

Mr. Vikram

**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
SECOND PRELIM EXAMINATION  
FEB-03- 2019  
CLASS X**

SET-A

**Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE**

| Q.<br>NO | Answers  | Marks                           |
|----------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1.       | 1. Frankfurt Assembly convened -On 18 May 1848<br>2. 831 elected representatives attended it. (H-Pg:17)  | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ |
| 2.       | 6 colours. (H-Pg:166)  | 1                               |
| 3.       | Arunachal Pradesh is a hilly, dissected and undulating area covered with forests.<br><b>OR</b><br>extremely fine i.e. clayey material, capacity to hold moisture, poor in phosphoric contents, develop deep cracks etc (any one)   | 1                               |
| 4.       | There are about 7 per cent Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala. (DP-TB: 03)   | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ |
| 5.       | <b>Collateral</b> is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. (E-TB- 44)<br><b>OR</b><br>Two examples of objects used by ancient Indians as money: Grains and Cattle (E-TB-40)   | 1                               |
| 6.       | 'Special Economic Zones' are set up by Central and State Governments in India because:<br>In recent years, the central and state governments in India are taking special steps <b>to attract foreign companies to invest in India</b> . Industrial zones, called Special Economic Zones (SEZs), are being set up. (E-TB- 67)<br><b>OR</b><br>The companies need not pay tax set up in the Special Economic Zone for <b>5 years</b> . (E-TB- 67)  | 1                               |
| 7.       | <b>Right to Seek Redressal</b><br>Consumers have Right to Seek Redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation. He/ She have the right to get compensation depending on the degree of damage.<br>Explanation done through an example may also be considered. (E-TB- 82)  | 1                               |
| 8.       | <b>The formation of British Nation State: (3x1=3)</b><br>1. 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.<br>2. 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.<br>3. 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.<br>4. 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. The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members.<br>Any other relevant points. (Assessed as whole answer) (H-TB: 22) | 3x1                             |
| 9.       | 'A new visual culture was taking shape in the world of Indian print culture'. (3x1=3)<br>1. With the setting up of an increasing number of printing presses, visual images could be easily reproduced in multiple copies. Painters like Raja Ravi Varma produced images for mass circulation.<br>2. Poor wood engravers who made woodblocks set up shop near the letterpresses, and were employed by print shops.<br>3. Cheap prints and calendars, easily available in the bazaar, could be bought even by the poor to decorate the walls of their homes or places of work. These prints began shaping popular ideas about modernity and tradition, religion and politics, and society and culture. (3x1=3) H- Pg-171   | 3                               |
| 10.      | In Gendathur village, Mysore, about 200 households have adopted the rooftop rainwater harvesting method, thereby making the village rich in rainwater. The state of Tamil Nadu has made it compulsory for all the houses to have rooftop rainwater harvesting structures. Defaulters are severely punished. Roof top   |                                 |

①

harvesting is the most common practice in Shillong, Meghalaya. About 15-25 % of the total water requirement of the household comes from rooftop harvesting. Kuls, guls of Western Himalayas and Khadins and Johads in Rajasthan are still built to store rainwater and Bamboo drip irrigation system.

OR

Houses in the semi arid regions of Rajasthan have traditionally constructed tanks for storing drinking water. They are big and are a part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system. The tanks are constructed inside the main house or the courtyard, and are connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. The rain falling on the rooftop travels down and is stored in the tanks. The first spell of rain is not collected as this water cleans the roof and the pipes. The rainwater from the subsequent spells is collected. This water is used till the next rainy season, and is a reliable source of water even after other sources have dried up. The tanks also help in cooling the houses as rooms built around them have generally low temperatures due to conduction.

11. Intensive: This type of farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land. It is labour intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.

The 'right of inheritance' leading to the division of land among successive generations has rendered land-holding size uneconomical, the farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative source of livelihood. Thus, there is enormous pressure on agricultural land.

Commercial farming:

The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity. The degree of commercialization of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop. (any three differences)

12. Centre- State relations before and after 1990:  $(1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3)$

Before 1990:

1. For a long time, the same party ruled both at the Centre and in most of the States. In those days, the Central Government would often misuse the Constitution to dismiss the State governments that were controlled by rival parties. This undermined the spirit of federalism.  $(1\frac{1}{2})$
2. All this changed significantly after 1990: This period saw the rise of regional political parties in many States of the country. This was also the beginning of the era of COALITION GOVERNMENTS at the Centre.
3. Since no single party got a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the major national parties had to enter into an alliance with many parties including several regional parties to form a government at the Centre.
4. It led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of State Governments. This trend was supported by a major judgment of the Supreme Court that made it difficult for the Central Government to dismiss state governments in an arbitrary manner. (DP-TB: 20)  $(1\frac{1}{2})$

13. Political Expression of Social Division-

1. This allows various disadvantaged and marginal social groups to express their grievances and get the government to attend to these.
2. They can voice their demand in a peaceful and constitutional manner through elections.
3. They can fight for their recognition and also to accommodate diversity.

All the points to be explained.

(D.P, Ch-3- Pg: 37 )

OR

Social divisions affect politics negatively:

1. At first sight, it would appear that the combination of politics and social divisions is very dangerous and explosive.
2. Democracy involves competition among various political parties. Their competition tends to divide any

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All the points to be explained.

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②

$(1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3)$

3

2+1=3

society.

3. If they start competing in terms of some existing social divisions, it can make social divisions into political divisions and lead to conflict, violence or even disintegration of a country. This has happened in many countries.

- **Example:** Unionist and Nationalist Parties in Ireland, Yugoslavia was divided into six independent states.

(Assessed as full answer) D.P Ch 3- Pg:34 (2+1=3)

14. **Democracy is a better form of government when compared with dictatorship or any other alternative form of government because it:** 3

1. Promotes equality among citizens
2. Enhances the dignity of the individual
3. Improves the quality of decision making
4. Provides a method to resolve conflicts
5. Allows room to correct mistakes.

