

CLASS:  
X

**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
SECOND PERIODIC TEST**

SUBJECT:  
Social  
Science

16.09.18  
Q.NO.

**SET - C  
VALUE POINTS-MARKING SCHEME**

SPLIT UP  
OF MARKS

- |                                     |   |           |             |                                     |                                    |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------|-------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1.                                  | Geologists define mineral as a homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure.   | 1         |             |                                     |                                    |   |
| 2.                                  | Because of low carbon dioxide emissions and is, therefore, the fuel for the present century.  | 1         |             |                                     |                                    |   |
| 3.                                  | Bombay  | 1         |             |                                     |                                    |   |
| 4.                                  | Gandhi  | 1         |             |                                     |                                    |   |
| 5.                                  | Municipal Corporation   | 1         |             |                                     |                                    |   |
| 6.                                  | Gram Panchayat is a locouncil consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch   | 1         |             |                                     |                                    |   |
| 7.                                  | <table border="1"><tr><td>ORGANISED</td><td>UNORGANISED</td></tr><tr><td>bank officials, government servants</td><td>Rickshaw pullers, Domestic workers</td></tr></table>   | ORGANISED | UNORGANISED | bank officials, government servants | Rickshaw pullers, Domestic workers | 1 |
| ORGANISED                           | UNORGANISED   |           |             |                                     |                                    |   |
| bank officials, government servants | Rickshaw pullers, Domestic workers  |           |             |                                     |                                    |   |
| 8.                                  | Tertiary Sector   | 1         |             |                                     |                                    |   |
| 9.                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Gandhi launched civil disobedience movement in 1930 violating the tax law . one of his major demands was to remove the tax on salt</li><li>Gandhi started his famous salt march on 12 th March accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers from Sabarmati to Dandi .</li><li>Addressing the crowds he talked about Swaraj and the need for peacefully defying the British. On 6<sup>th</sup> April ,he reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling the sea water</li></ul> | 3         |             |                                     |                                    |   |
| 10.                                 | (1 ½+1½)  | 3         |             |                                     |                                    |   |

Based on the ownership of assets , the sectors are divided into private sector and public sector

In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. Its prime motive is public welfare . eg. Indian railway

In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services are in the hands of private individuals or companies. Its motive is profit . eg: TISCO

(any relevant examples )

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|-----|---|---|
| 11. | <u>It has following implications:</u>   | 3 |
|     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. It is expected that use of solar energy will be minimize the dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes.</li><li>2. More use of solar energy will contribute to environmental</li></ul> |   |

conservation.

12. 3. It will also ensure adequate supply of manure in agriculture. 3  
Distinguish between crosscutting and overlapping social differences  
referring to the social differences of Northern Ireland and Netherlands .  
(1½ = 1 ½ )

**Overlapping** social differences create deep social divisions and tensions. In Northern Ireland both Catholics and Protestants exist. The class and religion overlap with each other in the country. Catholics are more likely to be poor, and discriminated against, leading to conflicts between each other.

**Cross-cutting** social differences usually do not lead to conflicts hence are easier to accommodate. In Netherlands, class and religion cut across each other. Catholics and Protestants exist and are equally likely to be poor or rich hence less chances of conflicts.