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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL EXAMINATION 2022
SOCIAL SCIENCE**



MARKING SCHEME

	SECTION A : MCQs (1X20=20)	
1.	Ans. (d) Treaty of Constantinople	1
2.	Ans. (c) Fear of losing employment	1
3.	Ans. (a) Boycott of foreign clothes	1
4.	Ans: D	1
5	Ans: Option (b) Alluvial Soil	1
6	Ans: Option (b) Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra	1
7	Ans: Option (B) a 2, b 4, c 1, d 3	1
8.	Ans: c) To recognise Tamil as an official language	1
9.	Ans. (a) The type of federation in which a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government.	1
10.	Ans. (d) When several parties in a multiparty system join for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power.	1
11.	Ans: C	1
12.	Ans. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.	1
13.	Ans. (a) Transparency	1
14.	ANS: B] 5000	1
15.	ANS : A] 15.6	1
16.	A] Average income does not indicate the disparity in income level.	1
17.	ANS: B) Tertiary	1

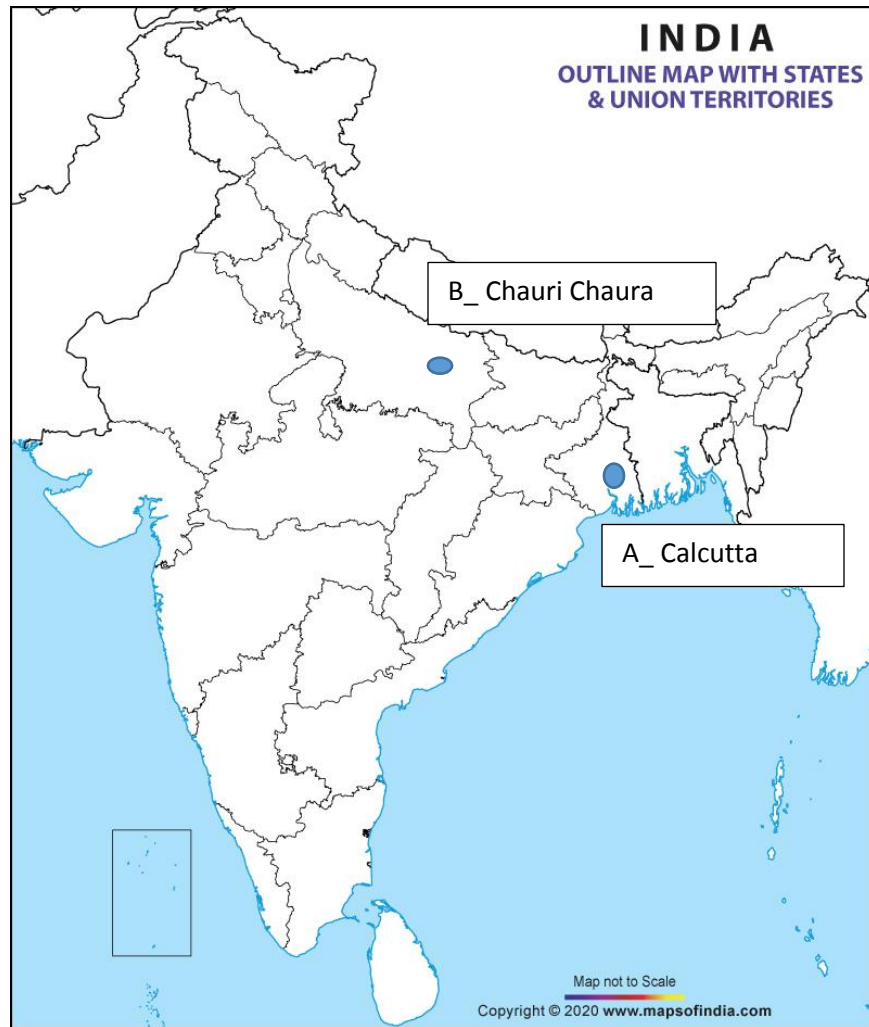
18.	Ans. (b) Organised sector	1
19.	Ans. (b) The government is required to provide 100 days of employment in rural areas to people who are able to and in need of work	1
20.	Ans. (d) Banks use the deposits to fulfil loan requirements of the people	1
SECTION -B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)		
21.	<p>Why is the value of only final goods and services counted while calculating GDP?</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>1] While calculating the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) the value of only final goods and services is counted because the value of final goods and services already includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final good. For example, the value of bread already includes the value of flour and labour used in the making of bread.</p> <p>2] If all these values are separately calculated and added, it will result in double counting and will present false picture of GDP.</p>	2
22.	<p>Why did India adopt a multi-party system ?</p> <p>Ans. India is a large and complex country with social and regional diversities. A multi-party system enables it to give representation to people from diverse backgrounds.</p>	2
23.	<p>Why the aristocrats in Victorian England demanded handmade products?</p> <p>Ans. Handmade products portrayed class, royalty, high tastes and refinement. They were unique in their own designs and carefully designed and finished, so they attracted the upper elites of the society more.</p>	2
24	<p>Rabi Crops: Sown in Winter from October to December, Harvested in Summer from April to June. Important crops are Wheat, Barley, Peas, Gram, and Mustard.</p> <p>Kharif Crops: Sown in the beginning of the rainy season between April and May, harvested in September-October, important crops are Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Tur (Arhar), Moong, Urad, Cotton, Jute, Groundnut and Soyabean.(2 points each)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Ans: <u>Pulses</u> help in restoring soil fertility. (1 m)</p> <p>These are the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet. Pulses are mostly grown in rotation with other crops so that the soil restores fertility. (Any one importance)(1m)</p>	
SECTION C SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)		
25	<p>Name the second most important metallurgical industry in India. State its two characteristics. Also give reason why this industry is gaining popularity now a days? (1+1+1)</p> <p>A) Aluminium smelting</p> <p>B) It is light, resistant to corrosion, a good conductor of heat, malleable and becomes strong when it is mixed with other metals.</p> <p>C) It has gained popularity as a substitute of steel, copper, zinc and lead in a number of industries.</p>	
26.	<p>Describe the salient features of Indian manuscripts before the age of print</p> <p>1.The tradition of hand-written manuscripts in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian as well as many vernacular languages is exquisite.</p> <p>2. Manuscripts were copied on palm leaves or parchment. Pages were illuminated by hand with foliage. Despite the invention of printing, manuscripts were produced until the end of the nineteenth century.</p>	3