(Any three points to be explained) DP- Ch-7 Outcomes of Democracy, Pg: 90

15. 1. Bihar (1 Mark) 1+1+1
2. Bihar has a highest Infant Mortality Rate because it has no adequate provision for basic health and educational facilities. (Any one point) (1 Mark)
3. **Infant Mortality Rate (or IMR)** indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year. (1 Mark) (E-TB- 10)

16. **Borrower should observe the following for the proper use of loan taken :** 3

1. Proper planning of both for borrowing and spending of loan amount.
2. Use the loan for the purpose for which it has been borrowed.
3. Follow the terms and conditions of the credit.
4. To develop consciousness to repay the loan on time.

Any three values to be explained.

Note: Any other view written by the student relevant to the question need to be considered. (E-TB- 43-44)

OR

**Banks and cooperatives should increase their lending in rural areas :** 3x1

1. Formal sector charges low rate of interest.
2. Lack of formal sources of credit in villages.
3. Villagers mainly depend on informal sector.
4. They charge high rate of interest.
5. Borrowers come under debt trap.
6. Therefore there is a need to expand formal sectors so that everyone receives these loans.
7. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained) (E-TB- 50)

17. 1. **World Trade Organisation (W.T.O.)** is an organisation whose aim is to liberalise international trade. 3  
Started at the initiative of the developed countries, W.T.O. establishes rules regarding international trade, and sees that these rules are obeyed. Nearly 160 countries of the world are currently members of the W.T.O. (as on June 2014).
2. Though W.T.O. is supposed to allow free trade for all, in practice, it is seen that the developed countries have unfairly retained trade barriers. On the other hand, W.T.O. rules have forced the developing countries to remove trade barriers. An example of this is the current debate on trade in agricultural products. (E-TB- 65) (Assessed as a whole answer)

OR

**Technology enabled Globalisation: (3)**

**Technology:** Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process. For instance, the past fifty years have seen several improvements in transportation technology. This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs. (2 Marks)

**Example:** Containers for transport of goods. (Explain) (1 Mark) (E-TB-62)

18. 1. It is because consumers have the right to be informed about the particulars of goods and services that they purchase. Consumers can then complain and ask for compensation or replacement if the product proves to be defective in any manner. 1+2=3

**For example:**

- (i) If we buy a product and find it defective well within the expiry period, we can ask for a replacement. If the expiry period was not printed, the manufacturer would blame the shopkeeper and will not accept the

3

responsibility. If people sell medicines that have expired severe action can be taken against them.  
(ii) Similarly, one can protest and complain if someone sells a good at more than the printed price on the packet. This is indicated by 'MRP' — maximum retail price. In fact consumers can bargain with the seller to sell at less than the MRP.

(E-TB- 80)

19.
  - In the mid-nineteenth century, **Henry Mayhew** wrote several volumes on the London labour, and compiled long lists of those who made a living from crime.
  - Many of whom he listed as 'criminals' were in fact poor people who lived by stealing lead from roofs, food from shops, lumps of coal, and clothes drying on hedges.
  - There were others who were more skilled at their trade, expert at their jobs.
  - They were the cheats and tricksters, pickpockets and petty thieves crowding the streets of London.
  - In an attempt to discipline the population, the authorities imposed high penalties for crime and offered work to those who were considered the 'deserving poor'. (Assessed as a whole answer) (H-TB: 129)
20. **In many places nai – dhobi bandhs** were organised by panchayats to deprive landlords of the services of even barbers and washer men. (1 Mark) 5

**Events:**

- In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra – a sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji as an indentured labourer. The movement there was against talukdars and landlords who demanded from peasants exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses.
- Peasants had to do begar and work at landlords' farms without any payment. As tenants they had no security of tenure, being regularly evicted so that they could acquire no right over the leased land.

**Swaraj and Non Cooperation according to them:**

- The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar, and social boycott of oppressive landlords. In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances.
- By October, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others. Within a month, over 300 branches had been set up in the villages around the region.
- So when the Non- Cooperation Movement began the following year, the effort of the **Congress** was to integrate the Awadh peasant struggle into the wider struggle. The peasant movement, however, developed in forms that the Congress leadership was unhappy with.
- As the movement spread in 1921, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted, and grain hoards were taken over. In many places local leaders told peasants that Gandhiji had declared that no taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed among the poor. The name of the Mahatma was being invoked to sanction all action and aspirations. (H-TB: 59)

OR

- In Nagpur (1 Mark)

**Congress was reluctant because:**

- The industrialists came closer to the Congress, but the workers stayed aloof.
- Congress felt this would alienate industrialists.
- It would divide its anti imperial forces.
- Civil Disobedience Movement would be weakened.

Any other relevant point. **All points to be analysed. Pg-66(H)**

21. Water pollution caused by discharge of industrial effluents need to be treated on all three levels i.e primary, secondary and tertiary.  
Overdrawing of ground water reserves by industry where there is a threat to ground water resources also needs to be regulated legally. Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators. Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories. Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers. Almost all machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise. Noise absorbing material may be used apart from personal use of earplugs and earphones.
22. **Physiographic factors:**  
a) **Northern plains:** Northern plains are vast level land. It provides the most favourable conditions

to lay down railway tracks.

b) *Peninsular region*: In the hilly terrains of the Peninsular region railways tracks are laid through low hill gaps, which increased the cost of construction of railways tracks.

c) *High relief and sparse population* The Himalayan mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief and sparse population.

d) *Desert region*: The desert region of western Rajasthan does not allow to develop railway lines in the region.

e) *Other areas and difficulty in construction of railways*: The swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand are also not suited to construct railway lines.

