

**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT**  
**FIRST PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION**

**SET B**

**FEB. 2021**

**CLASS X**

**Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks
1	Agglomeration economies OR Steel Authority Of India Limited (SAIL)	1
2	b) Laterite soil - Under goes intense leaching	1
3	b) Fallow land	1
4	Jute industry	1
5	a) Cards and envelops	1
6	C. September, 1932	1
7	D. To undo the changes brought about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.	1
8	D. Sir Muhammad Iqbal	1
9	B. Vertical form	1
10	<b><u>Majoritarianism:</u></b> 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 <b><u>Ethnicity:</u></b> 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	There are <b>22 languages</b> included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.	1
12	Bihar	1
13	A. Demand Deposit OR B. Double coincidence of wants	1
14	D. Accept deposits and extend loans	1
15	B. Middle of twentieth century	1
16	<b>(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</b> Sustainable development is essential for economic growth as it involves judicious use of resources which leads to economic growth by reducing wastage.	1
17	<b><u>Limitations of Civil Disobedience Movement: ( Any three relevant points to be explained)</u></b> <b>1. The ‘untouchables’ or Dalits were not moved by the abstract concept of swaraj.</b> Many Dalit leaders were keen on a different political solution to the problems of the community. They began organising themselves, demanding reserved seats in educational institution and a separate electorate. They believed only political empowerment would resolve the problem of their social disabilities. Dalit participation in Civil Disobedience Movement was limited particularly in Maharashtra. <b>2. Some of the Muslim political organisations in India were also lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement.</b> A large section of Muslims felt alienated	3

	<p>from the congress. From the mid-1920s, the congress had come to be associated with Hindu religious nationalist groups like the Hindu Maha–Sabha. Hindu Muslim riots became frequent. Every riot deepened the distance between the two communities. During the Civil Disobedience Movement, there was an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust between the two communities.</p> <p><b>3. Lack of active participation of Rich peasants, Business classes etc.</b></p>	
18	<p><b><u>Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: (Page- 13-15)</u></b>  <b><u>(Any three relevant points with examples)</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.</li> <li>2. Romanticism and cultural movements in Greece helped in developing the feeling of nationalism, sense of togetherness and love for the country through language, art, poetry, stories, folk songs, music and the past experiences. <b>(Examples from Germany to be mentioned).</b></li> <li>3. Karol Kurpinski, celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols. <b>(Examples from Poland to be mentioned).</b></li> <li>4. Polish were fighting with Russia for their culture and language.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b><u>The local people in the areas conquered by Napoleon reacted to the French rule in the following ways: ( Any three relevant points – Page No. 7)</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realize that uniform laws, standardized weights and measures, and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.</li> <li>2. However, in the areas conquered, the reactions of the local populations to French rule were mixed. Initially, in many places such as Holland and Switzerland, as well as in certain cities like Brussels, Mainz, Milan and Warsaw, the French armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty.</li> <li>3. But the initial enthusiasm soon turned to hostility, as it became clear that the new administrative arrangements did not go hand in hand with political freedom. Increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription into the French armies required to conquer the rest of Europe, all seemed to outweigh the advantages of the administrative changes.</li> </ol>	3
19	<p><b><u>Definition: A political party</u></b> is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good. <b>(1 Mark)</b></p> <p><b><u>Any two functions of a Political Party:</u></b>  <b><u>(Any two relevant points with brief explanation – 2 Marks)</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Formulate Policies &amp; Programmes</li> <li>2. Making laws</li> <li>3. Form &amp; run Governments</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b><u>Regional Political Party</u></b> is a party that is present and succeeded only in one or some states. <b>(1 Mark)</b></p> <p><b><u>The conditions required to be a Regional Political Party:</u></b> A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least two seats is recognised as a State party. <b>(1 Mark)</b></p> <p><b><u>Any two Regional political parties:</u></b> Biju Janata Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front, Mizo National Front and Telangana Rashtra Samithi etc. (<math>\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1</math>)</p>	3
20	<p><b>How does foreign trade lead to integration of markets across countries? Explain with</b></p>	3

	<p><b>an example. (Any three relevant points with explanations and examples)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets.</li> <li>2. Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world.</li> <li>3. Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.</li> <li>4. With the opening of trade, goods travel from one market to another. Choice of goods in the markets rises. Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal. And, producers in the two countries now closely compete against each other even though they are separated by thousands of miles.</li> </ol> <p><b>Example; Chinese Toys in India - page- 60</b></p>	
21	<p><b>Any three methods by which employment opportunities could be created in rural areas. (Any other relevant points)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. By spending some money or bank loan to construct a well for family to irrigate the land which would help farmer to grow more than one crop in a year.</li> <li>2. Construct dam and canals to irrigate many farms and this could create a lot of employment within the agriculture.</li> <li>3. By investing on transportation and storage of crops or making rural roads, would encourage farmers to grow more and sell crops and also provide employment in services like transport or trade.</li> <li>4. Local Banks loan at reasonable rate of interest to buy seeds fertilizers, agricultural equipment and pump sets to draw water would help to cultivate land more</li> <li>5. By identifying, promoting and locating industries and services in Semi-rural areas whereby employ large number of people. E.g. Setting Dal Mill to procure and process pulse crops and sell in the cities.</li> </ol>	3
22	<p>Kharif:- Sowing season: With the onset of monsoon- Harvesting season: September – October. Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean (Any two crops)</p> <p>Rabi:- Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.(Any two crops)</p>	3
23	<p>23.1. The major objective: to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.</p> <p>23.2. State PWD</p> <p>23.3. Under this scheme special provisions are made so that every village in the country is linked to a major town in the country by an all season motorable road.</p> <p>23.4. Border roads.</p>	4
24	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. C. Lahore</li> <li>2. B. Jawaharlal Nehru</li> <li>3. B. 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1930</li> <li>4. C. Civil Disobedience Movement</li> </ol>	4
25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. C. Multi-party system</li> <li>2. B. Partisan</li> <li>3. C. Parties are not necessary to run democratic governments.</li> <li>4. D. Both A and B</li> </ol>	4
26	<p><b>A. Cheque:</b> It 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 issued.</p> <p><b>B. What are details to be filled by the person while issuing a cheque?</b></p> <p>Name of the person to whom it is drawn, Date, Amount in rupees (both in figures and</p>	4