	<p>3. Manuscripts were highly expensive, fragile and could not be perused easily as they were written in different styles.</p> <p>4. Manuscripts were mainly preferred by the elite sections as they represented symbol of prestige.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any three points</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Write short note to show what you know about the Gutenberg Press.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>1] The Gutenberg Press was a developed form of the olive press. The lead moulds were used for casting the metal types of the letters.</p> <p>2] By 1448, Johannes Gutenberg perfected the printing system.</p> <p>3] The Bible was the first book printed by Johannes Gutenberg. Within three years, Gutenberg produced 180 copies of the Holy Bible [any other relevant three points]</p>	
27.	<p>“Conflicting goals can be developmental goals.” Elaborate with examples.</p> <p>Ans. 1. At times, two persons or group of persons may seek things which are conflicting.</p> <p>2. A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother, and that he also shares in the household work.</p> <p>3. Similarly, to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people, who are displaced, such as the tribals.</p>	3
28.	<p>Is the decision-making process slower in democratic government in comparison to that in other non- democratic forms of government?</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>1] Decision-making process is slower in democratic government in comparison to that in other non democratic forms of government.</p> <p>2] However, proper norms and procedures are followed for taking such decisions in democratic government.</p> <p>3] Hence, the decision taken is acceptable by all and is the most effective</p>	3
29.	<p>What is demand deposit? Why do people deposit money in the bank?</p> <p>1] People also have the provision to withdraw the money as and when they require. Since the deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand, these deposits are called demand deposits.</p> <p>2] People deposit their money in the banks because banks pay interest on their deposits. In this way, people’s money is safe with the banks and it also earns an amount in the form of interest.</p>	3
SECTION D LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)		
30.	<p>How did nationalism develop through culture in Europe? Explain.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>1. Culture played a significant role in moulding the concept of nation, art and poetry, stories and music. It helped to express nationalist feelings.</p> <p>2. Romanticism was a cultural movement that aimed to promote a specific variant of nationalist sentiment.</p> <p>3. Romantic artists and poets refuted the glorification of reason and science. They emphasised emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.</p> <p>4] Eample 1_ German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder understood that true German culture was to be discovered from among the common people (das volk). It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised. So collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building.</p> <p>5] The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was not just to recover an ancient national spirit, but also to carry the modern nationalist message to large</p>	5

	<p>audiences who were mostly illiterate. Even though Poland no longer existed as an independent territory, national feelings were kept alive through music and language. Example_ Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe the process of unification of Germany.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>1] In the mid-nineteenth century, Germany was a coalition of smaller states that were inextricably intertwined as a German confederation. Austria dominated this confederation. In the 1860s, the dominant position of Austria was challenged by Prussia and the process of unification and codification of German law started.</p> <p>2] In the 1840s, nationalist feelings were rampant in the hearts of the middleclass Germans. In 1848, the bourgeois intelligentsia united to form a nation-state out of the several German states. [Frankfurt parliament] However, the monarchy and the military combined to subdue them</p> <p>3] Subsequently, Prussia became the leader of the German unification movement. Its chief minister Otto von Bismarck was the architect of the unification movement, supported by the Prussian army and Prussian bureaucracy.</p> <p>4] The unification process was accomplished after Prussia triumphed over Austria, Denmark and France over seven years' time.</p> <p>5] On January 1871, the Prussian King, Kaiser William I was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at the Palace of Versailles.</p>	
31.	<p>Why are most of the poor households deprived from the formal sector of loans?</p> <p>Ans. Poor households, even today, prefer to get credit from informal sector rather than the formal sector due to the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relatives and moneylenders are easily accessible. Still in India, several rural areas do not have a bank nearby. 2. Norms or rules for lending money are much strict in formal sector as compared to the informal sector. 3. Most poor households are still uneducated. The processes and formalities involved to get a loan sanctioned from formal sector often deter the poor from approaching a bank. 4] lack of Collateral 5] lack of bank branches in rural areas 6] People get fresh loan without repaying previous loans as the lender knows the borrower personally <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“Self-Help Groups’ help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral.” Examine the statement.</p> <p>Ans. “Self-Help Groups” help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In a Self-Help Group, most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members. 2. Group members are well known to each other. They belongs to the same society. 3. It is the group which is responsible for the repayment of the loan. Any case of non-repayment of loan by any member is followed up seriously by other members in the group. 4. After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self employment opportunities for the members 	5

