

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL TERM EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2018
CLASS X
Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE

SET - A

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks
1.	Frederic Sorrieu	1
2.	Urbanisation	1
3.	The land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as bad land. OR Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as gross cropped area.	1
4.	Literally rule by father, this concept is used to refer to a system that values men more and gives them power over women	1
5.	Besides seeking more income, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect for others.	1
6.	Agriculture	1
7.	Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns -such as land, building, vehicle, live stock , deposits with banks ' - and uses as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is paid.	1
8.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions. 2. They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses. They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society. 3. Their families were often connected by ties of marriage. But they were few in number. 4. The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry. To the west, the bulk of the land was cultivated by tenants and small owners, while in Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterised by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs. <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>What was the contribution of indentured Vietnamese labourers in rubber plantations?</p>	3
9.	<p>What were the crucial influences that shaped post-World War II reconstruction?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Why did some Industrialists in nineteenth-century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Mention the advantages that Londoners got from the introduction of underground railways.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In spite of initial criticisms, underground railways eventually became a huge success. 2. Because of this, population in city became more dispersed. 3. Better planned suburbs and a good railway network enabled large numbers to live outside central London and travel to work. 	3

10.	<p>On the basis of exhaustibility resources can be classified as a) Renewable and b) Non-renewable.</p> <p>Renewable:- The resources which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes are known as renewable or replenishable resources. For example, solar and wind energy, water, forests and wildlife, etc.</p> <p>Non-renewable:- These occur over a very long geological time. Minerals and fossil fuels are examples of such resources. These resources take millions of years in their formation. Some of the resources like metals are recyclable and some like fossil fuels cannot be recycled and get exhausted with their use.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals. 2. Accumulation of resources in few hands, which in turn, divided the society into two segments i.e. haves and have nots or rich and poor. <p>Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.</p>	3
11.	<p>Dams are referred to as multipurpose river valley projects where the many uses of the impounded water are integrated with one another as: Irrigation, electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding.</p>	3
12.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. This was resented by the Dutch-speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later. 2. This led to tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s. 3. The tension between the two communities was more acute in Brussels. Brussels presented a special problem: the Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital. 	3
13.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Union Territories do not have the powers of the state. The Central government has special power in running these territories. 2. These are areas which are too small to become an independent state but which could not be merged with any of the existing states. <p>These are areas like Chandigarh, Lakshadweep or Capital City of Delhi, etc</p>	3
14.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At first sight, it would appear that the combination of politics and social divisions is very dangerous and explosive. 2. Democracy involves competition among various political parties. Their competition tends to divide any society. 3. If they start competing in terms of some existing social divisions, it can make social divisions into political divisions and lead to conflict, violence or even disintegration of a country. This has happened in many countries. <p><u>Example:</u> Unionist and Nationalist Parties in Ireland, Yugoslavia was divided into six independent states.</p>	3

15.	<p>1. In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries.</p> <p>2. Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12736 per annum and above in 2013, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 1045 or less are called low-income countries.</p> <p>India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its per capita income in 2013 was just US\$ 1570 per annum. The rich countries, excluding countries of Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called developed countries</p>	3
16.	<p>1. While calculating G D P, not every good or service that is produces and sold needs to be taken. It makes sense only to include the final goods and services.</p> <p>2. This is because the value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final goods.</p> <p>3. If we count the value of the intermediate goods, then we would be counting the value of the same things a number of times.</p>	3
17.	<p>PRIMARY:. 1. Generally, it has been noted from the histories of many, now developed countries that at initial stages of development, primary sector was the most important sector of economic activity. As the methods of farming changed and agriculture sector began to prosper, it produces much more food than before. Many people could now take up other activities.</p> <p>SECONDARY:</p> <p>2. Over a long time (more than hundred years), and especially because new methods of manufacturing were introduced, factories came up and started expanding. Those people who had earlier worked on farms now began to work in factories in large numbers.</p> <p>TERTIARY:</p> <p>3. In the past 100 years, there has been a further shift from secondary to tertiary sector in developed countries. The service sector has become the most important in terms total production. Most of the working people are also employed in the service sector. This is the general pattern observed in developed countries years.</p>	3
18.	<p>1. A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been made. 2. For payment through a cheque , the payer who has an account with the bank makes out a cheque for a specific amount. The facility of cheques against demand deposits makes it possible to directly settle payments without the use of cash. 3. Eg. if a Shoe manufacturer has to make a payment to the leather supplier, then he writes a cheque for a specific amount. This means that the shoe manufacturer instructs his bank to pay this amount to the leather supplier. The leather supplier takes this cheque and deposits it in his own account in the bank. The money is transferred from one bank account to another bank account in a couple of days. The transaction is complete without any payment of cash</p>	3
19.	1.First of all, the war created a new economic and political situation. It led to a huge	5

