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INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT SECOND PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION –TERM II SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE-087)

CLASS: X Max.Marks: 40

	MARKING SCHEME					
SET	QN. NO	VALUE POINTS	MAR KS SPLI T UP			
	1.	Public Sector industry: Public sector, owned and operated by govt. agencies. Examples-BHEL, SAIL etc. Cooperative Sector industry: Cooperative sector industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. They pool in the resources and share the profits or losses. Example- Sugar industry in Maharashtra and the coir industry in Kerala.	2			
	2.	Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. (1) It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays. (1)	2			
A	3	Changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected (to a legislative body) to a different party is known as defection. • MLAs and MPs indulge in defection in order to become ministers or for cash rewards.	1+1 =2			
A	4	Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns -such as land, building, vehicle, livestock deposits with banks - and uses as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is paid. • The lender asks for collateral to safeguard his money. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain the payment.	1+1 =2			
A	5	 The Rowlatt Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities. It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. 	2			
A	6	 The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. For instance, we have seen that the banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive. The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance. Similarly, the RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc. Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc. OR Banks are not present everywhere in rural India. Getting loan from a bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from informal sources because of the necessity of various documents. Absence of Collateral is one of the major reasons which prevents the poor from getting bank loans. On the other hand the moneylenders know them personally hence are willing to give the loan without a collateral. The Borrowers may be able to approach the moneylenders even without repaying their previous loans. 	3			

A	7	 In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. These tales, they believed, gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces. It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement for folk revival. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, The Folklore of Southern India. He believed that folklore was national literature; it was 'the most trustworthy manifestation of people's real thoughts and characteristics'. 	3
A	8	 Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections. They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party. In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections. Democrats all over the world are worried about the increasing role of rich people and big companies in democratic politics. 	3
A	9	 A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Not only that, their share in the total income of the country has been increasing. Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining. Sometimes they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health. The poor constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party will like to lose their votes. Yet democratically elected governments do not appear to be attentive to the cause of the poor. Thus democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities. 	5
		 OR In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making that affects them all. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. The democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision. But because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective. So, the cost of time that democracy pays is perhaps worth it. Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures. So, a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out. She has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency. The democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable and mechanisms for citizens to take part indecision making whenever they think fit. (The answer has to be assessed as whole) 	5

Α	10	Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the	5
	10	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.	
		• Even more remarkable have been the developments in information and communication	
		technology. In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers,	
		Internet has been changing rapidly.	
		• Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are	
		used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly, and to	
		communicate from remote areas. This has been facilitated by satellite communication	
		devices. Computers have now entered almost every field of activity.	
		The amazing world of internet can obtain and share information on almost anything	
		you want to know. Internet also allows us to send instant electronic mail (e-mail) and	
		talk (voice-mail) across the world at negligible costs.	
		OR	
		• In recent years, the central and state governments in India are taking special steps to	5
		attract foreign companies to invest in India. Industrial zones, called Special Economic	
		Zones (SEZs), are being set up.	
		SEZs are to have world class facilities: electricity, water, roads, transport, storage,	
		recreational and educational facilities.	
		• Companies who set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an	
		initial period of five years.	
		 Government has also allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment. 	
		• In the recent years, the government has allowed companies to ignore many rules to protect the workers' rights. Instead of hiring workers on a regular basis, companies hire	
		workers 'flexibly' for short periods when there is intense pressure of work. This is	
		done to reduce the cost of labour for the company.	
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A	11	11.1 Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915.	1
		11.2 Champaran Satyagraha, Kheda Satyagraha, Ahmedabad Satyagraha.(Any two)	1
		11.3 Physical force inflicts pain on the enemy or adversary; it seeks to destroy the enemy. Soul	2
		force is based on love and non-violence. It does not seek to destroy. Truth is the substance on	
		which it is based, not hate.	
	12	12.1 Atal Tunnel. It has been constructed by Border Road Organization. ½+½	1
		12.2 NH is laid and maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) 1	
		12.3 The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between	
		the mega cities of India. The North-South corridors linking Srinagar and Kanyakumari.	
		$1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$.	
A	13.	Amritsar	1
	1		
	13.	Geography Map	
	2		