	5. Due to this feature, banks are willing to lend to the poor women when they get organised in SHGS, even though they have no collateral as such.	
32.	<p>State any the differences between the local government before and after the Constitutional amendment in 1992.</p> <p>Ans. The constitutional amendment in 1992 helped in making the system decentralised by giving more power to the 3rd tier of panchayats and municipalities. Following are two differences which occurred in the local government after the constitutional amendment in 1992. [1]</p> <p>Difference between Local Government before and after the Constitutional Amendment in 1992</p> <p>1] Before Elections were not held regularly for the local government.</p> <p>After The amendment helped in establishment of State Election Commission for holding the elections regularly.</p> <p>2] Before The marginalized communities previously didn't have any provision for sharing the power</p> <p>After The amendment kept some seats reserved for schedule castes, scheduled tribes, other backward castes and woman candidates in the elected bodies</p> <p>3] Before Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas were set up in all the States. But these were directly under the control of state governments.</p> <p>After 1991, State Government decentralized the powers with the local government</p> <p>4] Before Local governments did not have any powers or resources of their own.</p> <p>After Local Governments have been given power to collect local tax [1+1+1+1+1=5]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Explain sharing of power in a coalition government.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>1] The era of 1990s witnessed the rise of regional political parties along with the beginning of the period of coalition government, at the centre.</p> <p>2] Coalition government is formed when no single party can prove majority and many parties enter alliance to form a government at the centre.</p> <p>3] In a coalition government the alliance parties share common agendas and work towards attaining mutual goals.</p> <p>4] It has led to a new form of power sharing where autonomy of State governments was duly respected.</p>	5

	5] The trend was supported by the Supreme court which made it difficult for the Central government to dismiss state government arbitrarily. Thus, federal power sharing is more effective today than it was in the early years after the Constitution came into force.	
33	<p>Air travel popular in NE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northeastern part of the country is marked by the presence of big rivers where other means of transport cannot be laid. It is marked with dissected relief that makes it impossible to access the area through other means of transport other than air. The entire area is covered with dense forest that resists land movement. This area is often hit by frequent floods. Air travel is thus required. It has a long international frontier that requires a quick response which is possible only through air transport. (Any valid 5 points) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the significance of road transport over railways in India.</p> <p>(a) construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines, (b) roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography, (c) roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas, (d) road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances, (e) it also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower, (f) road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports</p>	
	SECTION E CASE BASED QUESTIONS (3X4=12)	
34	<p>34.1. The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by coal miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases (1m)</p> <p>34.2. Rat hole mining is practiced in Jowai and Cherapunjee in India (1m)</p> <p>34.3 Dumping of waste and slurry leads to the degradation of land, and soil, and an increase in stream and river pollution.</p> <p>34.4. Stricter safety regulations and implementation of environmental laws are essential to prevent mining from becoming a "killer industry". (1m)</p>	
35.	<p>35.1. ANS: (b) Vertical division of power</p> <p>35.2. ANS: State Government</p> <p>35.3. ANS: (d) Union List</p> <p>35.4. Ans: c) Panchayat</p>	4
36.	<p>36.1. Ans: (a) To curb the growing nationalist up surge in the country</p> <p>36.2. Ans: (b) Central Powers</p> <p>36.3. Ans: (d) First time both major Indian communities were against the government.</p> <p>36.4. Ans: a) At the end of World War II Gandhiji became an important leader in Indian politics.</p>	4
	SECTION F MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)	
37.	<p>37a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. (2) Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p>A) The place where the INC session that was held in Sep. 1920 ANS: Calcutta</p> <p>B) The place where that incident finally led to the calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement ANS: Chauri Chaura</p>	5



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MARKING SCHEME

	SECTION A : MCQs (1X20=20)	
1.	Ans. (a) French Revolution	1
2.	Ans. (b) Raw cotton exports increased	1
3.	Ans. (a) November, 1913	1
4.	Ans: D	1
5	Answer: Option(b) Black Soil.	1
6	Answer: Option (c) Copper.	1
7	Answer: Option (C) a 4, b 3, c 1, d 2	1
8.	Ans. A] Adopted series of Majoritarian government policies	1
9.	Ans. D] Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.	1
10.	Ans. D] a party recognised by the 'Election Commission' with all the privileges and facilities	1
11.	Ans: C	1
12.	Ans.C] Assertion is true but reason is false.	1
13.	Ans. D] Decision-making is much faster and quicker	1
14.	ANS: B] 6250	1
15.	ANS : A] 15.5	1
16.	Ans. (B) Per capita income	1
17.	Ans: C) all final goods and services	1
18.	Ans. (B) Organised sector	1
19.	Ans. (D) When individuals are engaged in some work, however, they work less than their potential, then they are disguisedly unemployed.	1
20.	Ans. (C) Banks give loans and charge interest on loan amount from the borrowers.	1
	SECTION -B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)	
21.	Why is the value of only final goods and services counted while calculating GDP?	2