	<p>words), Account Number, Bank Branch, and Signature.</p> <p><b>C. Mention <u>any one advantages</u> of making payment by cheque.</b></p> <p>1. It is more convenient than carrying cash around. 2. Payments can be stopped if necessary. 3. Cheques are safer if crossed. 4. One does not have to count notes and risk making counting mistakes.</p> <p><b>D. Write <u>any one functions</u> of money.</b></p> <p>1. Money as a medium of exchange. 2. Money as a measure of value. 3. Money as a store of value. 4. Money as a standard for deferred (later) payments.</p>	
27	<p><b><u>Any 5 relevant points with brief explanations. (Page No. 26)</u></b></p> <p>1. Political &amp; 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 &amp; the outbreak of the First World war:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn-out process.</b></p> <p><b><u>Any 5 relevant points with brief explanations. (Page No. 22)</u></b></p> <p><b><u>1. Role of ethnic groups</u></b> – The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones – such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions. But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands.</p> <p><b><u>2. England became a Constitutional Monarchy or Glorious Revolution of 1688.</u></b> The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged.</p> <p><b><u>3. The Act of Union 1707</u></b> - The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’ meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland.</p> <p><b><u>4. The growth of the British identity:</u></b> The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members. The growth of a British identity meant that Scotland’s distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed. The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland. Ireland also suffered a similar fate.</p> <p><b><u>5. Formation of United Kingdom in 1801:</u></b> After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen (1798), Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. A new ‘British nation’ was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture. The symbols of the new Britain – the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King), and the English language – were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.</p>	5
28	<p><b><u>Any five (both positive and negative impacts) points with explanations:</u></b></p> <p><b><u>1. MNCs have increased their investments</u></b> 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.</p> <p><b><u>2. Several of the top Indian companies</u></b> have been benefited from the increased</p>	5

	<p>competition by investing in newer technology, production methods and raising their production standards. Some have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies.</p> <p>3. Globalization has enabled <b><u>some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves</u></b> like Tata Motors (automobiles), Infosys (IT), Ranbaxy (medicines), which are spreading worldwide</p> <p>4. Globalization has also created <b><u>new opportunities for companies</u></b> 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 countries such as India and are exported to the developed countries.</p> <p><b><u>Negative impact</u></b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>2. Competition and uncertain employment – globalization and pressure of competition have made the workers job insecure.</p> <p>3. The large MNC look for cheapest goods in order to cut their labour cost.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>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)</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>2. Its policies must protect the interest of both rich and powerful and all the people in the country</p> <p>3. Steps should be taken by the government to ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and workers get their rights</p> <p>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’.</p> <p>5. It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.</p> <p>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.</p>	
29	<p><b><u>Any five features of federalism: (Any 5 relevant features with brief explanations &amp; examples)</u></b></p> <p>1. There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.</p> <p>2. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.</p> <p>3 The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. So the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed.</p> <p>4 The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.</p> <p>5 Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government.</p>	5
30	<p><b><u>Any five merits of Democracy with brief explanations:</u></b></p>	5

	<p>1. A democratic government is a better government because it is a <b>more accountable form of government</b>. 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.</p> <p>2. Democracy improves the <b>quality of decision making</b>.</p> <p>3. Democracy provides a <b>method to deal with differences and conflicts</b>. 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.</p> <p>4. Democracy is better than other forms of government because <b>it allows us to correct its own mistakes</b>.</p> <p>5. Democracy <b>enhances the dignity of citizens</b>, because it is based on the principle of political equality, on recognizing that the poorest and least educated have the same status as the rich and the educated.</p>	
31	<p><b>A) Textile Industry occupies unique position: (3 marks)</b> Any three points</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contributes significantly to industrial production,</li> <li>2. Employment generation</li> <li>3. Foreign exchange earnings.</li> <li>4. Only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e., from raw material to the highest value added products.</li> </ol> <p><b>(Also accept, the following answers, they are as per the old worksheet) Any three points</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) It contributes significantly to industrial production (14%).</li> <li>2) Contributes to employment generation (35 million persons- directly- the second largest after agriculture)</li> <li>3) Source of foreign exchange earnings. (About 24.6%)</li> <li>4) It contributes 4% towards GDP.</li> <li>5) It is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e. from raw material to the highest value added products. (Explain each points)</li> </ol> <p><b>B) Second most important metallurgical industry: Aluminium smelting (1 mark)</b></p> <p><b>Why gaining popularity-Reason:</b> It is light, resistant to corrosion, a good conductor of heat, malleable and becomes strong when it is mixed with other metals. It is used to manufacture aircraft, utensils and wires. It has gained popularity as a substitute of steel, copper, zinc and lead in a number of industries.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(any one point =1 mark)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Manufacturing industries not only help in modernizing agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy.</li> <li>b) They also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agriculture income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>d) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	5
32.1	<p>A. Madras Congress Session of 1927</p> <p>B. Dandi - Gandhiji violated the salt law. (Marked Map – Set A, B &amp; C together)</p>	2

