

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FIRST PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION

SET A

FEB. 2021

CLASS X

Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks
1	Integrated steel plant Or Manufacturing	1
2	b) Black soil - Deccan trap	1
3	d) Reserve resources	1
4	Iron and steel Industry	1
5	c) Zila Prishad	1
6	A. It was appointed by Sir John Simon	1
7	C. Cultural movement	1
8	B. Motilal Nehru	1
9	C. Sweden	1
10	<u>Majoritarianism:</u> A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority. OR <u>Ethnicity:</u> A social division based on shared culture. People belonging to the same ethnic group believe in their common descent because of similarities of physical type or of culture or both. They need not always have the same religion or nationality.	1
11	Emergence of Coalition Government led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of State Governments in India after 1990s.	1
12	Kerala	1
13	D. Shyam is better because his interest payment is less. OR B. Double coincidence of wants	1
14	C. Moneylenders	1
15	B. Fair globalisation	1
16	b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. The crude oil resource is becoming scarce, and the countries need to resolve the issue as most of the production tasks are dependent on oil. It is obvious that demand for oil will increase in future as the world population is increasing so the demand for oil will also increase.	1
17	<u>Any three developments which led to the launching of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1921: (3 Marks)</u> 1. <u>Rowlatt Act:</u> In 1919 Gandhiji organized a nationwide satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act (1919) which was hurriedly passed by the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. So, Mahatma Gandhi planned a	3

	<p>non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6 April, 1919.</p> <p>2. Jallianwalla Bagh incident: On 13 April, 1919 the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place. On that day a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. 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> <p>3. Impact of the I World War: A harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor – the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa). To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. A young generation of Muslim leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue. 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> <p>4. For the attainment of Swaraj: Gandhiji in his famous book Hind Swaraj (1909) Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and swaraj would come.</p>	
18	<p>"The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789". (Any three relevant points with brief explanations – 1 mark for each correct point – Page-5)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. France (was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch) became a Constitutional Monarchy after the French Revolution of 1789. 2. The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. 3. The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Any three relevant points with brief explanations – 1 mark for each correct point – Page-15) "The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe."</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High rise in population led to the unemployment condition and scarcity of jobs. 2. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England. 3. In those regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. 4. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country. 	3
19	<p>Write any three characteristics of a political party: (Any three relevant points with brief explanations – 1 mark for each correct point)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Political parties are goal oriented and they put forward their main programmes, policies in their manifesto. B. To capture power is the main aim of political parties for which they contest elections through peaceful and constitutional means. C. Political parties promote national interest before their party interest. D. Uphold the constitution and agree to the fundamental principles that binding the nation together. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>National Political Parties: They have their units in various states. But by and large, all these units follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the national level. (1 Mark)</p> <p>The conditions required to be a National Political Party: A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party. (1 Mark)</p>	3

	Any two National Political Parties: ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ Mark)	
20	<p>Two special steps taken by government of India to attract foreign companies to invest in India. (Any other relevant points with explanations –($1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$))</p> <p>1. Industrial zones, called Special Economic Zones (SEZs), are being set up. SEZs are to have world class facilities: electricity, water, roads, and transport, and storage, recreational and educational facilities. Companies who set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.</p> <p>2. Government has also allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment. The companies in the organised sector have to obey certain rules that aim to protect the workers' rights. Instead of hiring workers on a regular basis, companies hire workers 'flexibly' for short periods when there is intense pressure of work. This is done to reduce the cost of labor for the company. Foreign companies are demanding more flexibility in labor laws.</p>	3
21	<p>Compare the three sectors of economy on the basis of the supply of employment in the last forty years. (Answer has to be assessed as a whole)</p> <p>1. A remarkable fact about India is that while there has been a change in the share of the three sectors in GDP, a similar shift has not taken place in employment. The primary sector continues to be the largest employer.</p> <p>2. It is because not enough jobs were created in the secondary and tertiary sectors. Even though industrial output or the production of goods went up by more than nine times during the period, employment in the industry went up by around three times.</p> <p>3. The same applies to tertiary sector as well. While production in the service sector rose by more than 14 times, employment in the service sector rose around five times.</p>	3
22	<p>The Government of India embarked upon introducing agricultural reforms to improve Indian agriculture in the 1960s and 1970s:</p> <p>1. The Green Revolution based on the use of package technology</p> <p>2. The White Revolution (Operation Flood) were some of the strategies initiated to improve the lot of Indian agriculture.</p> <p>3. Limitation: But, this too led to the concentration of development in few selected areas.</p>	3
23	<p>23.1. Activities like: business, sightseeing, pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances</p> <p>23.2. Bind the Economic life: Movement of goods/passengers/raw materials from fields, mines to factories, finished products to market...etc.</p> <p>23.3. Railways are unfavourable in J & K: high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities</p> <p>23.4. Dense network of railways in N. Plains: vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources</p>	4
24	<p>1. B. Abanindranath Tagore</p> <p>2. A. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay</p> <p>3. C. Natesa Sastri</p> <p>4. B. Red, Green and White</p>	4
25	<p>1. D. It leads to political stability.</p> <p>2. A. The National Democratic Alliance.</p> <p>3. D. Ministers</p> <p>4. B. 8</p>	4
26	<p>A. The two sources of credit are: the leather supplier to supply leather & the cash from the large trader as advance. ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)</p>	4

