

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2022
SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS:X

MARKING SCHEME

Max.Marks: 80

		SET	A
Q.N.O	VALUE POINTS	MAR KS	
1	c) Stock	1	
2	d) Age	1	
3	Dipa	1	
4	Rajasthan/accept any state from the options	1	
5	d) Small scale	1	
6	a) Aluminum	1	
7	Which country became full-fledged territorial state in Europe in the year 1789? (b) France.	1	
8	Treaty of Constantinople recognised _____ as an independent nation. (d) Greece	1	
9	Assertion is true but reason is false.	1	
10	(D) Economic development of ethnic groups.	1	
11	Which of the following is not placed under Union List? (d) Irrigation	1	
12	_____state violently demanded that the use of English for official purpose should be continued. b. Tamil Nadu	1	
13	(b) Solar energy, because it is not exhaustible	1	
14	True	1	

15	(c) It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities	1
16	Disguised Unemployment	1
17	(c) Transport, Communication and Banking.	1
18	(c) Assertion is true, but reason is false	1
19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A nation-state was one in which the majority of its citizens, and not only its rulers, came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent. 2. This commonness did not exist from time immemorial; it was forged through struggles, through the actions of leaders and the common people. 3. The concept and practices of a modern state, in which a centralized power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory, had been developing over a long period of time in Europe. Nations states have now developed as modern states. 4. (Any Two relevant points) 	2
20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915 from South Africa where with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called 'Satyagraha'. The idea of Satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth. 2. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. 3. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence. 4. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor. People – including the oppressors – had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence. 5. By this struggle, truth was bound to ultimately triumph. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this <i>dharma</i> of non-violence could unite all Indians. (Any Two relevant points) 	2
21	<p>Development refers to progress or improvement in lifestyle. Important aspects of development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different persons can have different developmental goals. • What may be development for one may not be development for the other. <p>It may even be destructive for others.</p>	2
22	<p>"In the areas were Napoleon conquered, the reactions of the local populations to French rule were mixed". Why?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initially, in many places such as Holland and Switzerland, as well as in certain cities like Brussels, Mainz, Milan and Warsaw, the French armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty. 2. But the initial enthusiasm soon turned to hostility, as it became clear that the new administrative arrangements did not go hand in hand with political 	2

	<p>freedom.</p> <p>3. Increased taxation, censorship, forced recruitment into the French armies seemed to outweigh the advantages of the administrative changes. Gradually, all these regions joined hands with those powers that were against Napoleon.</p>	
23	<p>What do you understand by 'residuary' powers?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Subjects that do not fall in Union list, State list and the Concurrent list are residuary subjects. According to our constitution, the Union Government has the power to legislate on these residuary subjects. They have come up in the recent years like Computer software/ IT. E.g. IT Act 2000 	
24	<p>Differentiate between Final Goods and Intermediate goods with example.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Final Goods:</u> - All goods which are meant either for consumption by consumers or for investment by firms are called final goods. They are finished goods meant for final use. <u>Intermediate Goods:</u> - All goods which are used as raw material for further production of other goods or for resale in the same year are known as intermediate goods. Example: In the production of biscuit, final product is the biscuit and wheat, sugar <i>etc</i> are the intermediate goods. ($1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$) 	3
25	<p>A) Led to the following major problems: (3 points=3 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of a few individuals. Accumulation of resources in few hands, which, in turn, divided the society into two segments i.e. haves and have nots or rich and poor. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B)</p> <p>a) Mining: Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation.</p> <p>b) Over Irrigation: In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.</p> <p>C) Industrial affluent: In recent years, industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.</p>	3
26	<p>A) Grameen banks/crop insurance/KCC/ PAIS/Radio TV bulletins/ MSP (Five points with some explanation=five marks)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B)</p> <p>-Most imp. Staple crop: Rice (1) - Rank-2nd (1) - Requirements: Temp. 25°C, Rainfall: Above 100cm (2 marks)</p>	3

	-Areas: plains of north and north-eastern India, coastal areas and the deltaic regions. (any two points=1 mark)	
27	<p>What was the demand raised by Gandhi in his letter to Lord Irwin and discuss its impact on the National Movement?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Some of the demands were of general interest; others were specific demands of different classes, from industrialists to peasants. 2) The idea was to make the demands wide-ranging, so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign. 3) The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi declared, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule. 4) The letter was an ultimatum to the British and if the demands were not fulfilled, the INC would launch a civil disobedience movement. 5) As the then Viceroy Irwin was unwilling to negotiate, Gandhiji started the Salt march and thus all over India a mass movement called Civil Disobedience Movement began in 1930. 	3
28	<p>In a democracy political power should be shared among as many citizens as possible. Why?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. For a long time, it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place. ii. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. iii. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-governance. iv. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. v. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. So, in a democracy political power should be distributed among as many citizens as possible. 	
29	<p>‘The arrangement Belgians worked out is different from any other country and is very innovative’. Discuss the features of the innovative methods adopted by the Belgians.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. ii. Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. iii. Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government. 	5

	<p>Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.</p> <p>(OR)</p> <p>'The Constitution of India declared India as a Union of states.....the Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism'. Justify the statement.</p> <p>The following features make India a federal state.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. India has a three-tier system of government: The Central, the state and the Local Self Government. 2. Indian has the written Constitution. There is a clear division of legislative powers in the constitution among these levels of Government such as the Union list, the State list and the Concurrent list. 3. The Union Parliament cannot make changes in the basic structure of the constitution. Any amendment needs two third majority in the Parliament and also must be ratified by at least half of the states. 4. Judiciary plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures. In case of any dispute about the division of power between the central government and the state governments, the High Courts and the Supreme Court make a decision. 5. Both the levels of government have the power to raise resources by levying taxes In order to carry on various responsibilities. 	
30	<p>Suggest a few methods by which employment opportunities could be created in rural areas.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By spending some money or bank loan to construct a well for family to irrigate the land which would help framer to grow more than one crop in a year. 2. Construct dam and canals to irrigate may farms and this could create lot of employment within the agriculture. 3. By investing on transportation and storage of crops or making rural roads, would encourage farmers to grow more and sell crops and also provide employment in services like transport or trade. 4. Local Banks loan at reasonable rate of interest to buy seeds fertilizers, agricultural equipment and pump sets to draw water would help to cultivate land more 5. By identifying, promoting and locating industries and services in Semi-rural areas whereby employ large number of people. E.g. Setting Dal Mill to procure and process pulse crops and sell in the cities. 	5
31	<p>(a) French artist</p> <p>(c) 1848</p>	5

	(a) Monarchical Government (c) Ideal society	
32	1. (b) Belgium, Sri Lanka 2. (c) More power to central government. [Explanation: Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.] 3. (b) Single social group is given powers to handle the community-related affairs. [Explanation: A community government is one in which different social groups are given powers to handle community-related affairs.] 4. (c) Accommodation in Belgium.	5
33	1.d) All of the above 2.(a) Materialistic 3.(c) If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society decreases. [Explanation: If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases.] 4. (a) Mixed goals are important for people for development.	5
34	34.1: Advantages: Employment/GDP/Trade/Foreign currency...etc. (any two points=2 marks) 34.2 9-10 percent. (1 mark) 34.3 Objective: To achieve industrial productivity/renewed efforts/appropriate policy intervention (Any one point=1 mark)	
35	The place where Gandhiji organized satyagraha movement for the cotton mill workers in 1918.	4

INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES
& UNION TERRITORIES

Ahmedabad

Map not to Scale

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