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Roll Number

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

CLASS: X Max.Marks: 40

The industry first established at Chennai and in 1904.  The industry has strategically located plants in Gujarat due to suitable access to the market in the Gulf countries.  When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade.  On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of trade.  In some countries, only one party is allowed to control and run the government.  These are called one-party systems.Eg: China.  This party system does not permit free competition for power.  This is not a democratic option.(Any other relevant point)  * Credit (loan) refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods, or services in return for the promise of future payment.  While giving loan, the lender specifies certain terms and conditions relating to the loan to be followed by the borrower. This known as terms of credit. Eg: interest rate, collateral, mode of payment etc.  It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes: customs duties were raised and income tax introduced.	MARK S SPLIT UP 1/2+1 1/2+1 1+1 1+1 =2 2
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<ul> <li>Through the war years prices increased – doubling between 1913 and 1918 – leading to extreme hardship for the common people.</li> <li>Villages were called upon to supply soldiers, and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.</li> <li>Then in 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food. This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic. According to the census of 1921, 12 to 13 million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic. (Any two points)</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorized by the government of the country.</li> <li>In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government. As per Indian law, no other individual or organization is allowed to issue currency.</li> <li>The law legalizes the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India. No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in</li> </ul>	3
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<ul> <li>For payment through a cheque, the payer who has an account with the bank makes out a cheque for a specific amount. The facility of cheque against demand deposits makes it possible to directly settle payments without the use of cash.</li> <li>Eg. If a Shoe manufacturer has to make a payment to the leather supplier, then he writes a cheque for a specific amount. This means that the shoe manufacturer instructs his bank to pay this amount to the leather supplier. The leather supplier takes this cheque and deposits it in his own account in the bank. The money is transferred from one bank account to another bank account in a couple of days. The transaction is complete without any payment of cash.</li> </ul>	=3
<ul> <li>came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In the 1870s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal.</li> <li>Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata .In this painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.</li> <li>In subsequent years, the image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms, as it circulated in popular prints, and was painted by different artists .Devotion to this mother</li> </ul>	3
	2
<ul> <li>or few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly.</li> <li>Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party. They do not have the means or the connections needed to influence the decisions. As a result the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.</li> <li>Since one or few leaders exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party. More than loyalty to party principles and</li> </ul>	3
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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.  OR  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,	5
<ul> <li>education and health.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	
	cheque for a specific amount. The facility of cheque against demand deposits makes it possible to directly settle payments without the use of cash.  Eg. If a Shoe manufacturer has to make a payment to the leather supplier, then he writes a cheque for a specific amount. This means that the shoe manufacturer instructs his bank to pay this amount to the leather supplier. The leather supplier takes this cheque and deposits it in his own account in the bank. The money is transferred from one bank account to another bank account in a couple of days. The transaction is complete without any payment of cash.  It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankin Chandra Chattopadhyay. In the 1870s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal.  Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.  In subsequent years, the image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms, as it circulated in popular prints, and was painted by different artists. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism.  All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly.  Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party. They do not have the means or the connections needed to influence the decisions. As a result the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.  Since one or few leaders exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with t

		the poor.	
B	10	<ul> <li>Thus democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.</li> <li>In recent years, the central and state governments in India are taking special steps to attract foreign companies to invest in India. Industrial zones, called Special Economic Zones (SEZs), are being set up.</li> <li>SEZs are to have world class facilities: electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational and educational facilities.</li> <li>Companies who set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.</li> <li>Government has also allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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-</li></ul>	5
В	11	<ul> <li>11.1 Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915</li> <li>11.2 Champaran Satyagraha, Kheda Satyagraha, Ahmedabad Satyagraha.(Any two)</li> <li>11.3 Physical force inflicts pain on the enemy or adversary; it seeks to destroy the enemy. Soul 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.</li> </ul>	1 1 2
В	12	<ul> <li>12.1 Kandla in Kuchchh was the first port developed soon after Independence to ease the volume of trade on the Mumbai port, in the wake of loss of Karachi port to Pakistan after the Partition. (1)</li> <li>12.2 Hoogly river (1)</li> <li>12.3 a) Waterways are the cheapest means of transport. (1)</li> <li>b) They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.</li> <li>c) It is a fuel-efficient and environment friendly mode of transport. (Any two points) (1)</li> </ul>	
В	13. 1	Amritsar	1
В	13. 2	Geography Map	2