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| ROLL<br>NUMBER |  |  |  |  |
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| SET | A |
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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2023  
SOCIAL SCIENCE**



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| <b>MARKING SCHEME</b> |
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|     | <b>SECTION A : MCQs (1X20=20)</b>  |       |
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| 1.  | B] Beginning of a new era.   | 1     |
| 2.  | C] Universal Suffrage  | 1     |
| 3.  | A] Giuseppe Mazzini and the founding of Young Europe in Berne 1833.  | 1     |
| 4.  | A] III, IV, I, II  | 1     |
| 5.  | C] Formed when running water cuts through soils making deep channels   | 1     |
| 6.  | C] Ragi  | 1     |
| 7.  | A] a3, b4, c1, d2  | 1     |
| 8.  | C] II, III and IV  | 1     |
| 9.  | D] A careful calculation of gains and losses   | 1     |
| 10. | B] Vertical form   | 1     |
| 11. | B] B   | 1     |
| 12. | C] A is true but R is false.   | 1     |
| 13. | B] Election symbol   | 1     |
| 14. | C] Sri Lanka   | 1     |
| 15. | A] Primary sector  | 1     |
| 16. | D] A doctor in a hospital treating a patient.  | 1     |
| 17. | B] Banking   | 1     |
| 18. | B] Unorganized Sector  | 1     |
| 19. | B] Ruling party  | 1     |
| 20. | B] Parties do not shape public opinion   | 1     |
|     | <b>SECTION -B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)</b>  |       |
| 21. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.</li> <li>The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.</li> </ul>   | 2     |
| 22. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trade unions come under the concurrent list. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. (1)</li> <li>If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.(1)</li> </ul>  | 1+1=2 |
| 23. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The name of the movement was romanticism. (1)</li> <li>Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.</li> <li>Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.(2)</li> </ul> | 1+1=2 |

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| 24  | <p><b>1. Which is the most important mineral ore found in that belt. (1)</b><br/> Answer - Ballari-Chitradurga-Chikkamagaluru-Tumakuru belt in Karnataka has <b>large reserves of iron ore.</b></p> <p><b>2. Write any one characteristic feature. (1)</b><br/> a. The Kudremukh mines located in the Western Ghats of Karnataka are a 100 per cent export unit.<br/> b. Kudremukh deposits are known to be one of the largest in the world.<br/> c. The ore is transported as slurry through a pipeline to a port near Mangaluru.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Name any two minerals found in toothpaste and write the importance of those minerals. (1+1)</b><br/> a. Abrasive minerals like silica, limestone, Aluminium oxide and various phosphate minerals do the cleaning.<br/> b. Fluoride which is used to reduce cavities, comes from a mineral fluorite.<br/> c. White with titanium oxide, which comes from minerals called rutile, ilmenite and anatase.<br/> d. The sparkle in some toothpastes comes from mica.<br/> e. The toothbrush and tube containing the paste are made of plastics from petroleum.</p>                               |               |
|     | <b>SECTION C SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)</b>   |               |
| 25  | <p><b>“India is rich in certain types of resources but deficient in some other resources.” Do you agree with the statement? Support your answer with any three examples.</b></p> <p><b>Justification of statement: (1 ½)</b><br/> Resource planning is necessary in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. It is agreed that India is rich in certain resources and deficient in some other. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. There are some regions which are self-sufficient and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources. (1 ½)</p> <p><b>Any three Examples: (1 ½)</b><br/> 1 The states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits.<br/> 2. Arunachal Pradesh has abundant water resources but lacks infrastructural development.<br/> 3. The state of Rajasthan has enough solar energy and wind energy but lacks water resources.<br/> 4. The cold desert of Ladakh has a very rich cultural heritage but is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals.</p> |               |
| 26. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indian Folklore</b><br/> In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. These tales, they believed, gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement for folk revival. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folktales named ‘The folklore of Southern India’. (1 ½)</li> </ul>  | (1 ½+.(1 ½=3) |