	<p>B. Yes. The credit helped Salim to meet the ongoing expenses of production, completed production on time, and thereby increased his earnings.</p> <p>C. 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>D. Debt trap is a situation in which a debt is difficult or impossible to repay, typically because high interest payments prevent repayment of the principal.</p>	
27	<p>The main objective of the Vienna Congress was undoing the most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. Or The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon, and create a new conservative order in Europe. (1 Mark)</p> <p>The following were the changes brought about in Europe by the Vienna Congress in 1815. (Any 4 relevant points – 4 Marks – Page- 11)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. 2. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future. Thus the kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south. 3. Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of northern Italy. 4. But the German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched. 5. In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Nationalism aligned with imperialism in the Balkans led to the First World war:</u> <u>Any 5 relevant points with brief explanations. (Page No. 26)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political & geographical Conditions of the Balkans 2. Growth of Nationalism (Slavism) in the Balkans 3. Balkan Wars 4. Imperialistic attitude of the great European Powers 5. Formation of Alliances & the outbreak of the First World war 	5
28	<p>Any five (both positive and negative impacts) points with explanations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MNCs have <u>increased their investments</u> in India over the past 20 years, as they understood that investing in India has been beneficial for them and also they are interested in industries such as cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, fast food or services such as banking in urban areas because they have a large number of well-off buyers, new jobs have been created. And also provided raw materials supplied by the local companies to these MNCs have prospered. 2. Several of the top Indian companies have been benefited from the increased competition by investing in newer technology, production methods and raising their production standards. Some have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies. 3. Globalization has enabled <u>some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves</u> like Tata Motors (automobiles), Infosys (IT), Ranbaxy (medicines), which are spreading worldwide 4. Globalization has also created <u>new opportunities for companies</u> providing services, particularly those involving IT. The Indian company producing a magazine for the London based company and call centers are some examples. Besides, a host of services such as data entry, accounting, administrative tasks, and engineering are now being done cheaply in 	5

	<p>countries such as India and are exported to the developed countries.</p> <p><u>Negative impact</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Small producers and workers globalization has posed major challenge. Small manufactures have been hit hard due to competition. Several units shut down rendering many workers jobless. 2. Competition and uncertain employment – globalization and pressure of competition have made the workers job insecure. 3. The large MNC look for cheapest goods in order to cut their labour cost. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How can the government ensure that globalization is fair and its benefits are shared in a better way by all? (Any 5 relevant points with brief explanations)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The government can play a major in fair globalisation that would create opportunities for all and ensure that benefits of globalisation are shared equally in a better manner. 2. Its policies must protect the interest of both rich and powerful and all the people in the country 3. Steps should be taken by the government to ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and workers get their rights 4. It can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete. If necessary, the government can use trade and investment barriers. It can negotiate at the WTO for ‘fairer rules’. 5. It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO. 6. In the past few years, massive campaigns and representation by people’s organizations have influenced important decisions relating to trade and investments at the WTO. This has demonstrated that people also can play an important role in the struggle for fair globalization. 	
29	<p><u>Any five steps taken towards decentralization in 1992: (Any other relevant points)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies. 2. Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. 3. At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women. 4. An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections. 5. The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. 	5
30	<p><u>Any five merits of Democracy with brief explanations:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government. It responds to the needs of the people. A nondemocratic government may and can respond to the people’s needs, but it all depends on the wishes of the people who rule. 2. Democracy improves the quality of decision making. 3. Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts. India is having diversity of language, religion and cultures. Democracy in India made it possible to keep unity in diversity. In a democracy no one is a permanent winner or loser. 4. Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes. 5. Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens, because it is based on the principle of political equality, on recognizing that the poorest and least educated have the same status 	5

	as the rich and the educated.	
31	<p>A) Causes: Caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and affluent discharged into rivers. (Any two valid point=2 marks).</p> <p>B) Some suggestions to reduce : (3 marks) Minimising use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases: • Primary treatment by mechanical means- This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation • Secondary treatment by biological process • Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. This involves recycling of wastewater. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>A) Factors: Availability of raw cotton, Market, Transport including accessible port facilities, Labour, Climate (Any four points= 2 marks)</p> <p>B) Challenges:</p> <p>a) India has made a significant increase in the production of good quality long staple cotton but the need to import is still felt.</p> <p>b) Power supply is erratic</p> <p>c) Machinery needs to be upgraded in the weaving and processing sector.</p> <p>d) Other problems- low output of labour and stiff competition with the synthetic fibre industry. (Any Three points=3 marks)</p>	5
32.1	<p>A. Madras Congress Session of 1927</p> <p>B. Dandi - Gandhiji violated the salt law.</p>	2

Q. 32 (History and Geography Map)

Set-A, B & C

Class X: First Pre-Board Exam, Feb. 2021

Class X, Section: _____, Roll No. _____

Signature of Invigilator: _____

