

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

SET - B

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks
1.	Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich (Or) Land Reforms	1
2.	The British Indian government built a network of irrigation canals in Punjab, to transform semi-desert wastes into fertile agricultural lands that could grow wheat and cotton for export. The Colonies situated around the areas irrigated by the new canals were called, Canal Colonies. Peasants from other parts of Punjab came and settled in these Canal colonies. (OR) 'Proto', means the first or early form of something. Before the Industrial Revolution, goods were produced for the International market in a large scale. These goods were not produced in factories with modern machinery. These goods were produced by hand labour in cottages in villages. This period of industrialisation is called 'proto-industrialisation'. (OR) A Liver pool Ship owner conducted the first social survey of the low skilled London workers in the east end of London.	1
3.	We live on land, we perform our economic activities on land and we use it in different ways with careful planning. OR Sometimes water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. In such cases the top soil is washed away, this is known as sheet erosion.	1
4.	The movements aimed at enhancing the political and legal status of women, improving their educational and career opportunities and equality in personal and family life, are called feminist movements.	1
5.	Total value of all goods and services produced within a country and the income coming from abroad in a given period of time.	1
6.	Manufacturing/Industrial Activities	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.	1.Ideas of national unity in early 19th century Europe was closely associated to the ideology of liberalism. 2. For the new middle class, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Liberals demanded for universal adult suffrage. 3. Politically it emphasized the concept of the government by consent. Since French revolution, liberalism has stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges.	3

	4. In 19th century, liberals stressed the inviolability of private property. In economic field, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of government imposed restrictions on the movement of goods.	
9.	1. The pace of urbanization in India was slow under colonial rule. In the early twentieth century, no more than 11 per cent of Indians were living in cities. 2. A large proportion of these urban dwellers were residents of the three Presidency cities. (Bombay, Bengal, Madras) 3. These were multi-functional cities: they had major ports, warehouses, homes and offices, army camps, as well as educational institutions, museums and libraries.	3
10.	1) They are not. Resources are a function of human activities. 2) Human beings themselves are essential components of resources. 3) They transform material available in our environment into resources and use them. OR Gandhiji believed that: a) There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed. b) He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level. c) He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.	3
11.	This water is used till the next rainy season, and is a reliable source of water even after other sources have dried up. The tanks also help in cooling the houses as rooms are constructed around them.	3
12.	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.	1. It is not easy to make changes to power sharing arrangement IN Indian Constitution. The Union Parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement. 2. Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses of Parliament with at least two-third majority. 3. Then it has to be ratified by the legislatures of at least half of the total States.	3
14.	1.The US athletes, Tommie Smith and John Carlos were AFRICAN-AMERICANS. They had won the gold and bronze medals respectively. They received their medals wearing black socks and did not wear shoes, this was done to represent Black poverty. 2.With this gesture, they tried to draw international attention to racial discrimination in the United States. The black-gloved and raised clenched fists were meant to symbolize BLACK POWER.	3

	3.The silver medalist, white Australian athlete, Peter Norman, wore a human rights badge on his shirt during the ceremony to show his support to the two Americans	
15.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries. 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. 3. 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 	3
16.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Service sector in India employs many different kinds of people. At one end there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. 2.At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such As small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc. 3.These people barely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available to them. Hence, only a part of this sector is growing in importance 	3
17.	<p>1. Under employment is a situation where everyone is working, none remains idle but in actual fact their labour effort gets divided.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Each one is doing some work but no one is fully employed. This is the situation of underemployment, where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential. 3.This kind of underemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have Job and is clearly visible as unemployed. Hence, it is also called disguised 	3
18.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Double coincidence of wants is an essential feature of barter exchange system.’ Simultaneous fulfillment of mutual wants by buyers and sellers ‘is known as double coincidence of wants. 2. It means, what a person desires to sell is what the other person wishes to buy. 3. In barter exchange, this double coincidence of wants is often lacking. Eg. The producer of wheat may want to buy shoes in exchange of his wheat. But he may find it difficult to get a shoe maker who is willing to exchange his shoes for wheat. Thus a seller has to find out a person who wants to buy the seller’s goods and the same time who must have what the seller wants. 	3
19.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.First of all, the war created a new economic and political situation. It led to a huge 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. 	5