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|     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Reinterpretation of History</b><br/>By the end of the nineteenth century many Indians began feeling that to instil a sense of pride in the Nation. Indian history had to be thought about differently. The British saw Indians as backward and primitive, incapable of governing themselves. In response, Indians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements. They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and philosophy, crafts and trade had flourished. This glorious time, was followed by a history of decline, when India was controlled by the British.(1 ½)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra – a <i>sanyasi</i> who had earlier been to Fiji as an indentured labourer. The movement here was against <i>talukdars</i> and landlords who demanded from peasant's exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses.</li> <li>• Peasants had to do <i>beggar</i> and work at landlords' farms without any payment. The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of <i>beggar</i>, and social boycott of oppressive landlords. In many places <i>nai – dhobi bandhs</i> were organized by panchayats to deprive landlords of the services of even barbers and washer men.</li> <li>• In June 1920, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others. Within a month, over 300 branches had been set up in the villages around the region. So when the Non-Cooperation Movement began the following year, the effort of the Congress was to integrate the Awadh peasant struggle into the wider struggle.</li> </ul> | 3 |
| 27. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable development refers to using natural resources in a manner that they can be used by the present and future generations.</li> <li>• The issue of sustainability is important for development because if natural resources are not used carefully, they may not be available for future generations.</li> <li>• The depletion of resources of a country may ultimately result in a lack of development of the country.</li> </ul>   | 3 |
| 28. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. Each of us may have different opinions and views on what policies are suitable for the society.</li> <li>• But no government can handle such a large variety of views. In a democracy, a large number of similar opinions have to be grouped together to provide a direction in which policies can be formulated by the governments. This is what the parties do.</li> <li>• A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into few basic positions which it supports</li> </ul>   | 3 |
| 29. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A situation where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential.</li> <li>• This kind of underemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed. Hence, it is also called disguised unemployment. Sometimes there are more people in agriculture than is necessary. So, even if you move a few people out, production will not be affected. In other words, workers in the agricultural sector are underemployed.</li> <li>• Example: small farmer, Laxmi, owning about two hectares of unirrigated land dependent only on rain and growing crops, like <i>jowar</i> and <i>arhar</i>. All five members of her family work in the plot throughout the year. Why? They have nowhere else to go for work. You will see that everyone is working, none remains idle, but in actual fact,</li> </ul>   | 3 |



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|     | <p>private schools and professional training centres. We can see this change quite sharply in cities, especially in big cities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rise in information technology:</b> Over the past decade or so, certain new services, such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.</li> <li>• <b>Globalization:</b> Due to globalization, people have become aware of new services and activities, and communication because of which the tertiary sector has gained importance.</li> </ul>   |       |
| 32. | <p><b>Positive effects</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the Panchayats and Municipalities all over the country.</li> <li>• Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country.</li> <li>• It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy.(3)</li> </ul> <p><b>Negative effects</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gram Sabhas are not held regularly.</li> <li>• Most state governments have not transferred significant powers to the local governments nor have they given adequate resources. (2)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The central government resisted the idea of linguistic states for some time.</li> <li>• But the creation of linguistic states has actually made the country more united and it also made the administration easier.</li> </ul> | 3+2=5 |
| 33  | <p><b>Enumerate any five initiatives taken by the government of India to ensure the increase in agricultural production. (Any five relevant points) – 5 Marks</b></p> <p>i. The right of inheritance has led to fragmentation of landholdings. Therefore, collectivization, consolidation of landholdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after independence.</p> <p>(ii) The Green Revolution based on the use of package technology and White Revolution were initiated to improve the Indian agriculture.</p> <p>(iii) Land development programme was initiated, which included provision for crop insurance against famine, flood, cyclone, fire and disease, establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies, etc.</p> <p>(iv) Kissan credit cards, Personal Accident Insurance scheme were introduced for the benefit of farmers.</p>   |       |