23. **The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976** provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work. (1 Mark)

1+2+2

Two other areas where women are discriminated and disadvantaged other than in the work place:

1. Literacy rate
2. Child Sex Ratio (Explain both points) (2 Marks each) (DP-TB: 43)

24. **Recognised Parties:**

(2+1+1

+1=5)

1. Election Commission offers some special facilities to large and established parties. These parties are given a unique symbol – only the official candidates of that party can use that election symbol.
2. Parties that get this privilege and some other special facilities are 'recognised' by the Election Commission for this purpose. That is why these parties are called, 'recognised political parties'. (DP-TB: 79)

**Communist Party of India - Marxist (CPI-M):**

1. The party founded in 1964.
2. Believes in Marxism- Leninism. Supports socialism, secularism and democracy and opposes imperialism and communalism.
3. Accepts democratic elections as a useful and helpful means for securing the objective of socioeconomic justice in India. (2+1+2=5)  
(DP-TB: 80-81)

OR

**Importance of Political Parties:**

1. Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties. Political parties perform various functions.
2. Every candidate in the elections will be independent so no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes.
3. The government may be formed, but its utility will remain ever uncertain.
4. Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality.
5. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.

5

**To be assessed as whole. Pg 74 (D.P)**

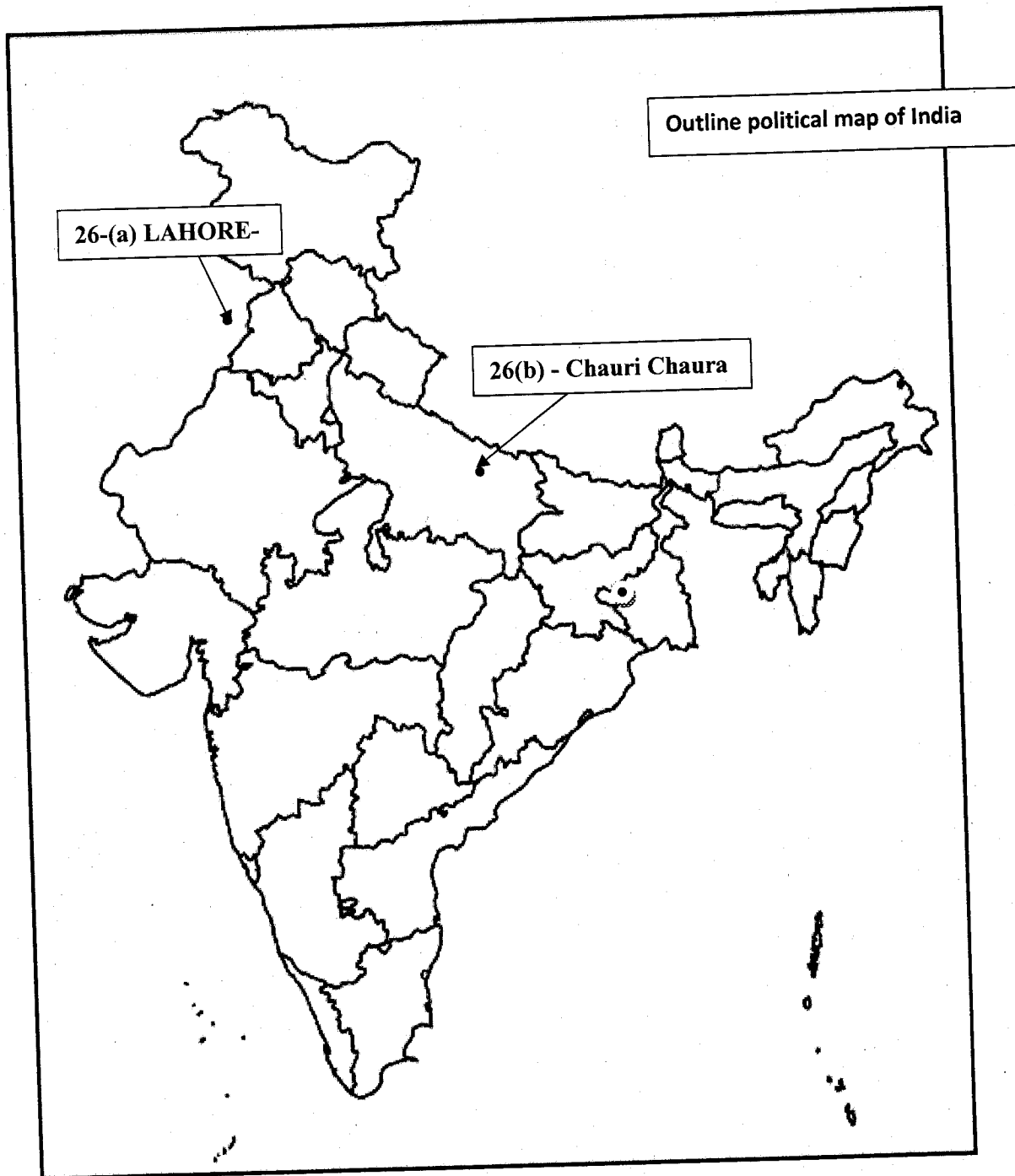
25. 1. For the short-term, recognising the need for quick employment, the central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005).
2. Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people. The types of work that would in future help to increase the production from land will be given preference under the Act.
- (Assessed as a whole answer) (E-TB- 29)