	<p>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.</p> <p>5. People hoped that their hardships would end after the war was over. But that did not happen.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>1. To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919.</p> <p>2. A young generation of Muslim leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali started Khilafat movement.</p> <p>3. Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement.</p> <p>4. At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj.</p>	
20.	<p>1. The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.</p> <p>2. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.</p> <p>3. The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.</p> <p>4. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.</p> <p>5. A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.</p> <p>6. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.</p> <p>7. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>(1) French troops landed in Vietnam in 1858 and by mid-1880 they had established a firm grip over the northern region.</p> <p>(2) After the French-Chinese war, the French assumed the control of Tonkin and Annam. In 1887, French Indo-China was formed.</p> <p>(3) In the following decades the French sought to consolidate their position by building canals and draining lands in the Mekong delta to increase cultivation.</p> <p>(4) Trans Indo-China rail network was constructed.</p> <p>(5) Civilizing Mission was started to make Vietnamese modern.</p> <p>(6) For this, French systematically dismantled the traditional educational system and started their own schools. With these measures French established and consolidated their rule in Vietnam.</p>	5
21.	<p><u>This has been done by NTPC through the following:</u></p> <p>a) Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.</p>	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilization. c) Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicle for afforestation. d) Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management. e) Ecological monitoring reviews and online database management for all its power stations. 	
22.	<p>This type of farming is practiced in areas of high population pressure on land. It is labour intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production. Though the 'right of inheritance' leading to the division of land among successive generations has rendered land-holding size uneconomical, the farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative source of livelihood. Thus, there is enormous pressure on agricultural land.</p>	5
23.	<p>1. Indian National Congress 2. BharatiyaJanata Party 3. BahujanSamaj Party 4. Communist party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) 5. Communist Party of India 6. Nationalist Congress Party 7. All India Trinamool Congress.</p> <p>1. Indian National Congress :(INC): Popularly known as the Congress Party. One of the oldest parties of the world. Founded in 1885 and has experienced many splits. Played a dominant role in Indian politics at the national and state level for several decades after India's Independence. A centrist party (neither rightist nor leftist) in its ideological orientation, the party espouses secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities. Supports new economic reforms but with a human face. Emerged as the largest party with 145 members in the Lok Sabha elections held in 2004. Currently leads the ruling United Progressive Alliance coalition government at the Centre.</p> <p>2. Bharatiya Janata Party :(BJP): Founded in 1980 by reviving the erstwhile Bharatiya Jana Sangh. Wants to build a strong and modern India by drawing inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Cultural nationalism is an important element in its conception of Indian nationhood and politics. Came to power in 1998 as the leader of the National Democratic Alliance including several state and regional parties. Lost elections in 2004 and is the principal opposition party in the Lok Sabha.</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</p>	5

	<p>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><i>1. 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.</i></p> <p><i>2. When governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it.</i></p> <p><i>3. Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to muster support. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.</i></p> <p><i>4. 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.</i></p> <p><i>5. It also brought new consciousness among the people of castes that were hitherto treated as inferior and low. Their political participation has been increased.</i></p>	5
25.	<p>1. Credit (loan) 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>2. The credit helps the people to meet the ongoing expenses of production, or complete production on time and increase earning.</p> <p>3. In rural areas, the main demand for credit is for crop production. Crop production involves considerable costs on seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, water, electricity etc.</p> <p>4. The progress of business activity is fully linked with credit system.</p> <p>5. The credit helps the farmers and businessmen to increase production and increase the national income.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>FORMAL SECTOR/ SOURCE OF CREDIT:</p> <p>1) It includes loans from bank and cooperatives. Interest rate is low. RESERVE BANK OF INDIA supervises the functions of the formal sector.</p> <p>2)The urban households depend largely on formal sector.</p> <p>INFORMAL SECTOR/ SOURCE OF CREDIT:</p> <p>3) It includes traders, money lenders, relatives, land lords, etc.</p> <p>4)The rate of interest is higher compared to formal sector. There is no organization to supervise the lending activities of informal sector of credit.</p> <p>5) In rural area , people dependent on informal sector of credit.</p>	5
26.(A)	<p>Two features (a) and (b) are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify 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 in Bihar where Gandhiji organised a satyagraha movement for the Indigo planters</p>	2

