

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL TERM EXAMINATION

NOVEMBER 2018

CLASS X

SET - C

Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks
1.	Young Italy and Young Europe (OR)	1
2.	Urbanisation	1
3.	Regur soil or black cotton soil OR The oceanic resources beyond 200 nautical miles of the <i>Exclusive Economic Zone</i> belong to open ocean and no individual country can utilise these without the concurrence of international institutions.	1
4.	Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.	1
5.	The following parameters reflect the growth of a country. 1. Per capita income. 2. GDP. ... Economic Growth · Economics of Everyday Life of the Countries of the World .	1
6.	Trade Transport, Storage, (Service Sector) Doctors, Teachers, Lawyers any relevant point	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 	3

	<p>number.</p> <p>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> <p>(OR)</p>	
9.	<p>What were the crucial influences that shaped post-World War II reconstruction?</p> <p>(OR)</p> <p>Why did some Industrialists in nineteenth-century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?</p> <p>(OR)</p> <p>1. In spite of initial criticisms, underground railways eventually became a huge success.</p> <p>2. Because of this, population in city became more dispersed.</p> <p>3. Better planned suburbs and a good railway network enabled large numbers to live outside central London and travel to work.</p>	3
10.	<p>A) Contour ploughing: Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes.</p> <p>B) Terrace farming: Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion. Western and central Himalayas have well developed terrace farming.</p> <p>C) Strip cropping: Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind. This method is known as strip cropping.</p> <p>D) Planting lines/shelter belts: Planting lines of trees to create shelter also works in the similar way to check soil erosion. Rows of such trees are called shelter belts.</p>	3
11.	<p>The need of water increases day by day because:-</p> <p>1. Growing population, which increases the need for increased per capita use of water.</p> <p>2. Growth in agriculture need huge amount of water for the higher production of agriculture.</p> <p>3. Industrial development also causes the need of water increases day by day.</p> <p>(Any other valid points)</p>	3
12.	<p>1. The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. This was</p>	3

	<p>resented by the Dutch-speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later.</p> <p>2. This led to tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s.</p> <p>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.</p>	
13.	<p>1. Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between the central authority and various constituent units of the country. Federation may have government for the entire nation and government at the levels of provinces or states.</p> <p>2. Both these levels of the government enjoy their power independent of the others. Powers of each level is specified in the Constitution.</p> <p>3. A unitary government has one level of government or the sub- units are subordinate to the central government.</p> <p>4. The central government can pass orders to the provincial or the local government.</p>	3
14.	<p>1. At first sight, it would appear that the combination of politics and social divisions is very dangerous and explosive.</p> <p>2. Democracy involves competition among various political parties. Their competition tends to divide any society.</p> <p>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> <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. 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</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.	<p>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</p>	5

	<p>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. Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of swaraj in yet another way. In the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh, for instance, a militant guerrilla movement spread in the early 1920s – not a form of struggle that the Congress approved.</p> <p>2. The colonial government's Forest Act enraged the hill people. Not only were their livelihoods affected but they felt that their traditional rights were being denied.</p> <p>3. When the government began forcing them to contribute begar for road building, the hill people revolted.</p> <p>4. Alluri Sitaram Raju claimed that he had a variety of special powers: he could make correct astrological predictions and heal people, and he could survive even bullet shots.</p> <p>5. Captivated by Raju, the rebels proclaimed that he was an incarnation of God. Raju talked of the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi, said he was inspired by the NonCooperation Movement, and persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking.</p> <p>6. But at the same time he asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence. The Gudum rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj. Raju was captured and executed in 1924, and over time became a folk hero.</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.</p> <p>2. They drew up a treaty with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during Napoleonic wars.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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> <p>(OR)</p>	5

21.	<p>a) Manufacturing industries not only help in modernizing agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy.</p> <p>b) They also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agriculture income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.</p> <p>c) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.</p> <p>d) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.</p> <p>e) Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.</p>	5
22.	<p>It is an equatorial crop, but under special conditions, it is also grown in tropical and sub-tropical areas. It requires moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200 cm. and temperature above 25°C.</p> <p>It is mainly grown in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andaman and Nicobar islands and Garo hills of Meghalaya.</p> <p>Any two Products</p>	5
23.	<p>Parties do so by performing a series of function</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections. 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'. 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. 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. 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. 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 	5

	<p>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. 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. 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. 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. 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>Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating neighbouring caste groups within it. (It increases their bargaining capacity in politics) 2. Politics makes various caste groups to enter into a coalition with other caste groups. (This is essential for getting political power) 3. Caste politics has helped „Dalits“ and OBC castes to gain better access to decision making. 4. New kinds of caste groups such as „backward“ and „forward „, have come up in the political arena. 5. It can divert attention from other pressing issues like poverty, development and corruption. 6. Caste division can lead to tension, conflict and violence</p>	5
25.	<p>1. Deposits in a bank which are payable to the depositor on demand are called demand deposits. 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. 3. Demand deposits are payable on demand through cheques or withdrawal slips. 4. The facility of cheques against the withdrawal makes it possible to directly settle payments without the use of cash. 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>After the Banks accept deposits from the public they keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves. 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. 3. Banks make use of the</p>	5

	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). 4. Banks charge a higher rate of interest on loans than what they offer to the public for deposits. 5. The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income.	
26.(A)	<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 in Bihar where Gandhiji organised a Satyagraha Movement for the Indigo planters.</p>	1

Map Q. 26 (A), (B)

FINAL TERM EXAM. Nov. 2018