5

26. History Map

**Map Q. 26-A & B**

5



6



**INIDAN SCHOOL MUSCAT**  
**SECOND PRELIM EXAMINATION**  
**3<sup>rd</sup> FEB. 2019**

SET-B

**CLASS X**

**Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE**

| Q.NO. | Answers   | Marks                               |
|-------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1.    | Leader of the volunteers marched towards South Italy and Kingdom of the Two Sicilies' in 1860: Garibaldi ( <b>H-Pg: 21</b> )  | 1                                   |
| 2.    | From the 1880s, the Naval Kishore Press at Lucknow and the Shri Venkateshwar Press in Bombay published: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Numerous religious texts in vernaculars.</li> <li>2. In their printed and portable form, these could be read easily by the faithful at any place and time. They could also be read out to large groups of illiterate men and women. (<math>\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1</math>)</li> </ul> <b>(H-TB-170)</b> |                                     |
| 3.    | Some human activities such as deforestation, over grazing, mining and quarrying have contributed significantly in land degradation.   |                                     |
|       | <b>OR</b>   |                                     |
|       | The laterite soil develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall. This is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain. Humus content of the soil is low because most of the micro organisms, particularly the decomposers, like bacteria, get destroyed due to high temperature .(any one)   |                                     |
| 4.    | One benefit of power sharing – Reduces social conflict. ( <b>D.P-Pg: 6</b> )  | 1                                   |
| 5.    | Alternative mode of Payment:<br>Cheque, demand deposits or debit or credit cards.<br>Any other relevant point.<br><b>Any one point. (1 Mark) (E-TB-41)</b>  | 1                                   |
|       | <b>OR</b>   |                                     |
|       | An argument that there is great need to expand formal sources of credit in rural India: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No banks in rural area</li> <li>2. High interest rate</li> <li>3. Any other relevant point (Any one Point) (<b>E- TB-Pg: 48</b>)</li> </ul>   |                                     |
| 6.    | <b>A MNC</b> is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.<br><b>Example (Any one)</b><br>Tata Motors (automobiles),<br>Infosys (IT), Ranbaxy (medicines), Asian Paints (paints),<br>Sundaram Fasteners (nuts and bolts)<br>( $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ ) ( <b>E-TB-56 &amp; 67</b> )  | ( $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ ) |
|       | <b>OR</b>   |                                     |
|       | World Trade Organisation (W.T.O.) is an organisation whose aim is to liberalise international trade.  |                                     |
| 7.    | How is the maximum retail price printed on packets beneficial for you?<br><b>Maximum retail price (MRP) printed on packets is beneficial for us:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The seller cannot sell more than the printed price (MRP).</li> <li>ii. We can bargain with the seller to sell at less cost than MRP.</li> </ul> <b>(Any one point to be given) (E-TB-80)</b>   | 1                                   |
|       | <b>SECTION B (3X11=33)</b>  |                                     |
| 8.    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The first upheaval took place in France in July 1830.</li> </ul> <b><u>its effects on France and Europe:</u></b>   | (1+2=3)                             |

7

1. The Bourbon kings who had been restored to power during the conservative reaction after 1815, were now overthrown by liberal revolutionaries who installed a constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe at its head.
2. 'When France sneezes,' Metternich once remarked, 'the rest of Europe catches cold.' The July Revolution sparked an uprising in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.

(Assessed as whole answer) H-Pg:13

9. **Printers and publishers continuously developed new strategies to sell their product:** 3

1. Nineteenth-century periodicals serialized important novels, which gave birth to a particular way of writing novels.
2. In the 1920s in England, popular works were sold in cheap series, called the Shilling Series.
3. The dust cover or the book jacket is also a twentieth-century innovation. With the onset of the Great Depression in the 1930s, publishers feared a decline in book purchases. To sustain buying, they brought out cheap paperback editions.

(3x1=3) (H-TB-166)

10. Discuss the main reason for the occurrence of inter- state water disputes and also give two ways to solve the problem of water scarcity.

- i.) Distribution of water i.e percentage share ii) Volume of water enjoyed by upper states where the river originates iii) sharing the cost of construction and maintenance of multipurpose dam.
- ii.) Two ways to solve are rain water harvesting, growing trees and conserving water and Drip irrigation. ( Any two)

OR

Advantages: Multipurpose river projects help in irrigation, electricity production, flood control, inland navigation and fish breeding and employment

Disadvantages: The reservoirs destroy local flora and fauna. Many native villages are submerged, and people lose their livelihood, flooding and destruction. (any valid point)

11. Explain the institutional reform programs introduced by the government in the interest of farmers.

- i) Crop insurance against drought, flood, fire etc.
- ii) Minimum Support Price policy.
- iii) Subsidy on agricultural inputs and resources such as power and fertilisers.
- iv) Kissan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme.
- v) Weather bulletins to update the farmers about any natural calamity.

12. 1. **Union List** includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign 1+1+1

2. **Concurrent List** includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State.

(Any two) (1 Mark)

3. The subjects that do not fall in any of the three lists like computer software that came up after the constitution was made and according to our constitution, the Union Government has the power to legislate on these '**residuary**' subjects. (1 Mark) (D-TB-16-17)

13. **The three factors that determine the outcome of politics of social divisions. (3x1=3)** 3

1. Three factors are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions. First of all, the outcome depends on how people perceive their identities. Eg-Belgium
2. Second, it depends on how political leaders raise the demands of any community. The demand for 'only Sinhala' was at the cost of the interest and identity of the Tamil community in Sri Lanka. In Yugoslavia, the leaders of different ethnic communities presented their demands in such a way that these could not be accommodated within a single country.
3. Third, it depends on how the government reacts to demands of different groups. As we saw

in the examples of Belgium and Sri Lanka, if the rulers are willing to share power and accommodate the reasonable demands of minority community, social divisions become less threatening for the country. (3x1=3) **Explain all points. (D.P-Pg: 36-37)**

**OR**

**Crosscutting differences:**

If social differences cross cut one another, it is difficult to pit one group of people against the other. It means that groups that share a common interest on one issue are likely to be in different sides on a different issue. (1 Mark)

Example: Northern Ireland and Netherland. (Explain)

(2 Marks) Assessed as full points. D.P –Pg:33

14. **‘Evidence shows that in practice many democracies did not fulfill the expectation of producing economic development in the country’:** 3x1=3

1. If we consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, dictatorships have slightly higher rate of economic growth.
2. Economic development depends on several factors: country’s population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc.
3. However, the difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible. Overall, it cannot be said that democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorships in this respect.
4. When such a significant difference in the rates of economic growth between countries under dictatorship and democracy, it is better to prefer democracy as it has several other positive outcomes.
5. One example of a democratic and a dictatorial country to be given to support the answer.