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|     | <p>(v) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers are run on the radio and television.</p> <p>(vi) To check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen, the government announces minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Name the important beverage crop which was introduced in India by the British. (1 Mark)</b></p> <p>Answer – Tea</p> <p><b>Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of <u>Tea</u>. (Any three conditions)</b></p> <p>i. 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.</p> <p>ii. Tea bushes require warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year.</p> <p>iii. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves.</p> <p>iv. Tea is a labour-intensive industry. It requires abundant, cheap and skilled labour. Tea is processed within the tea garden to restore its freshness.</p> <p><b>Mention the regions where it is produced. (Any one point – 1 Mark)</b></p> <p>1. Major tea producing states are Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.</p> <p>2. Apart from these, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura are also tea-producing states in the country.</p> |   |
|     | <b>SECTION E CASE BASED QUESTIONS (3X4=12)</b>  |   |
| 34  | <p><b>34.1. What is an 'ore'? (1)</b><br/>Minerals are usually found in "ores". The term ore is used to describe an accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements.</p> <p><b>34.2. Give an example of a mineral which is found in veins and lodes. (1)</b><br/>Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from veins and lodes.</p> <p><b>34.3. What determines the cost of extraction of mineral? (1)</b><br/>The type of formation or structure in which they are found determines the relative ease with which mineral ores may be mined. This determines the cost of extraction.</p> <p><b>34.4. What are called placer Deposits. (1)</b><br/>Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills. These deposits are called 'placer deposits.' Gold, silver, tin and platinum are most important among such minerals.</p>   |   |
| 35. | <p>35.1. C] Rich countries</p> <p>35.2. C] Middle income countries</p> <p>35.3. B] Per capita income</p> <p>35.4. D] World Bank</p>   | 4 |
| 36. | <p>36.1. A] A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction</p> <p>36.2. B] Soul force</p> <p>36.3. A] Champaran Satyagraha</p> <p>36.4. A] Non cooperation</p>   | 4 |
|     | <b>SECTION F MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)</b>   |   |
| 37. | <p>37</p> <p>History: A. Calcutta B. Dandi</p> <p>Geography:</p>  | 5 |

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| SET | B |
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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2023  
SOCIAL SCIENCE**



**MARKING SCHEME**

|     | <b>SECTION A : MCQs (1X20=20)</b>   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| 1.  | D] Symbol of the German empire – strength   | 1 |
| 2.  | C] Cultural movement  | 1 |
| 3.  | A] Peasants’ uprising 1848  | 1 |
| 4.  | D] II,IV,I,III  | 1 |
| 5.  | B] Black Soil   | 1 |
| 6.  | C] Ragi   | 1 |
| 7.  | C] a3, b4, c1, d2   | 1 |
| 8.  | A] I, II and III  | 1 |
| 9.  | B] Social division based on shared culture  | 1 |
| 10. | A] Horizontal form  | 1 |
| 11. | D] D  | 1 |
| 12. | C. A is true but R is false.  | 1 |
| 13. | B] United Kingdom   | 1 |
| 14. | C] Sri Lanka  | 1 |
| 15. | D] A doctor in a hospital treating a patient.   | 1 |
| 16. | C] Secondary sector   | 1 |
| 17. | A] Mining   | 1 |
| 18. | D] Organized Sector   | 1 |
| 19. | C] Top party leaders  | 1 |
| 20. | B] Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition.  | 1 |
|     | <b>SECTION -B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)</b>   |   |
| 21. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tamil natives of the country are called ‘Sri Lankan Tamils’ (13 per cent).</li> <li>The rest, whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period, are called ‘Indian Tamils’.</li> </ul>   | 2 |
| 22. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gopal is directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village.</li> <li>Sarpanch or Pachayat President is the head of the village council or Gram panchayat.</li> </ul>   | 2 |
| 23. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It abolished all privileges based on birth. It established equality before the law and secured the right to property.</li> <li>Napoleon simplified administrative divisions in the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany.</li> <li>The feudal system was abolished and peasants were freed from serfdom and manorial dues.</li> </ul> | 2 |