	<p>Ans.</p> <p>1] While calculating the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) the value of only final goods and services is counted because the value of final goods and services already includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final good. For example, the value of bread already includes the value of flour and labour used in the making of bread.</p> <p>2] If all these values are separately calculated and added, it will result in double counting and will present false picture of GDP</p>	
22.	<p>What is the role of money and muscle power in elections ?</p> <p>Ans. Rich and influential people often contribute towards the party's campaigns and in return they try to influence the policies and decisions of the party.</p>	2
23.	<p>Why was hand labour preferred in seasonal factories ?</p> <p>Ans. In industries such as breweries and book binders, production was affected by the seasonal demands and changes. Hence, seasonal labours could be easily employed when the need arose. Moreover, as the supply of labour was high, it was easy to get such labourers and keep cost of production low</p>	2
24	<p>Primitive Subsistence Farming</p> <p>It is a 'slash and burn' agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation. It is known by different names in different parts of the country. It is known as jhumming in the northeastern states.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land productivity is low in this type of agriculture. • This type of farming depends on monsoon. • This farming is practiced in a few parts of India. <p>Intensive Subsistence Farming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This type of farming is practiced in areas of high population pressure on land. • It is labor-intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for higher production. (Any two differences) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Jute (1m)</u></p> <p>It is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets, and other artifacts. (Any two uses 1m)</p>	
SECTION C SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)		
25	<p><u>Reasons for fast growth in the automobile industry:</u></p> <p>After liberalization, the coming of new and contemporary models stimulated the demand for vehicles in the market. This led to the healthy growth of the industry including passenger cars, and two and three-wheelers. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) brought in new technology and aligned the industry with global developments. Trucks, buses, cars, motorcycles, scooters, three-wheelers, and multi-utility vehicles, and commercial vehicles. (Any two points=2 marks)</p> <p>Manufactured in India at various centers such as Delhi, Gurgaon, Mumbai, Jamshedpur, etc. This industry has experienced a quantum jump in less than 15 years. (Any two centres=1 mark)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(in question- three points=3 marks)</p>	

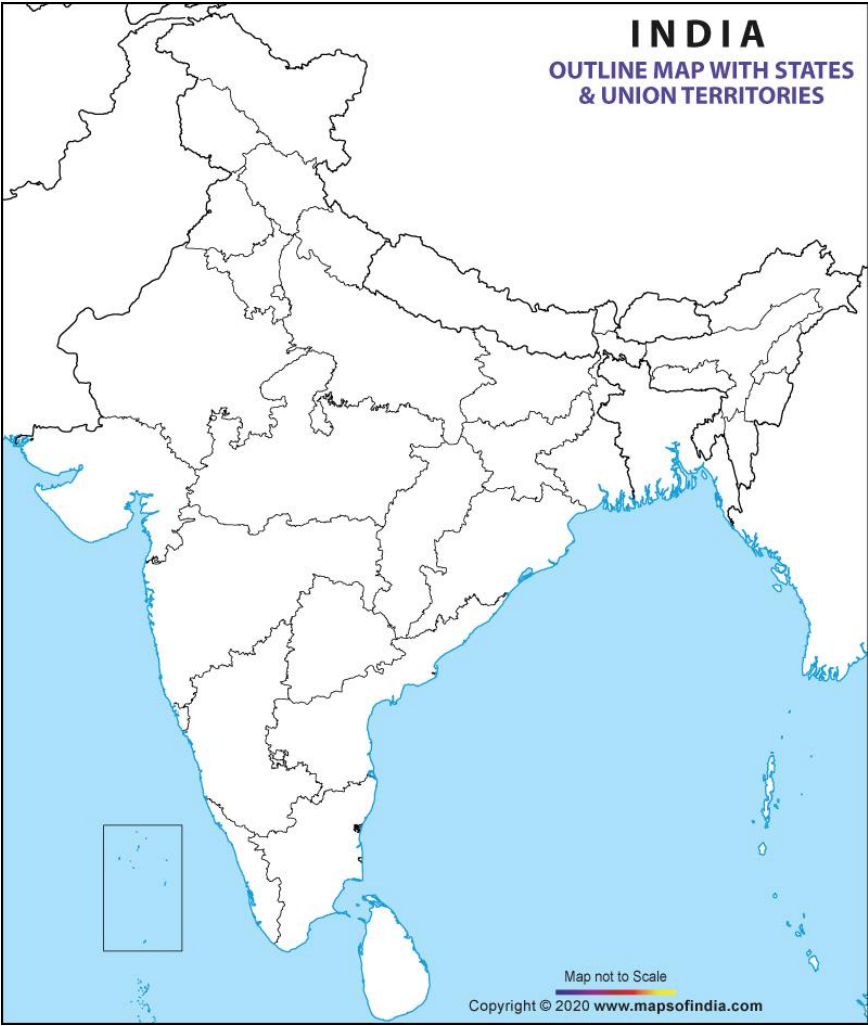
26.	<p>Write short note to show what you know about the Gutenberg Press.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>1] The Gutenberg Press was a developed form of the olive press. The lead moulds were used for casting the metal types of the letters.</p> <p>2] By 1448, Johannes Gutenberg perfected the printing system.</p> <p>3] The Bible was the first book printed by Johannes Gutenberg. Within three years, Gutenberg produced 180 copies of the Holy Bible [any other relevant three points]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Give reasons for the statement: “The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an Index of Prohibited Books from the mid-sixteenth century.”</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>1] From the mid-sixteenth century onwards, the Roman Catholic Church was confronted with severe problems. The Roman Church, troubled by effects of popular readings and questionings of faith.</p> <p>2] For Example, In the sixteenth century, Menocchio, a miller in Italy, began to read books that were available in his locality. He reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and Creation that enraged the Roman Catholic Church. When the Roman Church began its inquisition to repress heretical ideas, Menocchio was hauled up twice and ultimately executed.</p> <p>3] The Church confiscated those spurious books and attacked people who disseminated heretical ideas. At the same time, the Church preserved the record of such banned books. It was called the Index of Prohibited Books.</p> <p>[Any other relevant point can be accepted]</p>	3
27.	<p>What is the Criterion used by the World Bank for measuring the development of a country? Mention the two limitations of the criterion</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>1] The per capita income is a simple criterion</p> <p>2] The first limitation is that this criterion is very much influenced by the extreme upper and lower values and fails to represent the level of equality of income.</p> <p>3] Secondly, it does not represent the other indicators of quality of life like level of health and education which are equally or rather more important objectives for human development.</p>	3
28.	<p>How far are democracies able to handle differences between various ethnic groups?</p> <p>Ans. Democracies are able to accommodate various social divisions.</p> <p>1] These usually develop a procedure to reduce the possibility of tension between ethnic groups as they become explosive or violent sometimes.</p> <p>2] Democracy is best suited to reduce this outcome.</p> <p>3] Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress social differences.</p> <p>4] Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is, thus, a definite plus point of democratic regimes.</p> <p>[Any relevant three points]</p>	3
29.	<p>How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money?</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>1] Banks act as financial mediator or intermediary between the savers and borrowers. Savers are the people who have surplus money which they do not require in the near future. They deposit such money by opening an account in the bank. Banks give interest on such deposits. 2] On the other hand, there are people who want credit for business requirements or for meeting their personal needs. Banks provide credit or loan to such people and charge interest on it.</p>	3