(Assessed as a whole answer) (DP-TB-93) (3x1=3)

15. 1. ‘Life expectancy at birth’ Life Expectancy at birth denotes, as the name suggests, average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth. 1+1+1=3
2. Nepal and Bangladesh have low per capita income than that of India, yet they are better than India in life expectancy.
3. ‘Net Attendance Ratio’: Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group. (1+1+1=3) (Based on 2018-2019 NCERT- E-10 &13-14)

16. The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans: 1+2=3

1. The RBI monitors the banks whether they are maintaining minimum cash balance.
2. The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just for profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.
3. Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc. (1+2=3) (E- TB-Pg: 48)

**OR**

**“Credit Helps as well as harms and pushes the farmers into a debt trap”:**

2+1=3

In rural areas, the main demand for credit is for crop production.

Example: In Swapna’s case, the failure of the crop made loan repayment impossible.

(E- Page 44) (2+1=3)

17. **The impact of globalization on our daily:** 3

1. As consumers in today’s world, we have a wide choice of goods and services before us.
2. The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and televisions made by the leading manufacturers of the world are within our reach.
3. Every season, new models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads. Gone are the days when Ambassador and Fiat were the only cars on Indian roads.
4. Today, Indians are buying cars produced by nearly all the top companies in the world. A

similar explosion of brands can be seen for many other goods: from shirts to televisions to processed fruit juices.

5. Such wide-ranging choice of goods in our markets is a relatively recent phenomenon. You wouldn't have found such a wide variety of goods in Indian markets even two decades back.

Any other relevant points (3x1=3) E-TB-55 (Any three points explain in detail).

OR

The special steps taken by government of India to attract foreign companies to invest in India.

SEZ (Explain) Assessed as whole answer (3) E-TB-67

3x1=3

18.

**Consumer rights have awakened and empowered:**

- (i) Consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation.  
(ii) If any damage is done to a consumer, he/she has the right to get the compensation depending upon the degree of damage. This is covered under COPRA.

The government has also introduced RTI (Right to Information Act) – to empower the consumer.

- (iv) Right to be informed about the particulars of goods and services that consumers purchase.  
(v) Right to choice- Any consumer who receives a service in whatever capacity, regardless of age, gender and nature of service, has the right to choose whether to continue to receive that service. Under this right, a consumer may also choose any of the various brands of a product available in the market.  
(vi) Right to redressal: Consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation.

- (vii) Right to represent: The act has enabled us as consumers to have the right to represent the consumer courts.

- (viii) Any other relevant point.

Any three points to be explained. (E-TB-80 to 82)

SECTION C (5x7=35)

19.

**'The racial pattern of Bombay housing was true of all three Presidency cities'.**

1. Bombay was a crowded city. While every Londoner in the 1840s enjoyed an average space of 155 square yards, Bombay had a mere 9.5 square yards.  
2. By 1872, when London had an average of 8 persons per house, the density in Bombay was as high as 20.  
3. From its earliest days, Bombay did not grow according to any plan, and houses, especially in the Fort area, were interspersed with gardens.  
4. The Bombay Fort area which formed the heart of the city in the early 1800s was divided between a 'native' town, where most of the Indians lived, and a European or 'white' section.  
5. A European suburb and an industrial zone began to develop to the north of the Fort settlement area, with a similar suburb and cantonment in the south. This racial pattern was true of all three Presidency cities. (5x1=5) (Assessed as a whole answer) (H-TB-142)

5

20.

**The Civil Disobedience Movement come into force in various parts of the country:**

- i. The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement.  
ii. People were now asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British, as they had done in 1921-22, but also to break colonial laws.  
iii. Thousands in different parts of the country broke the salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.  
iv. As the movement spread, foreign cloth was boycotted, and liquor shops were picketed.  
v. Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes, village officials resigned, and in many places forest people violated forest laws – going into Reserved Forests to collect wood and graze cattle.  
vi. Any other relevant points. (Assessed as a whole answer) (H-TB-64)

5

OR

**Congress reluctant in participation of women**

- i. Congress was keen only on the symbolic presence of women within the organization.

Page 4 of 7

10

- ii. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, and be good mothers and good wives.
- iii. Any other relevant point. (2)

**Participation of women in Civil Disobedience Movement**

- i. During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to participate in protest marches.
- ii. Manufactured salt and picketed liquor shops.
- iii. Boycotted foreign goods.
- iv. Many went to jail.
- v. Women were from high caste families and from rich peasant households participated.
- vi. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to nation as a sacred duty of women.
- vii. Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained (3) (H-TB-66-67)**

21. 'Although industries contribute significantly to India's economic growth but the increase in pollution that these have caused cannot be overlooked'. Comment

- 1) Air Pollution: Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants, and burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories that ignore pollution norms. Toxic gas leaks can be very hazardous with long-term effects.
- 2) Water Pollution: Paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electroplating industries that let out dyes, detergents, acids, salts and heavy metals like lead and mercury pesticides, fertilisers, synthetic chemicals with carbon, plastics and rubber, etc. into the water bodies
- 3) Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling.
- 4) Land Pollution : Plastic industries throw plastic and other non-biodegradable waste in the environment.
- 5) Noise Pollution: Unwanted sound is an irritant and a source of stress. Industrial and construction activities, machinery, factory equipment, generators, saws and pneumatic and electric drills also make a lot of noise.

