

CLASS X	INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT FIRST PERIODIC ASSESSMENT SOCIAL SCIENCE-----Marking Scheme	SUBJECT
	SET - A	
Q. NO.	VALUE POINTS	SPLIT UP OF MARKS
1	<p>“Land is a natural resource of utmost importance”. Justify the statement.</p> <p>We live on land, we perform our economic activities on land and we use it in different ways with careful planning.</p>	1
2	<p>What was the aim of agenda 21?</p> <p>It aims at achieving global sustainable development.</p>	1
3	<p>Christians in Sri Lanka:</p> <p>There are about 7 per cent Christians.</p> <p>(DP-TB: 03)</p>	1
4	<p>Belgians amended the Constitution: 4 Times,</p> <p>Between-1970 and 1993 (Note both years should be correct)</p> <p>D.P-Pg:</p>	($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)
5	<p>The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. recognition of Tamil as an official language, 2. for the regional autonomy 3. Equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs. <p>(any two points) D.P- Pg: 4</p>	($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)
6	<p>Name given for the Government at provisional or regional level in India:</p> <p>State government. D.P- Pg: 8-9</p>	1
7	<p>Average income. Total income of a country divided by total population.</p>	1
8	<p>The no of children die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 children born in that particular year.</p>	1
9	<p>Reasons for the alienation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. ii. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. iii. All these government measures, coming one after the other, 	1+1+1=3

	<p>gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils.</p> <p>D.P.- Pg: 3</p>	
10	<p>Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. 2. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. 3. In a democracy, interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process. <p>(Assessed as whole answer) D.P- Pg: 9</p>	1+1+1=3
11	<p>Human capital formation – compare countries based on the educational levels , health status and PCI.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Infant mortality rate b) Literacy rate c) Gross enrollment ratio <p>B.M.I. (any two)</p>	1+1+1
12	<p>Explain the ways to solve the problem of land degradation.</p> <p>There are many ways to solve the problem of land degradation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Afforestation and proper management of grazing can help to some extent. b) Planting of shelter belts of plants, control on over grazing, stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes are some of the methods to check land degradation. 	3

	<p>c) 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>	
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