	SET C



Roll Number

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.	1+
		<u>Cooperative Sector industry</u> : 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	Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays.	1+ 1
С	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
С	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
С	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
С	6	 It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorized by the government of the country. 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. 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 rupees. 	3
		 A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued. 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. Eg. If a Shoe manufacturer has to make a payment to the leather supplier, then he writes 	1+ 2= 3

		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.	
С	7	 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 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. 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. 	3
С	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
С	9	 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
		 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, 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

С	10	 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. 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 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. 	5
С	11	 11.1 Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. 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.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$
		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.	
С	12	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)	
		12.2 Hoogly river (1)	
		12.3 a) Waterways are the cheapest means of transport. (1)b) They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.	
		c) It is a fuel-efficient and environment friendly mode of transport. (Any two points) (1)	
С	13.1	Amritsar	1
С	13.2	Geography Map	2
	13.2	Geography map	