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SET C

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL EXAMINATION
SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION-A (1X20=20) <u>OBJECTIVE TYPES QUESTIONS</u>											
1.	Ans: b). 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). Mahatma Gandhi			1							
5	(c) copper			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 News papers</td></tr></table>			The Indian postal network	Mail Channel	First Class Mail	Second Class Mail	Rajdhani	Cards /Envelops	Book packets/Periodicals/ Registered News papers	1
The Indian postal network	Mail Channel	First Class Mail	Second Class Mail								
	Rajdhani	Cards /Envelops	Book packets/Periodicals/ Registered News papers								
7	Use of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for vehicles to replace liquid fuels is gaining wide popularity in the country. OR 1. Uranium and thorium which are available in Jharkhand and the Aravalli ranges of Rajasthan are used for generating atomic or nuclear power. 2. The monazite sands of Kerala is also rich in thorium.			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 Feminist movement	1
11	Ans: Indian National Congress Or Multi-party system	1
12	Disguised unemployment	1
13	C. Provision of appointment letter is not there in unorganized sector	1
14	Service Sector	1
15	c. accepts deposits and extent loans.	1
16	Collateral OR Reserve Bank of India	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	Both assertion and reason are wrong.	1
20	Cheap labour and resources available.	1
	SECTION-B (3X8=24)	
21	<p>Ans:</p> <p>1. During the First World War, Indian merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and become powerful. Keen on expanding their business, they now reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports. Led by prominent industrialists like Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G. D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy, and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched.</p> <p>2. They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods. Most businessmen came to see swaraj as a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints.</p> <p>3. But after the failure of the Round Table Conference, business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic. They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities, and worried about prolonged disruption of business, as well as of the growing influence of socialism amongst the younger members of</p>	3

	<p>the Congress. (any relevant 3 points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As per Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference (the Congress had boycotted the first) in London and the government agreed to release the political prisoners. In December 1931, Gandhiji went to London for the conference, but the negotiations broke down and he returned disappointed. 2. Back in India, he discovered that the government had begun a new cycle of repression. Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were both in jail, the Congress had been declared illegal, and a series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts. 3. With great apprehension, Mahatma Gandhi relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement. For over a year, the movement continued, but by 1934 it lost its momentum. 	
22	<p>Ans:</p> <p>After the war, Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unable to modernise and compete with the US, Germany and Japan, the economy of Britain crumbled after the war. 2. Cotton production collapsed and exports of cotton cloth from Britain fell dramatically. 3. Within the colonies, local industrialists gradually consolidated their position, substituting foreign manufactures and capturing the home market. 	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.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.To modernise agriculture the Government of India has taken concerted efforts like the following. 2 .Setting up of Indian Council of Agricultural Research. 3.Setting up of agricultural universities, veterinary services and animal breeding centres. 4.Horticulture development 5. Research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The following are the five characteristics of commercial farming in India.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The main characteristic of commercial farming is the use of high doses of modern inputs, like HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides, in order to obtain higher productivity. 2.The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another, for example rice is a commercial crop in Punjab and Haryana but in Odisha it is a subsistence crop. 3..Plantation is also a type of commercial farming where a single crop is grown on a large area. 	3
25	<p>Ans:</p> <p>This sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution. It is not easy to make changes to this power sharing arrangement.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The Parliament cannot on its own change this 2. Arrangement. Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses of Parliament with at least 	3