22. Explain how economic and administrative factors affect distribution of railways in the country

**Economic and Administrative factors:**

1. Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers.
2. Northern plains have high density of population and rich agricultural resources.
3. Plateau region of Chhotanagpur is rich in mineral resources. As a result railway tracks are spread over the region.
4. Industrial regions of the country directly linked with railway lines.
5. Administrative factors: Due to the vastness of the country the railway has been divided in 16 different railway zones. This help managing the railways.

23. 'Communal Politics'

When beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions, when the demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another and when state power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest. This manner of using religion in politics is communal politics. (2 Marks)

Three instances to show the relationship between religion and politics. (3x1=3)

1. Gandhiji's view
2. Human Rights
3. Women's movement and family laws. Explain all three. (D-TB- 46-47)

24. Multi Party System with example:

If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multiparty system. Eg: India (2 Marks) (D.P- Pg:77)

(2+3=5)

2+1+1+1  
=5)

11

Communist Party of India (CPI): Formed in 1925.

1. Symbol: Grain and sickle
2. Objectives: Believes in Marxism-Leninism, secularism and democracy. Opposed to the forces of secessionism and communalism. Accepts parliamentary democracy as a means of promoting the interests of the working class, farmers and the poor.

(1+1+1=3) (D-TB-80)

OR

**'No party system is ideal for all countries and all situations': (5x1=5)**

Party system is not something any country can choose. It evolves over a long time, depending on the nature of society, its social and regional divisions, its history of politics and its system of elections. These cannot be changed very quickly. Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances. For example, if India has evolved a multiparty system, it is because the social and geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties. No system is ideal for all countries and all situations. (Assessed as whole answer) D.P- Pg: 77

25. **To increase employment in the urban areas:**

5x1=5

- In India about 60 per cent of the population belongs to the age group 5-29 years. Out of this, only about 52 per cent are attending educational institutions. A few ways to increase employment opportunities other than large-scale industries in India are:
  1. A study conducted by the Planning Commission (now known as NITI Aayog) estimates that nearly 20 lakh jobs could be created in the education sector alone.
  2. Similarly, if we are to improve the health situation, we need many more doctors, nurses, health workers etc. These are some ways by which jobs would be created.
  3. Every state or region has potential for increasing the income and employment for people in that area.
  4. It could be tourism, or regional craft industry, or new services like IT. Some of these would require proper planning and support from the government.

(All points to be explained) 5x1=5(E-TB-28-29)

SECTION D (1X5=5)

26. History Map:

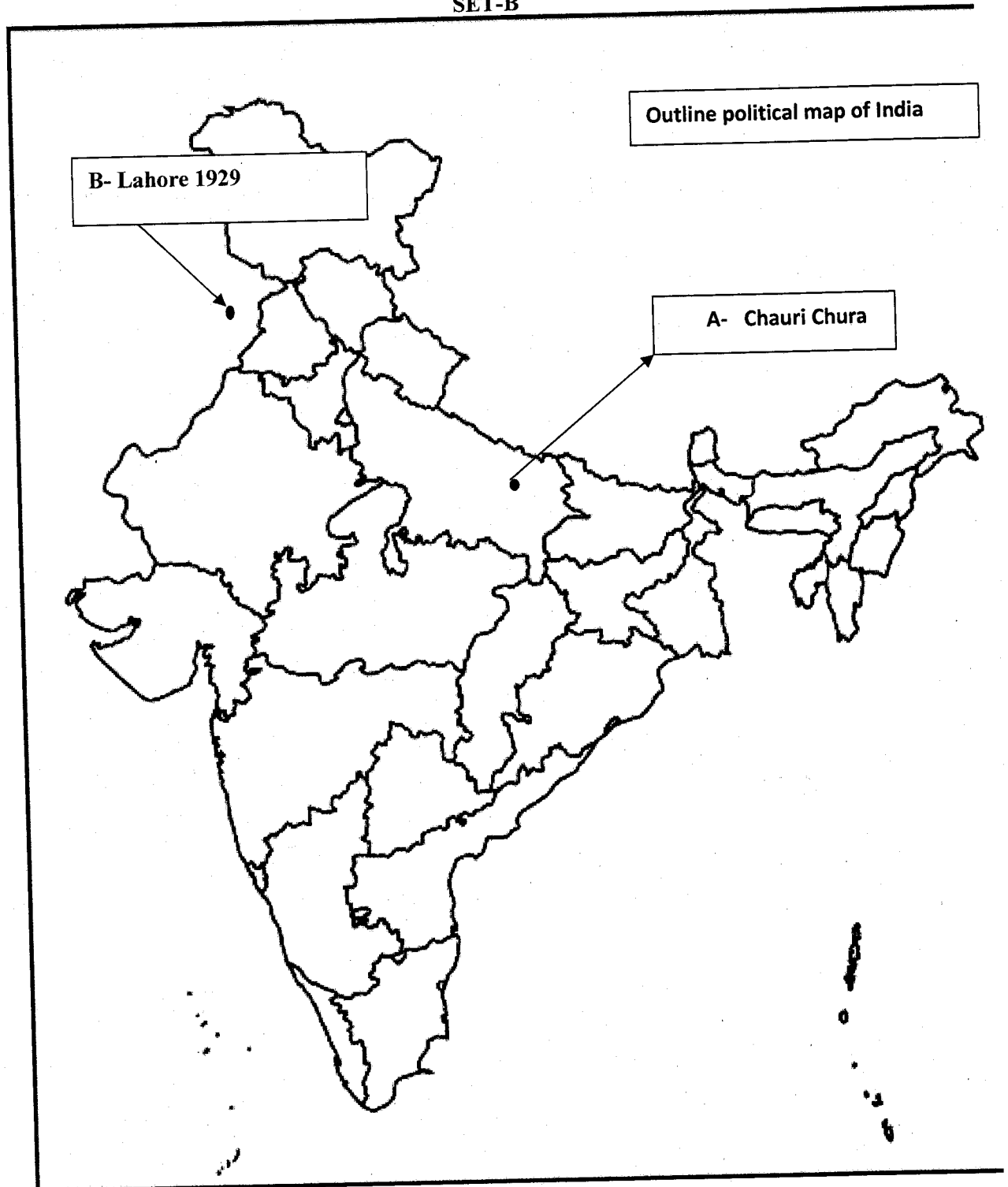
On the given political outline map of India label and locate the following with appropriate symbols: (1+1)

- a) The place, related to the calling off the 'Non-Cooperation Movement.'
- b) The place where Congress Session held with Jawaharlal Nehru as its President.