	3] The banks charge a higher rate of interest on loans and pay a lower rate of interest on deposits. This difference between rates of interest becomes the source of income for the banks.	
	SECTION D LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)	
30.	<p>How did nationalism develop through culture in Europe? Explain.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Culture played a significant role in moulding the concept of nation, art and poetry, stories and music. It helped to express nationalist feelings. 2. Romanticism was a cultural movement that aimed to promote a specific variant of nationalist sentiment. 3. Romantic artists and poets refuted the glorification of reason and science. They emphasised emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. 4] Eample 1_ German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder understood that true German culture was to be discovered from among the common people (das volk). It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised. So collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building. 5] The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was not just to recover an ancient national spirit, but also to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate. Even though Poland no longer existed as an independent territory, national feelings were kept alive through music and language. Example_ Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Describe the explosive conditions prevailed in the Balkans after 1871 in Europe.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1] The Balkans formed a region of geographical and ethnic variation, comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs. As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict. 2] A large part of Balkans was under the Ottoman Empire. The downfall of the Ottoman Empire and the spread of the ideas of nationalism resulted in tension and conflict. The Balkans based their claims for independence of political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent. Hence, the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as their attempts to win back their long lost independence, which converted the region into a battle ground. 3] Matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry. During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. Each power – Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War. [1+2+2=5] 	5
31.	<p>Why is it necessary for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas? Explain.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1] In rural areas, people often borrow from moneylenders which comprise the unorganised sector. This usually involves higher cost of borrowing which means a larger part of the earnings of the borrower is used to repay the loan. 	5

	<p>2] Hence, borrowers have less income left for themselves.</p> <p>3] This could lead to increasing debt. Thus, it is necessary that banks and cooperatives should increase their lending facilities particularly in the rural areas, so that dependence on informal sources of credit reduces.</p> <p>4] Borrowing from organised sector like banks and cooperatives would lead to higher incomes and man people could then be able to borrow cheaply for a variety of needs.</p> <p>5] They could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries etc. They could set up new industries or trade in goods. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development.</p> <p>Thus, the formal sector loans need to expand, and it is also necessary that everyone has access to these loans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>‘‘Self-Help Groups’ help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral.’’ Examine the statement.</p> <p>Ans. ‘‘Self-Help Groups’’ help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral.</p> <p>1. In a Self-Help Group, most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members.</p> <p>2. Group members are well known to each other. They belongs to the same society.</p> <p>3. It is the group which is responsible for the repayment of the loan. Any case of non-repayment of loan by any member is followed up seriously by other members in the group.</p> <p>4. After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self employment opportunities for the members</p> <p>5. Due to this feature, banks are willing to lend to the poor women when they get organised in SHGS, even though they have no collateral as such.</p>	
32.	<p>State any the differences between the local government before and after the Constitutional amendment in 1992.</p> <p>Ans. The constitutional amendment in 1992 helped in making the system decentralised by giving more power to the 3rd tier of panchayats and municipalities. Following are two differences which occurred in the local government after the constitutional amendment in 1992.</p> <p>[1]</p> <p>Difference between Local Government before and after the Constitutional Amendment in 1992</p> <p>1] Before Elections were not held regularly for the local government. After The amendment helped in establishment of State Election Commission for holding the elections regularly.</p> <p>2] Before The marginalized communities previously didn't have any provision for sharing the power After The amendment kept some seats reserved for schedule castes, scheduled tribes, other backward castes and woman candidates in the elected bodies</p> <p>3] Before</p>	5