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|     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guild restrictions were removed</li> <li>• In towns, Improvements were made in the transport and communication systems.</li> <li>• Uniform laws, standardized weights, and measures, and a common national currency was introduced.(Any two points)</li> </ul>  |                      |
| 24  | <p><b>Name any two minerals found in toothpaste and write the importance of those minerals. (1+1)</b></p> <p>a. Abrasive minerals like silica, limestone, Aluminium oxide and various phosphate minerals do the cleaning.</p> <p>b. Fluoride which is used to reduce cavities, comes from a mineral fluorite.</p> <p>c. White with titanium oxide, which comes from minerals called rutile, ilmenite and anatase.</p> <p>d. The sparkle in some toothpastes comes from mica.</p> <p>e. The toothbrush and tube containing the paste are made of plastics from petroleum.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>1. Name the coal mines which are mostly done by the family members in the form of a long narrow tunnel in Meghalaya. (1)</b></p> <p>Coal mining in <b>Jowai and Cherapunjee</b> is done by family member in the form of a long narrow tunnel, known as ‘Rat hole’ mining.</p> <p><b>2. Which organization has declared these coal mines are illegal? (1)</b></p> <p><b>The National Green Tribunal</b> has declared that coal mining activities are illegal and recommended that these should be stopped forthwith.</p>  | 2                    |
|     | <b>SECTION C SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)</b>   |                      |
| 25  | <p><b>Why is resource planning essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life?</b></p> <p><u><b>Any three relevant points:</b></u></p> <p>1. An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace.</p> <p>2. If the present trend of resource depletion by a few individuals and countries continues, the future of our planet is in danger.</p> <p>3. Resource planning is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life.</p> <p>Sustainable existence is a component of sustainable development.</p>  | 3                    |
| 26. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Tri colour flag</b><br/>As the national movement developed, nationalist leaders became more and more aware of such icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism. During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a 9rganize flag (red, green and yellow) was design with eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims. By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag, again a 9rganize (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help.</li> <li>• <b>Image of Bharat Mata</b><br/>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 first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In the 1870s he wrote ‘Vande Mataram’ as a hymn to the motherland. ‘Vande Mataram was 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.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> | (1<br>½+. (1<br>½=3) |



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|   | <b>Poona Pact</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dr B.R. Ambedkar, who organized the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for Dalits.</li> <li>• When the British government conceded Ambedkar's demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for Dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932.</li> <li>• It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.</li> </ul>  | 3 |
| 27.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Money cannot buy all the goods and services that a person may need to live well.</li> <li>• Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use, for example normally money cannot buy pollution free environment or ensure that a person gets unadulterated medicines.</li> <li>• Money may also not be able to protect individual from diseases, unless the whole community takes preventive steps.</li> </ul>   | 3 |
| 28.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues.</li> <li>• Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country. Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of political parties among different sections of society.</li> <li>• Sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people. Often opinions in the society crystallise on the lines parties take.</li> </ul>  | 3 |
| 29.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005).</li> <li>• Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.</li> <li>• The types of work that would in future help to increase the production from land will be given preference under the Act.</li> </ul>  | 3 |
| <b>SECTION D LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)</b> |  |   |
| 30.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe.</li> <li>• In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.</li> <li>• Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England, where industrialisation was more advanced than on the continent. This was especially so in textile production, which was carried out mainly in homes or small workshops and was only partly mechanised.</li> <li>• In those regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.</li> <li>• The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> | 5 |

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|     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was no British nation prior to the eighteenth century. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones – such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions.</li> <li>• But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands. The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged.</li> <li>• The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’ meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members. The growth of a British identity meant that Scotland’s distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed.</li> <li>• Ireland was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants. The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country.</li> <li>• Catholic revolts against British dominance were suppressed. After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen (1798), Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. A new ‘British nation’ was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture.</li> </ul>   |                   |
| 31. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Basic services:</b> In any country, several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks and insurance companies, are required. These can be considered as basic services. In a developing country, the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services.</li> <li>• <b>Development of primary and secondary sector:</b> The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade and storage. The greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, the more would be the demand for such services.</li> <li>• <b>Rise in income levels:</b> As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools and professional training centres. We can see this change quite sharply in cities, especially in big cities.</li> <li>• <b>Rise in information technology:</b> Over the past decade or so, certain new services, such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.</li> <li>• <b>Globalization:</b> Due to globalization, people have become aware of new services and activities, and communication because of which the tertiary sector has gained importance.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.</li> <li>• There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.</li> <li>• Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular.</li> <li>• There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc.</li> <li>• Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave.</li> </ul> | <p>5</p> <p>5</p> |