Geography Map: Label and locate **ANY THREE** of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline map of India. (1+1+1)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

12



End of the Question Paper

13

**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT**  
**SECOND PRELIM EXAMINATION**  
**3<sup>rd</sup> FEB. 2019**  
**CLASS X**

SET-C

**Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE**

| Q.NO. | Answers  | Marks                               |
|-------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1.    | The use of which language came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance: Polish language. (H-TB-15)  | 1                                   |
| 2.    | Same as Set A Qno-2  | 1                                   |
| 3.    | Arunachal Pradesh is hilly, dissected and undulating area covered with forests.  |                                     |
|       | <b>OR</b>  |                                     |
|       | The laterite soil develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall. This is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain. Humus content of the soil is low because most of the micro organisms, particularly the decomposers, like bacteria, get destroyed due to high temperature . (any one)   |                                     |
| 4.    | Prudential reasons stress that power sharing will bring out better outcomes, moral reasons emphasise the very act of power sharing as valuable. ( $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ ) (D-TB-06)  | ( $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ ) |
| 5.    | Same as Set A Q no-5   | 1                                   |
| 6.    | Same As Set-B Q no-6   | 1                                   |
| 7.    | Same As Set-B Q no-7   | 1                                   |
| 8.    | Same As Set-B Q no-8   | 3                                   |
| 9.    | Same As Set-B Q no-9   | 3                                   |
| 10.   | <u>Advantages:</u> Multipurpose river projects help in irrigation, electricity production, flood control, inland navigation and fish breeding and employment<br><u>Disadvantages:</u> The reservoirs destroy local flora and fauna. Many native villages are submerged, and people lose their livelihood, flooding and destruction. (any valid point)  |                                     |
|       | <b>OR</b>  |                                     |
|       | Houses in the semi arid regions of Rajasthan have traditionally constructed tanks for storing drinking water. They are big and are a part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system. The tanks are constructed inside the main house or the courtyard, and are connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. The rain falling on the rooftop travels down and is stored in the tanks. The first spell of rain is not collected as this water cleans the roof and the pipes. The rainwater from the subsequent spells is collected. This water is used till the next rainy season, and is a reliable source of water even after other sources have dried up. The tanks also help in cooling the houses as rooms built around them have generally low temperatures due to conduction. |                                     |
| 11.   | The various institutional reform programs introduced by the government for the benefit of farmers are:<br>i) Crop insurance against drought, flood, fire etc.<br>ii) Minimum Support Price policy.<br>iii) Subsidy on agricultural inputs and resources such as power and fertilisers.<br>iv) Kissan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme.<br>v) Weather bulletins to update the farmers about any natural calamity.   |                                     |
| 12.   | Same as Set A Qno-12   | 3                                   |
| 13.   | Same as Set A Qno-13   | 3                                   |
| 14.   | Same as Set A Qno-14   | 3                                   |

14



15. Same as Set A Qno-15 3  
 16. Same As Set-B Q no-16 3  
 17. Same As Set-B Q no-17 3  
 18. Same As Set-A Q no-18 3  
 19. 5

- In the mid-nineteenth century, **Henry Mayhew** wrote several volumes on the London labour, and compiled long lists of those who made a living from crime.
- 1. Many of whom he listed as 'criminals' were in fact poor people who lived by stealing lead from roofs, food from shops, lumps of coal, and clothes drying on hedges.
- 2. There were others who were more skilled at their trade, expert at their jobs.
- 3. They were the cheats and tricksters, pickpockets and petty thieves crowding the streets of London.
- 4. In an attempt to discipline the population, the authorities imposed high penalties for crime and offered work to those who were considered the 'deserving poor'.

(Assessed as a whole answer) (H-TB: 129)

20. In many places nai – dhobi bandhs were organised by panchayats to deprive landlords of the services of even barbers and washer men. (1 Mark) 5

Events:

1. In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra – a sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji as an indentured labourer. The movement there was against talukdars and landlords who demanded from peasants exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses.
2. Peasants had to do begar and work at landlords' farms without any payment. As tenants they had no security of tenure, being regularly evicted so that they could acquire no right over the leased land.

Swaraj and Non Cooperation according to them:

1. The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar, and social boycott of oppressive landlords. In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances.
2. By October, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others. Within a month, over 300 branches had been set up in the villages around the region.
3. So when the Non- Cooperation Movement began the following year, the effort of the **Congress** was to integrate the Awadh peasant struggle into the wider struggle. The peasant movement, however, developed in forms that the Congress leadership was unhappy with.
4. As the movement spread in 1921, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted, and grain hoards were taken over. In many places local leaders told peasants that Gandhiji had declared that no taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed among the poor. The name of the Mahatma was being invoked to sanction all action and aspirations. (H-TB: 59)

OR

- In Nagpur (1 Mark)

Congress was reluctant because:

1. The industrialists came closer to the Congress, but the workers stayed aloof.
2. Congress felt this would alienate industrialists.
3. It would divide its anti imperial forces.
4. Civil Disobedience Movement would be weakened.

Any other relevant point. All points to be analysed. Pg-66(H)

15

21. Water pollution caused by discharge of industrial effluents need to be treated on all three levels i.e primary, secondary and tertiary.

Overdrawing of ground water reserves by industry where there is a threat to ground water resources also needs to be regulated legally. Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators. Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories. Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers. Almost all machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise. Noise absorbing material may be used apart from personal use of earplugs and earphones.