	<p>Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas were set up in all the States. But these were directly under the control of state governments.</p> <p>After 1991 , State Government decentralized the powers with the local government</p> <p>4] Before Local governments did not have any powers or resources of their own.</p> <p>After Local Governments have been given power to collect local tax [1+1+1+1+1 =5]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Explain sharing of power in a coalition government.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>1] The era of 1990s witnessed the rise of regional political parties along with the beginning of the period of coalition government, at the centre.</p> <p>2] Coalition government is formed when no single party can prove majority and many parties enter alliance to form a government at the centre.</p> <p>3] In a coalition government the alliance parties share common agendas and work towards attaining mutual goals.</p> <p>4] It has led to a new form of power sharing where autonomy of State governments was duly respected.</p> <p>5] The trend was supported by the Supreme court which made it difficult for the Central government to dismiss state government arbitrarily. Thus, federal power sharing is more effective today than it was in the early years after the Constitution came into force.</p>	
33.	<p><u>Physical and economic factors have influenced the distribution pattern</u> of the Indian Railway network in the following ways :</p> <p>(1) Physical factors: Level land, high population density, and, rich agricultural resources favored the development of railways in these plains.(ii) Peninsular region: It is a hilly terrain. The railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps, or tunnels. So, it is very difficult to lay the railway lines.(3) Desert of Rajasthan: On the sandy plain of western Rajasthan too, it is very difficult to lay railway lines which have hindered the development of railways.</p> <p>(4) Swamps of Gujarat, forested tracts of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, and Jharkhand: These are also not suitable for the development of the railways.</p> <p>(5) The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes (ghats). Although the Konkan railway along the west coast has been developed it has also faced a number of problems such as the sinking of track in some stretches and landslides.2) <u>Economic factors</u>: However, a large number of rivers requiring the construction of bridges across their wide river beds increased the cost of construction. The Himalayan mountainous regions too are not favorable for the construction of railway lines due to a lack of economic opportunities. The railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps, or tunnels which also increases the cost. (Any valid point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books, and films are the main means of mass communication. (2m) 2. Radio and television provide entertainment to the people. 3. These create awareness among people about various national programs and policies as debates are conducted on television and radio. 4. Programmes are broadcasted in different languages for all types of people. 5. Doordarshan, the national television channel of India and one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world, broadcasts various types of programs from entertainment, and education to sports, etc., for different age groups.(Any three points) 3m 	
	SECTION E CASE BASED QUESTIONS (3X4=12)	
34	34.1. The largest cluster of wind farms is located in Tamil Nadu in India. (1m) 34.2. The two cities are Nagarcoil and Jaisalmer (1m) 34.3. Because it doesn't cause carbon emissions and smoke. (1m) 34.4. Birds and bats can die due to collision with the blades of wind mills. (1m)	
35.	34.1. ANS: (b) Vertical division of power 34.2. ANS: State Government 34.3. ANS: (d) Union List 34.4. Ans: c) Panchayat	4
36.	34.1. Ans: (a) To curb the growing nationalist up surge in the country 34.2. Ans: (b) Central Powers 34.3. Ans: (d) First time both major Indian communities were against the government. 34.4. Ans: a) At the end of World War II Gandhiji became an important leader in Indian politics	4
	SECTION F MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)	
37.	37a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. (2) Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. A) The place where the INC session that was held in Sep. 1920 ANS: Calcutta B) The place where that incident finally led to the calling off the NCM: ANS: Chauri Chaura	5



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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL EXAMINATION 2022
HISTORY/DP/ECO**



MARKING SCHEME

	SECTION A : MCQs (1X20=20)	
1.	(b) Matternich	1
2.	Ans. (a) Textile Industry	1
3.	Ans. (a) November, 1913	1
4.	Ans: D	1
5	Ans: Option (b) Alluvial Soil	1
6	Ans: Option (C) Copper	1
7	Ans: Option (B) a 2, b 4, c 1, d 3	1
8.	Ans. (c) Power sharing reduces the chances of social conflicts.	1
9.	Ans. (b) The central law prevails	1
10.	Ans. (a) National Party	1
11.	Ans: C	1
12.	Ans. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.	1
13.	Ans. (b) It is now easier for women to legally wage struggle for their rights.	1
14.	ANS : A] 15.5	1
15.	ANS: D] 7500	1
16.	Ans. (d) It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 years and above age group.	1
17.	Ans: B) Primary sector	1
18.	Ans. (b) Organised sector	1
19.	Ans. (d) Intermediate good	1

