

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2022
SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS:X

MARKING SCHEME

Max.Marks: 80

		SET	C
Q.N O	VALUE POINTS	MAR KS	
1	b) Club of Rome	1	
2	b) Cultural Heritage	1	
3	c) Maize	1	
4	a) Cotton	1	
5	Potash	1	
6	d) Public Sector Industries	1	
7	(b) Victor Emmanuel II	1	
8	Treaty of Constantinople recognised _____ as an independent nation. (d) Greece	1	
9	Assertion is true but reason is false.	1	
10	(c) Horizontal division of power or power shared among different organs of the government.	1	
11	Decentralization	1	
12	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	Gross domestic Product	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. 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) 	2
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 	2
21	<p>What is 'sustainable development'?</p> <p>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>	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 freedom. 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. 	2
23	<p>What do you understand by 'residuary' powers?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subjects that do not fall in Union list, State list and the Concurrent list are residuary subjects. 2. According to our constitution, the Union Government has the power to legislate on these residuary subjects. 3. 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"> • Final Goods: - All goods which are meant either for consumption by 	3

	<p>consumers or for investment by firms are called final goods. They are finished goods meant for final use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intermediate Goods: - 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. ($1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$) 	
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>OR</p> <p>b) Characteristics of black soils: (any three points=3 marks)</p> <p>Capacity to hold moisture/minerals-calcium carbonate, potassium, lime, magnesium/lacks phophoric content/sticky when wet/cracks-proper areation</p>	3
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>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>	3
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. 	3

	<p>4) The letter was an ultimatum to the British and if the demands were not fulfilled, the INC would launch a civil disobedience movement.</p> <p>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.</p>	
28	<p>In a democracy political power should be shared among as many citizens as possible. Why?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-governance. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. 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"> 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. Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. 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. <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 style="text-align: center;">(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"> India has a three-tier system of government: The Central, the state and the Local Self Government. 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. 	5

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>5. Both the levels of government have the power to raise resources by levying taxes In order to carry on various responsibilities.</p>	
30	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>5 Provides encouragement: It provides encouragement to small, medium and cottage production units. It also strives for the creation of welfare state</p>	5
31	<p>(a) French artist</p> <p>(c) 1848</p> <p>(a) Monarchical Government</p> <p>(c) Ideal society</p>	5
32	<p>1. (b) Belgium, Sri Lanka</p> <p>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.]</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>	5
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>	5
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</p>	

	two = 1 mark) 34.4. Check on water pollution: Any one relevant 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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