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|     | <p><b>Describe the geographical conditions required for its growth. (Any three points–3 Marks)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is a kharif crop which requires high temperature, (above 25°C)</li> <li>2. High humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm.</li> <li>3. In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.</li> </ol> <p><b>Mention the regions where it is produced. (Any one point – 1 Mark)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rice is grown in the plains of north and north-eastern India, coastal areas and the deltaic regions.</li> <li>2. Development of dense network of canal irrigation and tube wells have made it possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall such as Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan</li> </ol>  |   |
|     | <b>SECTION E CASE BASED QUESTIONS (3X4=12)</b>  |   |
| 34  | <p><b>34.1. What is an ‘ore’? (1)</b><br/>Minerals are usually found in “ores”. The term ore is used to describe an accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements.</p> <p><b>34.2. Give an example of a mineral which is found in veins and lodes. (1)</b><br/>Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from veins and lodes.</p> <p><b>34.3. What determines the cost of extraction of mineral? (1)</b><br/>The type of formation or structure in which they are found determines the relative ease with which mineral ores may be mined. This determines the cost of extraction.</p> <p><b>34.4. What are called placer Deposits. (1)</b><br/>Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills. These deposits are called ‘placer deposits.’ Gold, silver, tin and platinum are most important among such minerals.</p> |   |
| 35. | <p>35.1. C] Rich countries</p> <p>35.2. C] Middle income countries / D] Low Income Countries</p> <p>35.3. B] Per capita income</p> <p>35.4. D] World Bank</p>   | 4 |
| 36. | <p>36.1. A] A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction</p> <p>36.2. B] Soul force</p> <p>36.3. A] Champaran Satyagraha</p> <p>36.4. A] Non cooperation</p>   | 4 |
|     | <b>SECTION F MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)</b>   |   |
| 37. | <p>37 History: A. Calcutta B. Dandi</p> <p>Geography: Geography Map</p>   | 5 |

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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2023  
SOCIAL SCIENCE**



**MARKING SCHEME**

| <b>SECTION A : MCQs (1X20=20)</b>                     |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1.  | D] This powerful aristocracy was, numerically a large group.  | 1 |
| 2.  | C] Cultural movement  | 1 |
| 3.  | A] Giuseppe Mazzini and the founding of Young Europe in Berne 1833.   | 1 |
| 4.  | D] II,IV,I,III  | 1 |
| 5.  | C] Laterite Soil  |   |
| 6.  | C] Ragi   |   |
| 7.  | B] a3, b4, c1, d2   |   |
| 8.  | C] II, III and IV   | 1 |
| 9.  | B] Social division based on shared culture  | 1 |
| 10.   | B] Vertical form  | 1 |
| 11.   | B] B  | 1 |
| 12.   | C. A is true but R is false.  | 1 |
| 13.   | B] United Kingdom   | 1 |
| 14.   | C] Sri Lanka  | 1 |
| 15.   | A] Primary sector   | 1 |
| 16.   | D] A doctor in a hospital treating a patient.   | 1 |
| 17.   | A] Mining   | 1 |
| 18.   | B] Unorganized Sector   | 1 |
| 19.   | C] Top party leaders  | 1 |
| 20.   | B] Parties do not shape public opinion  | 1 |
| <b>SECTION -B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)</b> |   |   |
| 21.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tamil natives of the country are called 'Sri Lankan Tamils' (13 per cent).</li> <li>The rest, whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period, are called 'Indian Tamils'.</li> </ul>   | 2 |
| 22.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gopal is directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village.</li> <li>Sarpanch or Pachayat President is the head of the village council or Gram panchayat.</li> </ul>   | 2 |
| 23.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It abolished all privileges based on birth. It established equality before the law and secured the right to property.</li> <li>Napoleon simplified administrative divisions in the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany.</li> <li>The feudal system was abolished and peasants were freed from serfdom and manorial dues.</li> </ul> | 2 |

