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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SECOND PRE - BOARD EXAMINATION
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**

CLASS: X

TERM 2


Max. Marks: 40

MARKING SCHEME

QN. NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS SPLIT UP
1	Appropriate policy interventions by the government and renewed efforts by the industry to improve productivity.	1+ 1 m
2	a) By following the railway schedule and timetable. b) Proper administration and smooth functioning by dividing into different railway zones. c) Heavy fines to the people pulling chains unnecessarily. (Any valid point)	1+1 m
3	National Political Party: (1 mark) There are some countrywide parties, which are called 'national parties'. These parties 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. <u>The following conditions required to be a National Political Party: (1 mark)</u> 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+1=2
4	Banks accept deposits from people who have surplus money, paying interest on these deposits. The banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans to those who need money, charging them slightly higher interest than what they pay to the depositors.	2
5	1. The Simon Commission was set up in 1927 under Sir John Simon. It was set up to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. 2. The problem was that the commission did not have a single Indian member. They were all British. That's why it was opposed by Indian with the famous slogan 'Go Back Simon'. (Each point carries one mark)	1+1
6	<u>"Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development".</u> <u>Any three points with brief explanations.</u> 1. Banks and cooperative societies need to lend more. More lending would lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs. 2. They could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries etc. They could set up new industries or trade in goods. 3. Cheap credit will enable more investment which leads to acceleration of economic activity. 4. Affordable credit/cheap credit would also end the cycle of debt trap. 5. Cheap and easy terms of credit would inspire better investment in technology and thus increase competition. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <u>Any three differences between formal and informal sources of credit:</u>	3

	<p><u>Formal sources of credit: (1 ½)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formal sources of credit are the loans from banks and cooperative societies. 2. Functioning of formal sources of credit is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. Their interest rate and money lending details are periodically checked by RBI. 3. They provide cheap and affordable credit for both urban and rural borrowers. <p><u>Informal sources of credit: (1 ½)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Informal sources of credit are money lenders, traders, employers, relatives friends etc. 2. There is no organization that manages or checks the credit activities performed by informal sources. 3. They generally charge higher rate of interest and also flexible depends upon the choice of money lenders. (Any other relevant points) 	1½ + 1½ = 3
7	<p><u>Any three developments / points with brief explanations which led to the launching of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1921: (3 Marks)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6 April, 1919. 2. <u>Jallianwalla Bagh incident:</u> 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. 3. <u>Impact of the I World War:</u> 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. 4. <u>For the attainment of Swaraj:</u> 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. (Any other relevant points) 	3
8	<p><u>Write any three challenges to political parties with brief explanations:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of Internal democracy within parties. 2. Dynastic succession. 3. Money & Muscle power 4. Lack of meaningful choice. <p>(Any other relevant points)</p>	3

9	<p>“Democracy leads to a peaceful and harmonious life among citizens”.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It will be a fair expectation that democracy should produce a harmonious social life. Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent. 2. No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and we can also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. Democracy is best suited to produce this outcome. 3. Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes. 4. It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. 5. It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons and groups may and can form a majority. Democracy remains democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time. (Answer has to be assessed as a whole) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“Democracy is more effective than its alternatives” Democracy is better because, it:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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; and 5. Allows room to correct mistakes. <p>(Any 5 merits/points to be explained briefly)</p>	5
10	<p><u>The government can play the following roles to make the globalization fairer:</u> <u>Any 5 points</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government policies should protect both rich and the poor. 2. Labour laws should be implemented properly and the workers get equal rights. 3. Government should support the small producers so that they can improve their performance and compete. 4. Government should use trade barriers if required. 5. Government should negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules. 6. All the developing countries government should group together to fight against the developed countries at WTO. 7. Governments can campaign and protest regarding the unfair rules. <p>(Any other relevant points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Yes, it is true to say that the Globalization has been advantageous to both consumers as well as producers because: (Any 5 points with an example)</u></p> <p><u>Consumers:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. They get different brands of the product. b. They get the goods and services at cheaper rate. c. They get better quality products. <p><u>Producers:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The local producers joining hands with MNCs get a chance to expand their business. 	5

	<p>b. They get the newer technology from the MNCs.</p> <p>c. They get the investment done by MNCs in their companies.</p> <p>For example: In 1995 Ford Motors an American company joined hand with the Indian company called Mahindra and Mahindra (manufacturer of jeeps and trucks).</p>	
11	<p>Read the given text and answer the following questions:</p> <p>11.1. In Which "Congress Session" the resolution of Purna Swaraj was passed? 1</p> <p>Lahore Congress Session of 1929</p> <p>11.2. Under whose presidency was the resolution of Purna Swaraj passed? 1</p> <p>Jawaharlal Nehru</p> <p>11.3. How did British government exploit the Indian masses? Explain. 2</p> <p>The British government had exploited the Indian masses by denying them the right to freedom or liberty. They had exploited their economy for their own benefit and left them poor. They had tried to impose their own culture on them through their customs, religion, and language. Politically they had turned them into slaves ruled by a foreign country. In short, they had taken away all their rights, deprived them of freedom and exploited them in every way—economically, politically, culturally and spiritually.</p>	4
12	<p>i) Chennai port. (1m)</p> <p>ii) Advantage: High tides help in the easy movement of ships by maintaining the water level or it leads to fuel efficiency. (Anyone point)(1m)</p> <p>Disadvantage: Being a tidal port it needs constant dredging. (1m)</p> <p>iii) Ports help in flourishing trade with our neighboring countries. (1m)</p>	4m
13.1	<p>The place where Mahatma Gandhi organized satyagraha for cotton mill workers.</p> <p>Answer : Ahmedabad</p>	1
13.2		2