20.	Ans: (c) Paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount	1
SECTION -B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)		
21.	<p>Why is the value of only final goods and services counted while calculating GDP?</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>1] While calculating the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) the value of only final goods and services is counted because the value of final goods and services already includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final good. For example, the value of bread already includes the value of flour and labour used in the making of bread.</p> <p>2] If all these values are separately calculated and added, it will result in double counting and will present false picture of GDP</p>	2
22.	<p>Suggest any one way to promote women participation in the Political Parties for enhancing the quality of democracy.</p> <p>Ans. Political parties should be asked to reserve at least one third of the seats for women candidates. In the same way women should have their share in the party's decision-making bodies, so that steps can be taken for the betterment of women.</p>	2
23.	<p>What happened as a result of cotton being exported from India?</p> <p>Ans. As cotton was being exported to England, the availability of cotton in Indian markets was affected. Weavers had to pay high rates to purchase raw cotton which most of the weavers could not afford.</p>	2
24	<p>Jute (1m)</p> <p>It is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets, and other artifacts. (Any two uses 1m)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Ans: Pulses help in restoring soil fertility. (1 m)</p> <p>These are the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet. Pulses are mostly grown in rotation with other crops so that the soil restores fertility. (Any one importance)(1m)</p>	2
SECTION C SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)		
25	<p><u>Reasons for fast growth in the automobile industry:</u></p> <p>1. After liberalization, the coming in of new and contemporary models stimulated the demand for vehicles in the market. This led to the healthy growth of the industry including passenger cars, and two and three-wheelers.</p> <p>2. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) brought in new technology and aligned the industry with global developments.</p> <p>3. Trucks, buses, cars, motorcycles, scooters, three-wheelers, and multi-utility vehicles, and commercial vehicles are manufactured in India at various centers such as Delhi, Gurgaon, Mumbai, Jamshedpur, etc. This industry has experienced a quantum jump in less than 15 years. (Any three)</p>	3
26.	<p>Write briefly on the Vernacular Press Act.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>1] Proposed by the Viceroy of India, Lord Lytton (1876-80), the Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878. It was modeled on the Irish Press Laws.</p> <p>2] Due to the prevalence of this Act, the government wielded control over the vernacular press. The government possessed the right to censor reports and editorials of the vernacular press.</p>	3

	<p>3] If report was found to be seditious, the newspaper was warned. However, if the newspaper shunned the warning and continued the activity, then the press would be confiscated.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Give reasons for the statement: “The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an Index of Prohibited Books from the mid-sixteenth century.”</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>1] From the mid-sixteenth century onwards, the Roman Catholic Church was confronted with severe problems. The Roman Church, troubled by effects of popular readings and questionings of faith.</p> <p>2] For Example, In the sixteenth century, Menocchio, a miller in Italy, began to read books that were available in his locality. He reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and Creation that enraged the Roman Catholic Church. When the Roman Church began its inquisition to repress heretical ideas, Menocchio was hauled up twice and ultimately executed.</p> <p>3] The Church confiscated those spurious books and attacked people who disseminated heretical ideas. At the same time, the Church preserved the record of such banned books. It was called the Index of Prohibited Books.</p> <p>[Any other relevant point can be accepted]</p>	
27.	<p>What does HDI stand for? Explain the main criteria of measuring HDI according to UNDP Report</p> <p>1] HDI stands for Human Development Index. Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income</p> <p>2] UNDP published HDI to compare different countries based on educational level, health status of the people and per capita income of the country.</p>	3
28.	<p>“A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic project.” Justify the statement.</p> <p>Ans. “A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic project:”</p> <p>(i) As democracy passes one test, it produces another test. As people get some benefits of democracy they ask for more and want to make democracy even better.</p> <p>(ii) That is why when we ask people about the way democracy functions, they will always come up with more expectations, and many complaints. The fact that people are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of democracy; it shows that people have developed awareness and the ability to expect and to look critically at power holders and the high and the mighty.</p> <p>(iii) A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of the democratic project; it transforms people from the states of subject into that of a citizen.</p> <p>(v) Most individuals today believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the government is run and to their own self-interest. [any relevant three points]</p>	3
29.	<p>How does RBI supervise the working of formal sector in India?</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>1] The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. For instance, we have seen that the banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive. The RBI monitors the working of commercial banks whether they are actually maintaining cash balance or not.</p> <p>2] The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders, but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, small borrowers etc.</p>	3

	3] Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc	
	SECTION D LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)	
30.	<p>Describe the process of unification of Germany.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>1] In the mid-nineteenth century, Germany was a coalition of smaller states that were inextricably intertwined as a German confederation. Austria dominated this confederation. In the 1860s, the dominant position of Austria was challenged by Prussia and the process of unification and codification of German law started.</p> <p>2] In the 1840s, nationalist feelings were rampant in the hearts of the middleclass Germans. In 1848, the bourgeois intelligentsia united to form a nation-state out of the several German states. [Frankfurt parliament] However, the monarchy and the military combined to subdue them</p> <p>3] Subsequently, Prussia became the leader of the German unification movement. Its chief minister Otto von Bismarck was the architect of the unification movement, supported by the Prussian army and Prussian bureaucracy.</p> <p>4] The unification process was accomplished after Prussia triumphed over Austria, Denmark and France over seven years' time.</p> <p>5] On January 1871, the Prussian King, Kaiser William I was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at the Palace of Versailles.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Describe the explosive conditions prevailed in the Balkans after 1871 in Europe.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>1] The Balkans formed a region of geographical and ethnic variation, comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs. As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.</p> <p>2] A large part of Balkans was under the Ottoman Empire. The downfall of the Ottoman Empire and the spread of the ideas of nationalism resulted in tension and conflict. The Balkans based their claims for independence of political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent. Hence, the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as their attempts to win back their long lost independence, which converted the region into a battle ground.</p> <p>3] Matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry. During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. Each power – Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War. [1+2+2=5]</p>	5
31.	<p>Why are most of the poor households deprived from the formal sector of loans?</p> <p>Ans. Poor households, even today, prefer to get credit from informal sector rather than the formal sector due to the following reasons:</p> <p>1. Relatives and moneylenders are easily accessible. Still in India, several rural areas do not have a bank nearby.</p>	5