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|     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guild restrictions were removed</li> <li>• In towns, Improvements were made in the transport and communication systems.</li> <li>• Uniform laws, standardized weights, and measures, and a common national currency was introduced.(Any two points)</li> </ul>  |                       |
| 24  | <p><b>Name any two minerals found in toothpaste and write the importance of those minerals. (1+1)</b></p> <p>a. Abrasive minerals like silica, limestone, Aluminium oxide and various phosphate minerals do the cleaning.</p> <p>b. Fluoride which is used to reduce cavities, comes from a mineral fluorite.</p> <p>c. White with titanium oxide, which comes from minerals called rutile, ilmenite and anatase.</p> <p>d. The sparkle in some toothpastes comes from mica.</p> <p>e. The toothbrush and tube containing the paste are made of plastics from petroleum.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>1. Name the coal mines which are mostly done by the family members in the form of a long narrow tunnel in Meghalaya. (1)</b></p> <p>Coal mining in <b>Jowai and Cherapunjee</b> is done by family member in the form of a long narrow tunnel, known as ‘Rat hole’ mining.</p> <p><b>2. Which organization has declared these coal mines are illegal? (1)</b></p> <p><b>The National Green Tribunal</b> has declared that coal mining activities are illegal and recommended that these should be stopped forthwith.</p>  | 2                     |
|     | <b>SECTION C SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)</b>   |                       |
| 25  | <p><b>State any three major problems caused due to indiscriminate use of resources by human beings.</b></p> <p>Following problems are caused:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals.</li> <li>2. 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.</li> <li>3. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.</li> </ol>   | 3                     |
| 26. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indian Folklore</b><br/>In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. These tales, they believed, gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement for folk revival. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folktales named ‘The folklore of Southern India’.(1 ½)</li> <li>• <b>Reinterpretation of History</b><br/>By the end of the nineteenth century many Indians began feeling that to instil a sense of pride in the Nation. Indian history had to be thought about differently. The British saw Indians as backward and primitive, incapable of governing themselves. In response, Indians began looking into the past to discover India’s great achievements. They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and philosophy, crafts and trade had flourished. This glorious time, was followed by a history of decline, when India was controlled by the British.(1 ½)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> | (1 ½+.<br>(1 ½=<br>3) |

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|     | <b>Poona Pact</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dr B.R. Ambedkar, who organized the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for Dalits.</li> <li>• When the British government conceded Ambedkar's demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for Dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932.</li> <li>• It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.</li> </ul>   | 3 |
| 27. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Money cannot buy all the goods and services that a person may need to live well.</li> <li>• Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use, for example normally money cannot buy pollution free environment or ensure that a person gets unadulterated medicines.</li> <li>• Money may also not be able to protect individual from diseases, unless the whole community takes preventive steps.</li> </ul>  | 3 |
| 28. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues.</li> <li>• Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country. Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of political parties among different sections of society.</li> <li>• Sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people. Often opinions in the society crystallise on the lines parties take.</li> </ul>   | 3 |
| 29. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A situation where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential. This kind of underemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed. Hence, it is also called disguised unemployment.</li> <li>• Sometimes there are more people in agriculture than is necessary. So, even if you move a few people out, production will not be affected. In other words, workers in the agricultural sector are underemployed.</li> <li>• Example: small farmer, Laxmi, owning about two hectares of unirrigated land dependent only on rain and growing crops, like <i>jowar</i> and <i>arhar</i>. All five members of her family work in the plot throughout the year. Why? They have nowhere else to go for work. You will see that everyone is working, none remains idle, but in actual fact, their labour effort gets divided. Each one is doing some work but no one is fully employed. This is the situation of underemployment.</li> </ul> | 3 |
|     | <b>SECTION D LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)</b>   |   |
| 30. | <p>From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.</li> <li>• A new French flag, the tricolor, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.</li> <li>• New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.</li> <li>• A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.</li> <li>• Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.</li> </ul>  | 5 |

