

**FIRST MID TERM EXAMINATION****MAY 2018****SET 2****CLASS X****Marking Scheme – SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

<b>Q.NO.</b>	<b>Answers</b>	<b>Marks (with split up)</b>
1	On 10 April, the police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession	<b>1</b>
2	In 1887, Charles Booth, a Liverpool ship-owner,	<b>1</b>
3	India is an agricultural country as nearly 65% of its population depends on agriculture for its livelihood. It provide food, raw material for industries and some product for export. It accounts for about 25% of the gross domestic product.	<b>1</b>
4	We find the coming together type of federations in the USA, Switzerland and Australia.	<b>1</b>
5	More days of work and better wages; local school is able to provide quality education for children; there is health facilities, and there is no social discrimination	<b>1</b>
6	Tertiary sector does not produce any goods. It provides services.	<b>1</b>
7	1. There are many activities that are undertaken <b>by directly using natural resources</b> . Take, <b>for example</b> , the cultivation of cotton. <b>When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources; it is an activity of the primary sector.</b> 2. Since most of the natural products we get are from <b>agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry, this sector is also called agriculture and related sector.</b> 3. This is called Primary Sector because <b>it forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make.</b>	<b>1</b>
8	1) To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. 2) A young generation of Muslim leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, started Khilafat movement. 3) Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement. 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.	<b>3</b>
9	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.	<b>3</b>
10	Ans. 1. The history of colonisation reveals that rich resources in colonies were the main attractions for the foreign invaders.  2. It was primarily the higher level of technological development of the colonising countries that helped them to exploit resources of other regions and establish their supremacy over the colonies.  3. Resources can contribute to development only when they are accompanied by	<b>3</b>

	appropriate technological development and institutional changes.	
11	<p>Ans. There are many ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Afforestation and proper management of grazing can help to some extent. (1)</li> <li><b>Planting of shelter belts</b> of plants, control on over grazing, stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes are some of the methods to check land degradation. (1)</li> </ol> <p>Proper management of waste lands, control of mining activities, proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment can reduce land and water degradation in industrial and suburban areas</p>	3
12	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Firstly, power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.</li> <li>Second, deeper reason why power sharing is good for democracies. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects.</li> <li>People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.</li> </ol>	3
13	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>This led to tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	3
14	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is not easy to make changes to power sharing arrangement In Indian Constitution. The Union Parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement.</li> <li>Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses of Parliament with at least two-third majority.</li> <li>Then it has to be ratified by the legislatures of at least half of the total States.</li> </ol>	3
15	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Money cannot buy things that can be one factor on which life depends like food. But the quality of non material things like freedom security and respect cannot be bought with money.</li> <li>We cannot buy pollution free environment, unadulterated medicines and peace with money</li> <li>Schools , colleges, parks, hospitals etc are the facilities which cannot be run individually. There has to be a collective effort of team work between the government or society in providing these to the general public.</li> </ol>	3
16	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries.</li> <li>Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12736 per annum and above in</li> </ol>	3

	<p>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>	
17	<p>Human development Index means the criteria developed by the UNDP to compare the country's development out of 177 countries</p> <p>The main components of human development index are,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Educational levels of people</li> <li>2. Health status of the people</li> <li>3. Per capita income</li> </ol>	3
18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The secondary sector covers activities in which <b>natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity.</b></li> <li>2. <b>For example</b>, using cotton fiber from the plant, we spin yarn and weave cloth. Using sugarcane as a raw material, we make sugar or <i>gur</i>.</li> <li>3. Since this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries that came up, it is also called as <b>industrial sector</b>.</li> </ol>	3
19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At first, Bombay was the major outlet for cotton textiles from Gujarat for the East India company who acquired it from Britain's King Charles II, which he got it for his marriage to the Portuguese princess</li> <li>2. Later, in the nineteenth century, the city functioned as a port through which large quantities of raw materials such as cotton and opium would pass.</li> <li>3. By the end of the 19th century, Bombay became an important administrative centre in Western India, and then, a major industrial centre.</li> <li>4. With the growth of trade in cotton and opium, large communities of traders and bankers as well as artisans and shopkeepers came to settle in Bombay</li> <li>5. The establishment of textile mills led to a fresh flow of migrants from the nearby district of Ratnagiri to work in the Bombay mills.</li> <li>6. Bombay dominated the maritime trade of India till well into the twentieth century.</li> <li>7. It was also at the junction head of two major railways. The railways encouraged an even higher scale of migration into the city.</li> </ol>	5
20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>3) On 13 April the infamous JallianwallaBagh 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 JallianwallaBagh. Being from outside the city, they were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed.</li> <li>4) Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	5
21	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture.</li> </ol>	5

	<p>2) They are rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium, carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.</p> <p>3) These soils are generally poor in phosphoric contents.</p> <p>4) They develop deep cracks during hot weather, which helps in the proper aeration of the soil.</p> <p>5) These soils are sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilled immediately after the first shower or during the pre-monsoon period.</p>	
22	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Farmers clear, slash and burn a small piece of land and on it grow cereals and other food crops to sustain themselves.</li> <li>2. The entire family or community is utilized as labour force.</li> <li>3. Primitive tools such as hoe, digging sticks and dao are used.</li> <li>4. No fertilizers and manures is used and land productivity is low.</li> <li>5. Primitive subsistence depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of the other environmental conditions.</li> </ol>	5
23	<p>The democratically elected government adopted a series of <b>MAJORITARIAN</b> measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.</li> <li>2. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.</li> <li>3. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.</li> <li>4. All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils.</li> </ol> <p>They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders were sensitive to their language and culture. They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests.</p>	5
24	<p>The following features make India a federal state.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. India has a three tier system of government: The Central, the state and the Local Self Government.</li> <li>2. There is a clear division of legislative powers in the constitution among these levels of Government such as the Union list, the State list and the Concurrent list.</li> <li>3. The Union Parliament cannot make changes in the basic structure of the constitution. Any amendment needs two third majority in the Parliament and also must be ratified by at least half of the states.</li> <li>4. Judiciary plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures. In case of any dispute about the division of power between the central government and the state governments, the High Courts and the Supreme Court make a decision.</li> <li>5. Both the levels of government have the power to raise resources by levying taxes In order to carry on various responsibilities.</li> </ol>	5
25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors.</li> <li>2 For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops</li> </ol>	5

	<p>3 Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector.</p> <p>4 Service sector also includes some essential services that may not directly helping the production of goods</p> <p>5 People such as doctors, teachers, lawyers, washer man, cobblers, people in administrative services, certain new services based Information Technology and accounting workers.</p>	
26	<p><b>Map: History</b> On the given Outline Political Map of India locate and Label the place where Mahatma Gandhi launched Satyagraha Movement in 1917.</p>	1
27	<p><b>Map: History</b> On the given outline Political map of India locate and label the Place where the Congress Session was held in September 1920.</p>	1
28	<p>Map: Geography (3) On the given same political outline map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An area of Alluvial Soil</li> <li>2. An area of Black Soil</li> <li>3. Largest Ragi Producing State:</li> </ol>	3