22. Economic and Administrative factors:

1. Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers.
2. Northern plains have high density of population and rich agricultural resources.
3. Plateau region of Chhotanagpur is rich in mineral resources. As a result railway tracks are spread over the region.
4. Industrial regions of the country directly linked with railway lines.
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23. **'Communal Politics'**

When beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions, when the demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another and when state power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest. This manner of using religion in politics is communal politics. **(2 Marks)**

Three instances to show the relationship between religion and politics. **(3x1=3)**

1. Gandhiji's view
2. Human Rights
3. Women's movement and family laws.

Explain all three. **(D-TB- 46-47)**

24. Recognised Parties:

1. Election Commission offers some special facilities to large and established parties. These parties are given a unique symbol – only the official candidates of that party can use that election symbol.
2. Parties that get this privilege and some other special facilities are 'recognised' by the Election Commission for this purpose. That is why these parties are called, 'recognised political parties'. **(DP-TB: 79)**
  1. The party symbol of Bhujan Samjvadi Party of India (BSP)- Elephant
  2. Founded it: Formed in 1984 under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.
  3. Its main objective: Seeks to represent and secure power for the Bahujan Samaj which includes the dalits, adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities.**(1+1+1=3) (DP-TB-80)**

OR

Importance of Political Parties:

1. Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties. Political parties perform various functions.
2. Every candidate in the elections will be independent so no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes.
3. The government may be formed, but its utility will remain ever uncertain.
4. Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality.
5. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.

16

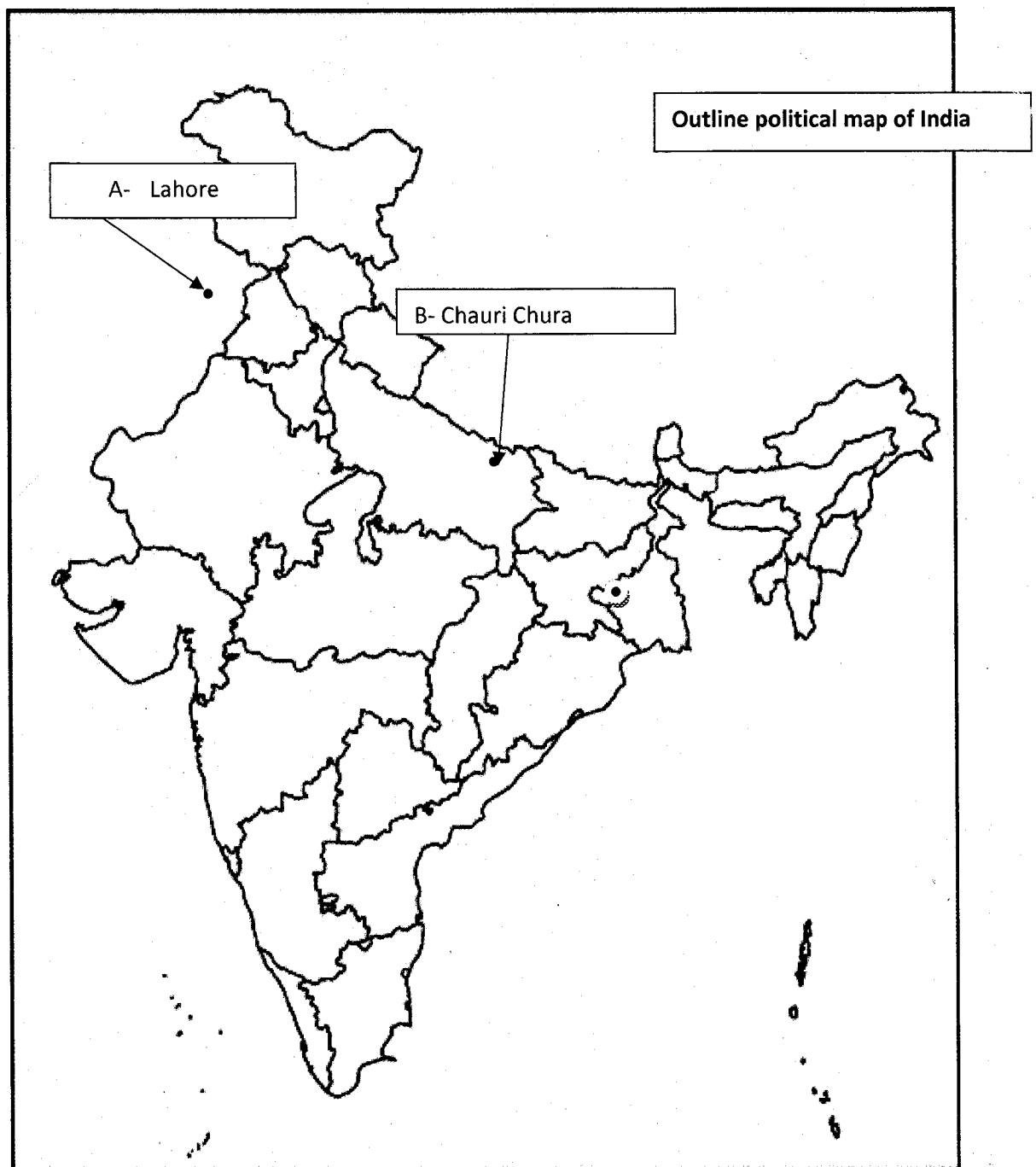
**To be assessed as whole. Pg 74 (D.P)**

- 25.
1. For the short-term, recognising the need for quick employment, the central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 **(MGNREGA 2005)**.
  2. Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people. The types of work that would in future help to increase the production from land will be given preference under the Act.

**(Assessed as a whole answer) (E-TB- 29)**

- 26.
- History Map:  
Geography Map:

17



Answer Set C- Same as Set A

18