> <p>(A) Label and locate the following with suitable symbols.....(Example.....given below)</p> <p>i) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.</p> <p>ii) The place where Salt Law was broken by Mahatma Gandhi.</p>	2
35B	<p><u>Geography Map:</u></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"> 1. Marmagao- Major Port 2. Bangalore - Software Technology Park 3. Bhadravati - Iron and Steel industry 4. Kalpakkam- Nuclear Power Plant 5. A Major Ragi Producing State 6. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport. 	4

HISTORY MAP

35 (A)



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