	<p>increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes: customs duties were raised and income tax introduced. 2. Villages were called upon to supply soldiers, and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger. 3. Then in 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food. This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic. 4. According to the census of 1921, 12 to 13 million colonial state forced people to join the army people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic. 5. People hoped that their hardships would end after the war was over. But that did not happen.</p> <p>(OR)</p> <p>1. Alarmed by the popular upsurge, and scared that lines of communication such as the railways and telegraph would be disrupted, the British administration decided to clamp down on nationalists. Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar, and Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi. 2. On 10 April, the police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession, provoking widespread attacks on banks, post offices and railway stations. Martial law was imposed and General Dyer took command. 3. On 13 April the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place. On that day a crowd of villagers who had come to Amritsar to attend a fair gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Being from outside the city, they were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. 4. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. 5. His object, as he declared later, was to ‘produce a moral effect’, to create in the minds of satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe.</p>					
20.	<p>1. In 1815, representatives of European powers –Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria – who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich hosted the congress. 2. They drew up a treaty with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during Napoleonic wars. 3. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to stop French expansion. Russia was given parts of Poland and Prussia was given a part of Saxony. 4. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been disposed of power during the French revolution, was restored to power. 5. The main intention of the Congress of Vienna was to restore those monarchies that were overthrown by napoleon, and to create a new conservative order in Europe.</p>	5				
21.	<p>Mainly due to the relative advantages this region has for the development of the industry. These include:</p> <table> <tr> <td>1. Low cost iron ore</td> <td>3. High grade raw materials in proximity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Cheap labour</td> <td>4. Vast growth potential in the home market.</td> </tr> </table>	1. Low cost iron ore	3. High grade raw materials in proximity	2. Cheap labour	4. Vast growth potential in the home market.	5
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22.	<p>The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity. The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.</p>	5				
23.	<p>Parties do so by performing a series of function</p> <p>1. Parties contest elections. In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties. In some countries the members and supporters of the party choose the candidates and in some other countries the top</p>	5				

	<p>party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.</p> <p>2. Put forwards policies and programmes. Each political party may have different views on what policies are suitable for the society. The political parties group together large number of views and provide a direction in which policies can be formulated by the government. A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the 'Ruling Party'.</p> <p>3. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature. But since most of the members belong to a party, they go by the direction of the party leadership, irrespective of their personal opinions.</p> <p>4. Parties form and run governments. The big policy decisions are taken by political executive that comes from the political parties. Parties recruit leaders, trains them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want.</p> <p>5. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and in criticizing government for its failures or wrong policies. Opposition parties also mobilize opposition to the government.</p> <p>6. Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues. Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country. Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of political parties among different sections of society. Parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people.</p> <p>(OR)</p> <p>1. The first challenge is lack of internal democracy within parties. All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly.</p> <p>2. The second challenge of dynastic succession is related to the first one. Since most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party.</p> <p>3. The third challenge is about the growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections. Since parties are focused only on winning elections, they tend to use short cuts to win elections. They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money.</p> <p>4. The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. In order to offer meaningful choice, parties must be significantly different. In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world.</p> <p>5. Those who want really different policies have no option available to them. Sometimes people cannot even elect very different leaders either, because the same set of leaders keep shifting from one party to another.</p>	
24.	<p>1. Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating neighbouring caste groups within it. (It increases their bargaining capacity in politics)</p> <p>2. Politics makes various caste groups to enter into a coalition with other caste groups. (This is essential for getting political power)</p> <p>3. Caste politics has helped „Dalits“ and OBC castes to gain better access to decision making.</p> <p>4. New kinds of caste groups such as „backward“ and „ forward „ have come up in the</p>	5

	<p>political arena.</p> <p>5. It can divert attention from other pressing issues like poverty, development and corruption.</p> <p>6. Caste division can lead to tension, conflict and violence</p>	
25.	<p>1. Deposits in a bank which are payable to the depositor on demand are called demand deposits.</p> <p>2. The people need only some currency for their daily needs, the surplus money can be deposited with banks by opening a bank account in their name.</p> <p>3. Demand deposits are payable on demand through cheques or withdrawal slips.</p> <p>4. The facility of cheques against the withdrawal makes it possible to directly settle payments without the use of cash.</p> <p>5. Since demand deposits are accepted widely as a means of payment, they are considered as money in the modern economy.</p> <p>(OR)</p> <p>1. After the Banks accept deposits from the public they keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves.</p> <p>2. For example, banks in India these days hold about 15% of their deposits as cash. This is kept as provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank on any given day.</p> <p>3. Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people. In this way, banks mediate between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of these funds (the borrowers).</p> <p>4. Banks charge a higher rate of interest on loans than what they offer to the public for deposits.</p> <p>5. The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income.</p>	5
26.	<p>Two features (a) and (b) are marked on the given political outline map of India. Locate and Label these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them</p> <p>a) The venue where Indian National Congress Session was held in Dec 1927</p> <p>b) A place where Jallianwala Bagh incidence took place.</p>	1

Map Q. 26/27/28

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