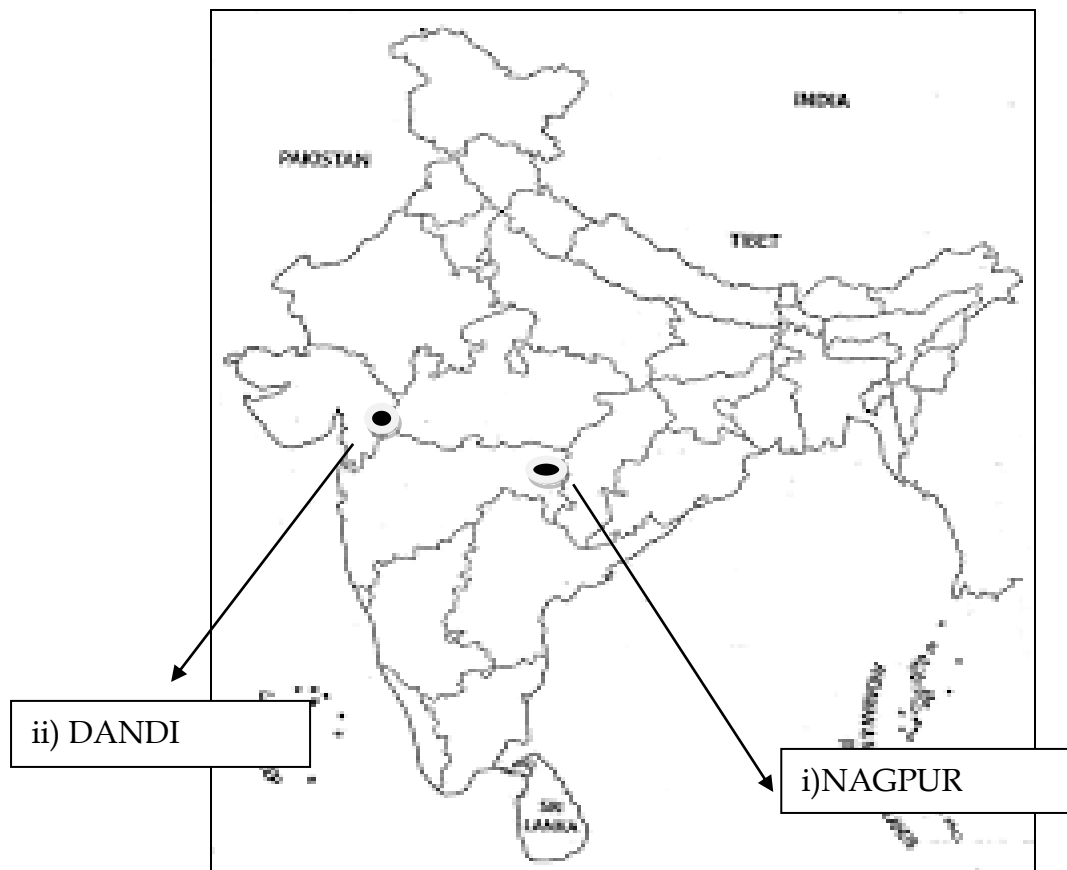
	two-thirds majority. 3. Then it has to be ratified by the legislatures of at least half of the total States.	
26	<p>Ans:</p> <p>Some of the older aspects of caste have persisted.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Even now most people marry within their own caste or tribe. 2. Untouchability has not ended completely, despite constitutional prohibition. 3. Effects of centuries of advantages and disadvantages continue to be felt today. The caste groups that had access to education under the old system have done very well in acquiring modern education as well. Those groups that did not have access to education or were prohibited from acquiring it have naturally lagged behind. That is why there is a disproportionately large presence of 'upper caste' among the urban middle classes in our country. 	3
27	<p>Modern forms of money include paper notes and coins.</p> <p>Rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange because it is authorized by the government of India. The law legalizes the use of rupee as a medium of payment and settling the transactions. Thus no one can refuse a payment made in rupees.</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>	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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Farmers need to be supported through adequate facility for timely delivery of seeds, agriculture inputs, credit, storage and marketing outlets. (ii) In urban areas, casual workers need government's support for procuring raw material. (iii) Small scale industries also need support for procuring raw material and marketing of the goods. 	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 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. 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 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>(Any relevant points)</p>	5
30.	<p>30.1- Which are the far inland locations of the refineries?</p> <p>The far inland locations of refineries are Barauni, Mathura, Panipat and gas based fertilizer plants</p> <p>30.2-. What are the advantages of pipeline transportation?</p> <p>Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation of goods in India . In the past, these</p>	5

	<p>were used to transport water to cities and industries. Now, these are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry.</p> <p>30.3- Describe the important pipeline networks in India.</p> <p>There are three important networks of pipeline transportation in the country. • From oil field in upper Assam to Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh), via Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad. It has branches from Barauni to Haldia, via Rajbandh, Rajbandh to Maurigram and Guwahati to Siliguri. From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab, via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonipat. It has branches to connect Koyali (near Vadodara, Gujarat) Chakshu and other places. • Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh, via Vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh. It has branches to Kota in Rajasthan, Shahajahanpur, Babrala and other places in Uttar Pradesh.</p>	
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. Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections.</p> <p>2. They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money.</p> <p>3. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party.</p> <p>4. In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections.</p> <p>5. Democrats all over the world are worried about the increasing role of rich people and big companies in democratic politics</p>	5
33	<p>Ans:</p> <p>1. Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of 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. Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3. Therefore, when we are trying to find out the outcomes of democracy, it is right to expect democracy</p>	5

	<p>to produce a government that follows procedures and is accountable to the people.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
34	<p>(i) Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all and also ensure that the benefits of globalization are shared better.</p> <p>(ii) The government policies must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful but all the people in the country.</p> <p>(iii) The government can ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get 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>	5
	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. Marmagao- Major Port 2. Bangalore - Software Technology Park 3. Bhilai- 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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