

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2022
SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS:X

MARKING SCHEME

Max.Marks: 80

		SET	B	
QN. NO	VALUE POINTS			MARKS
1	d) 12 Nautical miles			
2	b) Heritage			
3	b) Maize			
4	d) Pulses require intensive irrigation facilities			
5	d) Potash			
6	d) Public Sector industries			
7	(b) Metternich			
8	18th May, 1848			
9	(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.			
10	(c) Horizontal division of power or power shared among different organs of the government.			
11	d) Law and Order			
12	Decentralization			
13	(b) More days of work and better wages			
14	True			
15	(c) Per capita income			
16	Gross domestic Product			
17	(b) Bee-keeping			
18	(c) Assertion is true, but reason is false			

19	<p>What is conservatism and point out the features of it that existed in Europe after the Napoleonic wars?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1., Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, the spirit of conservatism drove European governments. They believed in established traditional institutions of society such as monarchy Church etc. 2. After the French Revolution, however, even conservatives had opened their minds to the need for change. Earlier, in the eighteenth century, conservatives had been generally opposed to the idea of change. 3. Most of the conservatives didn't propose a return of the society to the pre-revolutionary days. They realized that modernization could strengthen Monarchy. 4. Modernization could make state power more effective and strong. 5. A modern army, bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, and abolition of feudalism could strengthen the autocratic monarchies in Europe. (Any two relevant points) 	
20	<p>Bring out the significance of Rowatt Act of 1919.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rowlatt Act (1919) was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. 2. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years 	
21	<p>What is 'sustainable development'? A development that meets the needs of the present without damaging the environment, and without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.</p>	
22	<p>Analyse the social and political conditions of the landed aristocracy and the peasants living in Europe in the mid-18th century.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions. 2. They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses. They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society. 3. Their families were often connected by ties of marriage. But they were few in number. 4. The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry. To the west, the bulk of the land was cultivated by tenants and small owners, while in Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterized by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs. 	
23	<p>What fundamental change was brought about in the Belgian system of governance in 1993? Contrast it with that of Sri Lanka.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Before 1993, in Belgium, the powers of the regional governments could be withdrawn by the central government. 2. The change that took place in 1993 was that the regional governments were given constitutional powers that were no longer dependent on the central government. Thus, after this change, Belgium shifted from a unitary government to a federal government. 3. On the other hand, Sri Lanka continues to be for all purposes a unitary system of government where the National government has all the powers. 	
24	<p>What is 'Under employment'? Explain with an example.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under employment is a situation where everyone is working, none remains idle, but in actual fact their labour effort gets divided. 2. Each one is doing some work but no one is fully employed. This is the situation of underemployment, where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential. 3. This kind of underemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have Job and is clearly visible as unemployed. Hence, it is also called disguised unemployment. 	

25	<p>a) Stages of Resource planning: (three stages=3 marks)</p> <p>(i) identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.</p> <p>(ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.</p> <p>(iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>b)</p> <p>Wide spread: alluvial soils (1)</p> <p>Characteristics: mineral-Phosphoric acid, potash and lime/Piedmont plains-duars, chaus and terai/Aga-bhangar and khadar/ very fertile (Any 2 points=2marks)</p>	
26	<p>b) Technological and institutional reforms: (5 points=5 marks)</p> <p>Grameen banks/crop insurance/KCC/ PAIS/Radio TV bulletins/ MSP</p> <p>(Five points with some explanation=five marks)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>a)</p> <p>Geographical Conditions for Tea: (Any three points=3 marks)</p> <p>The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates/ endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil,/ rich in humus and organic matter/ Tea bushes require warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves.</p> <p>Two important tea producing states: (2 states= 2 marks)</p> <p>Major tea producing states are Assam/ hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts West Bengal, /Tamil Nadu/ Kerala.</p>	
27	<p>What lead to the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre? Explain the significant features of the incident.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alarmed by the popular upsurge against the Rowlatt Act and scared that lines of communication such as the railways and telegraph would be disrupted, the British administration decided to clamp down on nationalists. Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar, and Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi. 2. On 10 April, the police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession, provoking widespread attacks on banks, post offices and railway stations. Martial law was imposed and General Dyer took command. 3. On 13 April the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place. On that day a crowd of villagers who had come to Amritsar to attend a fair gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Being from outside the city, they were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. 4. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. 5. 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. 	
28	<p>Why do the Sri Lankan Tamils feel alienated in spite of their long stay in Sri Lanka?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The democratically elected government adopted a series of MAJORITARIAN measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. 2. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. 3. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. 	

	<p>4. All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils.</p> <p>5. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders were sensitive to their language and culture. They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests.</p>	
29	<p>Why did some national leaders fear when the demand for the formation of states on language was raised?</p> <p>Formation of Linguistic states.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State. 2. Some States were created not on the basis of language but to recognize differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography. These include States like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand. 3. When the demand for the states on the basis of language was raised, some national leaders feared that it would lead to the disintegration of the country (Eg. Tamil Nadu) 4. The central government resisted the idea of linguistic states for some time. 5. But the creation of linguistic states has actually made the country more united and it also made the administration easier. <p>(OR)</p> <p>Describe the structure and functioning of the Rural local government at the district level. (Gram Panchayats - Block Panchayats- District Panchayats)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the bottom level the district is divided into several Gram Panchayats. 2. At second level, a few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a Block Panchayat or Mandal. 3. At the third level, all the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district together constitute the Zilla (District Panchayat) Parishad. 4. Most members of the Zilla Parishad are elected by the voters of the district. Zilla Parishad chairperson is the political head of the Zilla Parishad. 5. Members of the Lok Sabha and MLAs of that district are also its members 	
30	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of infrastructure: Public sector promotes the economic development since it brings about creation and expansion of infrastructure and the infrastructure plays an important role in economic development. 2. Generates financial resources: Public Sector provides for various employment opportunities since major part of public sector depends on manpower and higher employment opportunities implies higher generation of financial resources for economic development. 3. Contributes to HDI: Public sector majorly contributes to the Human Development Index since health and education industries come under the purview of public sector. 4. Availability of goods: Public sector helps in availability of goods at moderate rates, which helps in maintaining financial security and thus helps in economic development. 5. Provides encouragement: It provides encouragement to small, medium and cottage production units. It also strives for the creation of welfare state 	
31	<p>(a) French artist</p> <p>(c) 1848</p> <p>(a) Monarchical Government</p> <p>(c) Ideal society</p>	
32	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (b) Belgium, Sri Lanka 2. (c) More power to central government. [Explanation: Many powers of the 	

	<p>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.]</p> <p>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.]</p> <p>4. (c) Accommodation in Belgium.</p>	
33	<p>1.d) All of the above</p> <p>2.(a) Materialistic</p> <p>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.]</p> <p>4. (a) Mixed goals are important for people for development.</p>	
34	<p>34.1 Hot water from thermal plants drained in to the rivers, ponds before cooling (1)</p> <p>34.2. Dumping of waste material/glass dumpint...etc... makes the soil useless (1)</p> <p>34.3 Sources of water pollution: Paper/Pulp/Chemical/Textile/dyeing.petroleum/ etc...(any two = 1 mark)</p> <p>34.4. Check on water pollution: Any one relevant point=1 mark)</p>	
35	<p>The place where Gandhiji organized satyagraha movement for the cotton mill workers in 1918._____</p>	