	<p>2. Norms or rules for lending money are much strict in formal sector as compared to the informal sector.</p> <p>3. Most poor households are still uneducated. The processes and formalities involved to get a loan sanctioned from formal sector often deter the poor from approaching a bank.</p> <p>4] lack of Collateral</p> <p>5] lack of bank branches in rural areas</p> <p>6] People get fresh loan without repaying previous loans as the lender knows the borrower personally</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged.” Support the statement with arguments.</p> <p>Ans. The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged because :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 85% of loans taken by the poor households in the urban areas are from informal sources. 2. Informal lenders charge very high interest on their loans. 3. There are no regulations and restrictions. 4. Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan. 5. In certain cases, high interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower. 6. This could lead to increasing debt and fall into debt trap. <p>Therefore, the credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged.</p>	
32.	<p>State any the differences between the local government before and after the Constitutional amendment in 1992.</p> <p>Ans. The constitutional amendment in 1992 helped in making the system decentralised by giving more power to the 3rd tier of panchayats and municipalities. Following are two differences which occurred in the local government after the constitutional amendment in 1992.</p> <p>[1]</p> <p>Difference between Local Government before and after the Constitutional Amendment in 1992</p> <p>1] Before Elections were not held regularly for the local government.</p> <p>After The amendment helped in establishment of State Election Commission for holding the elections regularly.</p> <p>2] Before The marginalized communities previously didn't have any provision for sharing the power</p> <p>After The amendment kept some seats reserved for schedule castes, scheduled tribes, other backward castes and woman candidates in the elected bodies</p> <p>3] Before</p>	5

	<p>Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas were set up in all the States. But these were directly under the control of state governments.</p> <p>After 1991 , State Government decentralized the powers with the local government</p> <p>4] Before Local governments did not have any powers or resources of their own.</p> <p>After Local Governments have been given power to collect local tax [1+1+1+1+1 =5]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain sharing of power in a coalition government.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>1] The era of 1990s witnessed the rise of regional political parties along with the beginning of the period of coalition government, at the centre.</p> <p>2] Coalition government is formed when no single party can prove majority and many parties enter alliance to form a government at the centre.</p> <p>3] In a coalition government the alliance parties share common agendas and work towards attaining mutual goals.</p> <p>4] It has led to a new form of power sharing where autonomy of State governments was duly respected.</p> <p>5] The trend was supported by the Supreme court which made it difficult for the Central government to dismiss state government arbitrarily. Thus, federal power sharing is more effective today than it was in the early years after the Constitution came into force.</p>	
33	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books, and films are the main means of mass communication. (2m) 2. Radio and television provide entertainment to the people. 3. These create awareness among people about various national programs and policies as debates are conducted on television and radio. 4. Programmes are broadcasted in different languages for all types of people. 5. Doordarshan, the national television channel of India and one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world, broadcasts various types of programs from entertainment, and education to sports, etc., for different age groups.(Any three points)3m <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Significance of Railways:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India. 2. Railways also make it possible for people to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances. 3. Apart from an important means of transport the Indian Railways have been a great integrating force for more than 150 years 4. Railways in India bind the economic life of the country. 5. Accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture. <p>(Valid 5 points=5 marks)</p>	
SECTION E CASE BASED QUESTIONS (3X4=12)		

34.	34.1 The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by coal miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases (1m) 34.2. Rat hole mining is practiced in Jowai and Cherapunjee in India (1m) 34.3 Dumping of waste and slurry leads to the degradation of land, and soil, and an increase in stream and river pollution.1m 34.4. Stricter safety regulations and implementation of environmental laws are essential to prevent mining from becoming a “killer industry”. (1m)	
35.	35.1. ANS: (b) Vertical division of power 35.2. ANS: State Government 35.3. ANS: (d) Union List 35.4. Ans: c) Panchayat	4
36.	36.1. Ans: (a) To curb the growing nationalist up surge in the country 36.2. Ans: (b) Central Powers 36.3. Ans: (d) First time both major Indian communities were against the government. 36.4. Ans: a) At the end of World War II Gandhiji became an important leader in Indian politics	4
SECTION F MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)		
37.	37a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. (2) Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. A) The place where the INC session that was held in Sep. 1920 ANS: Calcutta B) The place where that incident finally led to the calling off the NCM-ANS: Chauri Chaura	5

