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SET B



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL EXAMINATION
SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

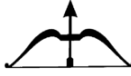


MARKING SCHEME

SECTION-A (1X20=20) <u>OBJECTIVE TYPES QUESTIONS</u>											
1.	Ans: c) A- 1, B-4, C-2, D-3			1							
2	Ans: b)Motilal Nehru			1							
3	Ans: Fragile and difficult to handle.			1							
4	Ans: b). Dr B R Ambedkar			1							
5	(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								
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7	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 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	<i>Ans: Wage a struggle</i>	1
10	Ans Sex-selective abortion Or Feminist movement	1
11	Ans: Indian National Congress Or China	1
12	Secondary Sector.	1
13	GDP is the total value of all final goods and services produced during a particular year.	1
14	Fair Price	1
15	Co-operatives.	1
16	Collateral OR Reserve Bank of India.	1
17	B. Money cannot be transferred from one bank account to another bank account.	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	B Globalisation	1
	SECTION-B (3X8=24)	
21	<p>The movement in the cities gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. How then could they boycott mill cloth for too long? 2. Similarly the boycott of British institutions posed a problem. For the movement to be successful, alternative Indian institutions had to be set up so that they could be used in place of the British ones. These were slow to come up. 3. So students and teachers began trickling back to government schools and lawyers joined back work in government courts. <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 	3

	bombed.	
22	<p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When Manchester industrialists began selling cloth in India, <u>they put labels on the cloth bundles</u>. 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 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. 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. 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) 	3
23	<p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The male domination that paved way for poor educational level of women. b. Every religion respects women and gives an equal right to education. Education will not lead people to astray. 	3
24.	<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 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>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. 2. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians. 3. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. 4. States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State 5. Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language.(any three points) 	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. 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>(Any other points like low literacy rate, low sex ratio, low political representation, low wage payment)</p>	3
27	<p>(i) If the credit is taken from banks and co-operative societies at low interest rate leads to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs.</p> <p>(ii) They could grow crops, do business, set up small scale industries etc.</p> <p>(iii) They could set up new industries or trade in goods.</p> <p>(iv) Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <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>	3
28	<p>In the unorganized sector, mostly landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, share croppers and artisans are included. These workers can be protected by the following ways.</p> <p>(i) Farmers need to be supported through adequate facility for timely delivery of seeds, agriculture inputs, credit, storage and marketing outlets.</p> <p>(ii) In urban areas, casual workers need government's support for procuring raw material.</p> <p>(iii) Small scale industries also need support for procuring raw material and marketing of the goods.</p>	3
	SECTION-C (5X6=30)	
29	<p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2. In many industries the demand for labour was seasonal. Example- Gas works and breweries were 	5

	<p>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>	
30.	<p>30.1- Name the factors that are contributing to India's Socio-economic progress. 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? 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? Why is the efficient means of transport pre-requisites for fast development? 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.	<p>1) It contributes significantly to industrial production (14%).</p> <p>2) Contributes to employment generation (35 million persons- directly- the second largest after agriculture)</p> <p>3) Source of foreign exchange earnings. (About 24.6%)</p> <p>4) It contributes 4% towards GDP.</p> <p>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</p>	5
32	<p>Ans:</p> <p>1.Meaning : A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government</p> <p>2.To become a regional party: A party that secures at least 6 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> <p>3. Jharkhand – Jharkhand Mukti Morcha -- symbol ---  --- bow and arrow.</p> <p>Maharashtra ---Shiv Sena -symbol Bow and Arrow' --- </p> <p>Orissa --- Biju Janata Dal --- symbol “conch which is turned right”  (1+1+3)</p>	5
33	<p>Ans:</p> <p>1.Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of</p>	5

	<p>the individual</p> <p>2. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. Democracies throughout the world have recognised this, at least in principle.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>5. Perhaps it is the recognition that makes ordinary citizens value their democratic rights. (any relevant points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>1. People think that democracy produces less effective government.</p> <p>2. It is, of course, true that non-democratic rulers do not have to bother about deliberation in assemblies or worry about majorities and public opinion. So, they can be very quick and efficient in decision making and implementation.</p> <p>3. But Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place</p> <p>4. The democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision. But because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective. So, the cost of time that democracy pays is perhaps worth it.</p> <p>5. A non-democratic government may take decisions very fast. But it may take decisions that are not accepted by the people and may therefore face problems</p> <p>Thus democratic government is efficient and effective.</p>	
34	<p>A MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.</p> <p>(i)MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources. They set up production where it is close to markets.</p> <p>(ii)MNCs set up production jointly with some of the local companies of these countries.</p> <p>(iii)They buy up local companies and then to expand production.</p> <p>(iv)They place orders for production to small producers around the world.</p>	1+4
	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
35 B	<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. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport 2. Bangalore - Software Technology Park 3. Bhilai- Iron and Steel industry 4. Marmagao- Major Port 5. A Major Ragi Producing State 6. Kalpakkam- Nuclear Power Plant 	4

HISTORY MAP

35 (A)