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|     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.(Any five points)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire.</li> <li>During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which</li> <li>Only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house.</li> <li>The north was under Austrian Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by the Pope and the southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.</li> <li>Even the Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations.</li> </ul>  | 5 |
| 31. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Basic services:</b> In any country, several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks and insurance companies, are required. These can be considered as basic services. In a developing country, the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services.</li> <li><b>Development of primary and secondary sector:</b> The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade and storage. The greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, the more would be the demand for such services.</li> <li><b>Rise in income levels:</b> As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools and professional training centres. We can see this change quite sharply in cities, especially in big cities.</li> <li><b>Rise in information technology:</b> Over the past decade or so, certain new services, such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.</li> <li><b>Globalization:</b> Due to globalization, people have become aware of new services and activities, and communication because of which the tertiary sector has gained importance.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.</li> <li>There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.</li> <li>Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular.</li> <li>There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc.</li> <li>Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave.</li> </ul> |   |
| 32. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Our Constitution did not give the status of 'national language' to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language.</li> <li>Promotion of Hindi continuous to be the official policy of the Government of India. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages.</li> <li>Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognized as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.</li> <li>A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central government may opt any of these 22 languages to write the examination.</li> <li>States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>   | 5 |



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|    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For a long time, the same party ruled both at the Centre and in most of the states. In those days, the Central Government would often misuse the Constitution to dismiss the state governments that were controlled by rival parties. This undermined the spirit of federalism.</li> <li>All this changed significantly after 1990. This period saw the rise of regional political parties in many states of the country. This was also the beginning of the era of Coalition Governments at the Centre.</li> <li>Since no single party got a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the major national parties had to enter into an alliance with many parties including several regional parties to form a government at the Centre.</li> <li>It led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of state governments.</li> <li>This trend was supported by a major judgment of the Supreme Court that made it difficult for the Central Government to dismiss state governments in an arbitrary manner.</li> </ul>   | 5 |
| 33 | <p><b>Enumerate any five initiatives taken by the government of India to ensure the increase in agricultural production. (Any five relevant points) – 5 Marks</b></p> <p>i. The right of inheritance has led to fragmentation of landholdings. Therefore, collectivization, consolidation of landholdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after independence.</p> <p>(ii) The Green Revolution based on the use of package technology and White Revolution were initiated to improve the Indian agriculture.</p> <p>(iii) Land development programme was initiated, which included provision for crop insurance against famine, flood, cyclone, fire and disease, establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies, etc.</p> <p>(iv) Kissan credit cards, Personal Accident Insurance scheme were introduced for the benefit of farmers.</p> <p>(v) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers are run on the radio and television.</p> <p>(vi) To check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen, the government announces minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Name the important beverage crop which was introduced in India by the British. (1 Mark)</b></p> <p>Answer – Tea</p> <p><b>Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of <u>Tea</u>. (Any three conditions)</b></p> <p>i. 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.</p> <p>ii. Tea bushes require warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year.</p> <p>iii. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves.</p> <p>iv. Tea is a labour-intensive industry. It requires abundant, cheap and skilled labour. Tea is processed within the tea garden to restore its freshness.</p> <p><b>Mention the regions where it is produced. (Any one point – 1 Mark)</b></p> <p>1. Major tea producing states are Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.</p> <p>2. Apart from these, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura are also tea-producing states in the country.</p> |   |
|    | <b>SECTION E CASE BASED QUESTIONS (3X4=12)</b>  |   |
| 34 | <b>34.1. What is an ‘ore’? (1)</b>  |   |

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|     | <p>Minerals are usually found in “ores”. The term ore is used to describe an accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements.</p> <p><b>34.2. Give an example of a mineral which is found in veins and lodes. (1)</b></p> <p>Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from veins and lodes.</p> <p><b>34.3. What determines the cost of extraction of mineral? (1)</b></p> <p>The type of formation or structure in which they are found determines the relative ease with which mineral ores may be mined. This determines the cost of extraction.</p> <p><b>34.4. What are called placer Deposits. (1)</b></p> <p>Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills. These deposits are called ‘placer deposits.’ Gold, silver, tin and platinum are most important among such minerals.</p> |   |
| 35. | <p>35.1. C] Rich countries</p> <p>35.2. C] Middle income countries</p> <p>35.3. B] Per capita income</p> <p>35.4. D] World Bank</p>   | 4 |
| 36. | <p>36.1. A] A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction</p> <p>36.2. B] Soul force</p> <p>36.3. A] Champaran Satyagraha</p> <p>36.4. A] Non cooperation</p>   | 4 |
|     | <b>SECTION F MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)</b>   |   |
| 37. | <p>37 a) History: A. Calcutta B. Dandi</p> <p>Geography: Map</p>  | 5 |